"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, strong northwesterly winds today; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,648. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

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BOMBS THROWN, GENERAL KILLED, IN PETROGRAD

Shots Fired Monday on Group of Political Demonstrators in Streets of the Capital.

LABOR LEADERS ROUSED

Placard City with Proclamation of Protest Against "Such Revolting Acts."

GREAT MAY DAY FESTIVAL

Whole Population Join in Processions Without Any Disturbances Being Reported.

PETROGRAD, May 1.—There were street disorders here yesterday during which bombs were thrown. Major Gen. Kashtalinski was killed.

The Executive Committee of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates today placarded the city with the following proclamation:

"Yesterday many regrettable incidents occurred in the capital. Notably an unknown young man killed General Kashtalinski. Shots were fired on a group of political demonstrators and bombs were thrown. Some individuals, posing as members of the Executive Committee, arrested Landed Proprietor Lodyjenski.

"Only madmen or enemies of national liberty are capable of such revolting acts, which might compromise the Russian revolution. The Executive Committee condemns them severely and appeals to all citizens to prevent a repetition of such acts as would provoke anarchy and a disorganization of the forces of the revolution."

The capital today inaugurated its first great May Day fête without fear of opposition from any reactionary quarter. The weather was beautiful and numberless processions passed along the streets throughout the day.

Everything passed off in perfect order, although a million persons participated in the parades. The Government had proclaimed the day a general holiday, and all the Government offices and even the restaurants in the city were closed.

CAPITAL'S BUSINESS STOPS.

Even Restaurants and Cafes Closed for Monster Celebration.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 1.—All Petrograd is en fête today and business is at a complete standstill. Every means of conveyance is stopped, and it is even impossible to obtain any service whatsoever in the hotels, while the restaurants and cafés are closed.

The streets are filled with unending processions carrying banners with almost every kind of inscription from "The Land and Will of the People" to "Long Live the Republic." These processions are composed of all types, from soldiers to children. Women, some wearing red handkerchiefs over their heads, are particularly conspicuous. They are accompanied by bands whose favorite air is the "Marseillaise," and occasionally people burst forth into a popular song of freedom.

The Semyonousky Guard Regiment, which was led by its Colonel, proudly displayed a banner inscribed "We will die, but will not yield." As the regiment passed it was loudly cheered. In front of the German embassy is a banner bearing the words "Down with militarism." An inscription across the front of the Winter Palace and Marinsky Palace, where the Government sits in session is "Long live the International." This indeed is the predominant note of the processions.

Everything is passing in an orderly manner, and there is no disposition whatever to create disturbances, although there are civilians armed with rifles and bayonets.

SLEW 400 NAVAL OFFICERS.

Helsingfors Shipbuilder Tells of Revolt of the Baltic Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—How the higher officers of the Russian Baltic fleet at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, were slain during the Russian revolution and how the Admiral himself, though he had gone over to the revolution, was also killed, was related today by G. S. Westman, a shipbuilder of Helsingfors, who has come here to purchase supplies.

"During the night of March 16 I was awakened by shooting in the streets," he said. "Fighting continued for two days, the sailors of the Baltic fleet attacking their officers in their homes. I have heard estimates as high as 400 as the number of officers killed.

"Admiral Neppenin, one of Russia's ablest naval commanders, was among the killed, although he had gone over to the new Government, and was the man who arrested Governor General Seyn, later turning him over to the revolutionary chiefs. He was hated by the sailors. Leaving his ship the last day of the revolution, he noticed a sailor did not salute him. He reprimanded him, whereupon the sailor shot the Admiral.

"The sailors had lists of all the officers and their residences. They killed most of the high officers and spared the younger ones. The sailors did not harm a single civilian and maintained order in the city."

RUSSIA'S WAR DEBT NEARING $20,000,000,000

American-Russian Chamber of Commerce Outlines Financial Position and Prospects.

"In spite of the tremendous burden of war indebtedness, necessitating the payment of interest charges of over $1,000,000,000 per year, Russia, with the proper co-operation, will be able to solve its financial problems effectively," is

Continued on Page 2.

New Army Recruiting Record; Navy Nearing War Strength

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Yesterday's recruiting for the regular army set a new record, with 2,556 men. Illinois took the lead with 368. Pennsylvania, with 324, was second; New York, with 228, third, and Indiana, with 220, fourth. The total recruiting for April was 40,258.

The enlisted strength of the navy now has reached 86,326, within less than 700 of the full war quota now authorized.

The marine corps has already completed recruiting its full authorized strength of 17,400, but both services will continue recruiting campaigns without modification, as bills pending in Congress are expected to give the navy an authorized total strength of 150,000, and raise the marine corps to 30,000.

NEW WAR TAX BILL IS TO BE RECAST

Ways and Means Committee Virtually Rejects the Draft Submitted to It.

RAISES INCOME RATES

Approximate Levy of 50% on Incomes Exceeding $500,000 —Profits Tax Assailed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The War Taxation bill met a setback today when the House Committee on Ways and Means virtually rejected the work of its sub-committee, overturned two of its fundamental recommendations, and began a revision of the measure. The ill feeling became so apparent at today's meeting of the full committee that a hurried adjournment was forced. A three hours' recess was taken in the hope of smoothing out some of the difficulties, but comparatively slow progress was made at the later session.

Not only was there intense dissatisfaction expressed with the recommendations of the sub-committee, but it was accused of exceeding its authority in proceeding with a draft of the Tax bill without consulting other members of the committee.

The day of wrangling, which was especially serious because of the desire to report a nonpartisan bill supported by a unanimous committee, produced these two results:

It was decided to strike out the provision increasing the income tax rate at 33 per cent. on all incomes above $500,000 per annum, this levy to be in addition to existing income taxes. This means that all large incomes will be taxed approximately 50 percent. of their total.

It was further voted that the tax bill shall raise $1,800,000,000, as originally planned and suggested by the Treasury Department. The sub-committee draft would have raised about $1,300,000,000. The decision to add $500,000,000 to the total of the bill probably will make necessary the redrafting of almost the entire bill as presented by the sub-committee.

The highest new income tax rate suggested by the subcommittee was 30 per cent. on incomes above $1,000,000. In raising the rate to 33 per cent. on all incomes above $500,000 the full committee made necessary a corresponding readjustment of the rates on lower incomes, beginning at $5,000, where the surtaxes start.

Final action was not taken on the intermediate rates, although a tentative agreement was reached. It is understood that little interest was taken in the question of exemptions, and they probably will be fixed at $3,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons. A normal tax of 4 per cent., inclusive of the present tax on incomes less than $5,000 probably will be fixed, and the comparatively higher surtaxes will begin on incomes between $40,000 and $60,000, which will bear 8 per cent. The surtaxes above and below the 8 per cent. rate will be in proportion.

The session of the full committee today was acrimonious, and despite the injunction of secrecy it became known about the House that the committee was in turmoil from the start. There is now little doubt that the work of the sub-committee, for the most part, will be discarded, and it will require several days for the full committee to reach anything approaching a harmonious agreement on the bill.

The sub-committee consisted of Chairman Kitchin, Rainey, and Dixon, Democrats, and Fordney and Longworth, Republicans.

The full committee is now working on the basis of producing $700,000,000 by the income tax alone.

The excess profits tax proposals will be attacked by the committee tomorrow, with every indication that the sub-committee plan will be greatly altered, if not wholly discarded. It proposes doubling the present rate of 8 per cent. on profits exceeding $3,000. Many Republican members are not on the sub-committee say that they will never agree to so large an increase.

The absolute repeal of the excess profits tax law was advocated today by one Republican member of the committee. He insisted that the sub-committee's plan to double the present 8 per cent. tax would ruin industry during the war and afterward.

It developed today that the bill, as framed by the sub-committee, would make radical changes in postal rates. Zones for second-class matter, with greatly increased rates, would be established. The proposed rates follow: Two cents a pound, or for each fraction thereof, in the first zone; 3 cents in the second and third, 4 cents in the fourth and fifth, 5 cents in the sixth and seventh, and 8 cents in the eighth.

In addition, 1 cent would be added to the cost of mailing each ounce, or fraction thereof, of first-class matter, and postcards, would require a two-cent stamp instead of a one-cent one.

An income tax of 50 per cent. on the incomes of more than $1,000,000 is advocated in a brief which has been submitted by the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. It its brief the association says:

"The tax rate on large incomes should be greatly increased. The rate on incomes in excess of $1,000,000 should be at least 50 per cent., and the rate on large incomes of over $30,000 to $50,000 should be proportionately high. The exemption should not be reduced, as most of the working people are paying too large a proportion of their incomes in taxes already. The excess profits tax should be made rapidly progressive to a maximum of 75 per cent. on abnormally large profits. There should be full publicity as to the sources and amounts of incomes, and the contemplated bond issue should not be exempt from taxation."

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

FRENCH SMOTHER TWO ATTACKS ON CHAMPAGNE HILLS

Artillery and Machine Guns Break Up German Waves, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

520 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Violent Gun Duels Along Front North of the Aisne and Near Rheims.

40,000 CAPTURED IN MONTH

British Take Over 19,000 Germans, While French Total Since April 16 Is 21,000.

PARIS, May 1.—After consolidating their new positions on the wooded hills east of Rheims during the night, the French today beat off two strong counterattacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy by artillery and machine gun fire. The German attacks were delivered against the French lines in the district northeast of Mont Haut, where the point of the French wedge reaches to the approaches to the Nauroy-Moronvilliers road.

Five hundred and twenty prisoners were captured by the French in yesterday's fighting, making the total taken since the offensive began well over 21,000.

Artillery fighting of considerable violence continues along the Chemin-des-Dames, north of the Aisne, and in the region northwest of Rheims.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

Quite spirited artillery actions took place along the Chemin-des-Dames, particularly near Hurtebise and Craonne, as well as in the region of Courcy.

In Champagne there was violent artillery fighting south of Moronvilliers. In this region the enemy twice delivered strong counterattacks against the positions taken by us yesterday northeast of Mont Haut. Our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns on both occasions broke the waves of assault and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us in the fighting of April 30 was 520; we also captured 5 cannon in the period from April 24 to 30.

Sub-Lieutenant Delorme (Dorme?) has brought down his twenty-first enemy machine; Adjutant Madon his ninth. Adjutant Lufbery, (of New Haven, Conn.,) attached to the Lafayette Escadrille, has up to the present brought down nine German airplanes.

The afternoon statement said:

South of the Oise we repulsed a German attack on one of our outposts in the region of Barisis.

Along the Chemin-des-Dames the artillery fighting was rather violent. In the sector between Troyon and Hurtebise patrol encounters occurred. A German reconnoitring party which attempted to approach our lines east of Hurtebise was driven back by our fire.

In Champagne the night passed in relative quiet in the sector of our attack, where our troops are organizing the captured positions. The number of prisoners captured by us in the fighting yesterday, and actually enumerated, is more than 400.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

French Failed, Germans Say.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—A French stormnig attack with fresh divisions failed yesterday between Prosnes and Auberive, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters staff. The Germans in this area, it is added, hold complete possession of their positions.

On the western front yesterday twenty-five British and French airplanes and five balloons were forced down. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Near Arras and on both banks of the Scarpe the artillery fighting was continued, with varying degrees of intensity. On the front of our fighting line near St. Quentin minor engagements occur daily between our protecting troops and the advance troops of the enemy. St. Quentin itself is often under fire, and yesterday the cathedral received five hits.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the Aisne-Marne Canal and in Champagne, between Sillery and the Suippe lowland, the artillery battle continued, with few intervals. Between Soissons and Rheims it was especially intense toward evening. Near Berry-au-Bac and Brimont and east of Courcy French reconnoitring detachments which attempted night advances were repulsed.

In Champagne during the afternoon the fire increased to a point of great intensity for several hours. Shortly after midday a French attack was launched between Prosnes and Auberive. Fresh divisions were brought up, with the object of wresting from us positions on the heights south of Nauroy and Moronvilliers. The storming attack failed, in the face of our stubborn resistance, after a fluctuating struggle. Baden, Saxon, and Brandenburg regiments fighting in this area are in complete possession of their positions. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

A second attack, launched from the front south of Nauroy, did not enable the French to modify their failure in the slightest degree.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—There is nothing new to report.

Twenty-two enemy airplanes were shot down yesterday in aerial fighting and three by anti-aircraft guns.

Continued on Page 3.

Commission to Russia To Leave America Soon

WASHINGTON, May 1. — The American commission to Russia will leave for Petrograd in the very near future. Details of its movements probably will not be made public. President Wilson has been in touch with the men he desires to serve on the commission, but it was said today that no formal announcement of the personnel was ready. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, who will head the commission, has been consulted on the entire membership.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO DISCREDIT MR. ROOT

Yale Professor, a Russian, Suggests That Commission Should Be Revised.

DANGER OF SEPARATE PEACE

Says Socialists Here Have Already Written and Will Cable to Impugn Commission.

Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch, son of the first floor leader of the first Russian Duma, and now a Professor at Yale, warned a gathering of representative men at the Hotel Astor last night that, because of the activities of Socialists in this country, the proposed American commission to Russia, and notably its head, Elihu Root, would be met there on its arrival with the distrust of the Social Democrats, now in power. He said he knew the Socialist press in New York was writing already about the personnel of the commission and that they would cable information about it to Russia. "I know that the men will be met there with distrust," he declared.

Professor Petrunkevitch added that despite reassuring reports to the contrary there existed a real and very grave danger of the new Russia making separate peace, particularly if the peace terms which the German Chancellor is reported about to offer coincide with the demands of the Social Democrats. The effect, he said, would be a five-year war for France, England, and the United States. To offset these grave dangers he urged his influential audience to appeal to President Wilson and Mr. Root to place on it men acceptable to the Russian Social Democrats. He did not, however, advocate Mr. Root's removal.

Professor Petrunkevitch, [illegible] a native of Pskoff, Russia. In 1903 he became a lecturer at Harvard, and in 1910 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Zoology at Yale. He was Chairman of the section of comparative physiology at the International Congress on Zoology held in Boston in 1907.

The speech was delivered at the fortieth meeting of the Economic Club, of which Frank A. Vanderlip is President, and the gathering, which overflowed the grand ballroom of the hotel and filled the Rose Room, included some of the best known and wealthiest men in the country, and Ambassadors and Ministers to the United States from half a dozen countries. Among the speakers were Charles E. Hughes, Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, and Ambassador Gerard. Mr. Hughes advocates sending an American contingent abroad as soon as possible. Professor Petrunkevitch said in part:

Words of Caution.

"After the first news of the revolution and of its success stirred enthusiasm in this country, everybody expected that something would happen in Russia. Some thought that the overthrow of the Government would be detrimental to the cause of the Allies. Others, like myself, expected that the enthusiasm which carried the Russian people to the overthrow of the old, hated autocracy would carry also further to victories over the German armies. I am afraid, gentlemen, that I came here today not to produce enthusiasm but rather to caution you. News coming from abroad is very disquieting. In vain Ambassador Francis cables that this news is wrong, and that the Government is in power, and the Government itself through the Foreign Secretary states that everything in Russia is settling down and becoming orderly, but no Government in the world would permit itself to say that it is weak and has to listen to a crowd of men who are controlling it only because they are themselves at that moment able to make trouble. If everything is not all right then in Russia, where does the danger come from?

"We hear from the various parties, except the extremists and the pacifists, that no one in Russia wants peace, and I think it is quite true. There is no party at present except the pro-Germans and the extreme pacifists who want peace. But supposing that the Government were not strong enough to withstand the pressure brought upon it by the Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionists; supposing that it would have to concede the demands made upon it; that the army in consequence would be disorganized and the two or three million of German soldiers who are now held in the Eastern front by the Russian armies would be able to be thrown into the west to controvert the British and the French; supposing that all the millions of workmen in Russia were also released to do work that would be of use to the Germans, that they would furnish wheat and cotton and oil and minerals and metals for the Germans, where would be the effect of the British blockade? It would be wiped out.

Threat of Socialists Here.

"The President of the United States has decided to send a commission to Russia with the high purpose of strengthening the Russian Government in its first steps to make Russia a free republic, a democracy among the democracies of the world. There can be no higher purpose, and certainly everybody in this country ought to applaud our President for this desire, but, gentlemen, this plan is fraught with danger, and the danger lies in the selection of the members for this commission.

"I personally have the highest admiration for ex-Secretary Root. I do not know who the other members on that commission are, but I know that the press—the socialistic press in New York—is already writing about them, and I know that they are going to cable over into Russia. I know that the men will be met there with distrust. I know that

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PEACE SPEECH IN BERLIN TOMORROW; CHANCELLOR TO STATE AIMS 'CLEARLY'; CALL FOR OUR TROOPS GAINS FAVOR

FEW SHIPS FOR TROOPS

Transportation Chief Obstacle to Sending Forces Abroad Now.

CABINET WEIGHS PROBLEM

Several Members Anxious to Grant France's Appeal at Earliest Moment.

PERCY SOUNDS A WARNING

British Shipping Expert Says Construction Is Not Keeping Pace with Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—As a result of the strong plea for the immediate dispatch of some American troops to France, made by Marshal Joffre and the other members of the French mission, the Government is giving the most earnest consideration to the question, and a very strong movement is on foot within the Administration to grant France's wish. President Wilson has not indicated his position, but it is known that he is giving much thought to the desire of the French mission. It was learned today, following a short Cabinet meeting, that many of the members of the Cabinet were inclining toward the policy of sending over an early detachment.

No decision has yet been reached, and the matter is in the hands of the President. Some members of the General Staff have been impressed with the force of the French plea, but most of them are still inclined to believe that it is better military policy for the United States to hold all its forces on this side of the Atlantic until a fully equipped [illegible] can be transported. It is understood, however, that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, will throw his influence in favor of an early expedition.

Washington was filled today with rumors of all sorts to the effect that actual preparations had been made for sending troops in the early Summer, but these were declared by the War Department authorities to be without foundation. The Cabinet was in session only a few minutes this afternoon, but Secretary Baker remained with the President for an hour's conference after it had adjourned. It was supposed that the question of sending troops to France was one of the subjects they discussed. Mr. Baker himself has refrained from expressing an opinion publicly on the matter, indicating that it was for the President to decide, but it is understood that he has heretofore adhered to the view of the majority of the General Staff that no troops should be sent immediately.

Ships the Chief Problem.

It is realized that the transportation problem enters into the question of sending troops, whether they are to be sent immediately or to wait until a large army has been trained. The French view is that it is more feasible to send them in small detachments than to wait and try to ship a whole army at once. If the Government decides to follow the French suggestion the question will arise as to how much space on freighters which are engaged in carrying food and supplies can be spared for troops.

The most available plan, according to the general view expressed here, would be to split the first division of 20,000 men into very small groups, sending them over little by little, rather than commandeering at once ships enough to carry the whole division. This, it is believed, would cause less disorganization in the vital food shipments. General Bridges of the British mission lectured at the War College this afternoon, and it is understood stressed the need for giving troops training at the battlefront to prepare them for actual fighting.

An important conference on shipping matters was held today at the State Department, at which Secretary Lansing, Mr. Balfour, Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister of Canada; Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser to the British Embassy; Secretary Redfield, Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board were present. Expert advisers, both American and British, were also there.

May Form Allied War Board.

There is a strong possibility that a permanent allied war conference may be established here following the departure of the leading members of the present missions, to assure proper co-operation, between the United States and its allies, industrial and economic as well as military. It is possible that it may be made up not only of specialists from the French and British missions, who may remain for a time, if not indefinitely, but that it may be joined by representatives of Italy, Russia, and other nations.

This plan is understood to be under consideration by the American Government, and while it has not reached definite form, it is very likely to be discussed at future conferences. It is realized that such a plan would have marked advantages in providing proper co-ordination in the American program for supplying the Allies with war supplies. It was announced today that the United States already had placed much

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Encouraged by Success of Submarines; Beresford Tells London That Losses Are Appalling

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—The return of one U-boat after forty-one days' operations is considered here a splendid record, proving even the increased efficiency of this deadly weapon. German hopes are running very high that the tonnage sunk in April will surpass the million-mark considerably, although it will be some days yet before the reports of incoming U-boats are complete. Even so cautious a man as Minister of Marine Capelle did not hesitate to announce in the General Committee of the Reichstag the other day that the May result would surpass that of previous months considerably.

Neutral ship owners now stopping in Berlin who lately visited England and have a much better insight into the conditions of British navigation and stores at England's disposal than probably her own parliamentarians are extremely pessimistic regarding England's ability to withstand the U-boat war much longer. One of them went so far as to declare that the destruction of tonnage would reach a fatal stage within less than two months. This gentleman also said that considerable neutral tonnage now at sea would never be risked again once it safely reached port, this applying especially to the best ships, the increase in the value of which when peace arrived would fully compensate for losses through idleness. One must therefore reckon with a further shrinkage in the food supplies carried heretofore by neutral vessels, which, according to my source of information, would immediately make itself felt, especially in the industrial districts, where the scarcity is extreme even now, while London, for obvious reasons, is better provided.

British Must Realize Importance of Economy.

LONDON, May 1.—Admiral Lord Beresford, speaking in London today and complaining of the incompleteness of the official returns of the submarine sinkings, said that the losses were appalling. He declared that he was so keen on the matter that he was inclined to risk the penalties of the Defense of the Realm act and tell the people himself, because until they were informed they would not realize the importance of economy.

FRENCH VISITORS HAILED IN SENATE

Chamber Thrown Into Tumult of Enthusiasm When Viviani and Hero of the Marne Appear.

ORATION BY VICE PREMIER

Promises a Grand Welcome to Wilson in France. 'Vivent les Etats-Unis!' Shouts Joffre.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Not since the Marquis de Lafayette was the guest of the nation in 1822, and was received by the houses of Congress, has the Senate of the United States taken part in a demonstration like that witnessed today. Then it greeted a man who had come first as what might be called a filibuster to aid in the American Revolution, and who afterward played his hand in the revolution of France. Today the lofty ceiling of the Senate rechoed to shouts of welcome for the Vice Premier of the French Republic, the Ambassador from that Government, and for the Marshal of France. Today's demonstration was the Senate's acknowledgment that the United States was now about to go to the assistance of France, repaying the old debt to Lafayette and Rochambeau.

M. Viviani, M. Jusserand, and Marshal Joffre visited the Senate this afternoon by prearrangement, but the welcome that greeted them was spontaneous. The rules of the Senate forbid applause; technically, they forbade Marshal Joffre's admission to the floor. But it seemed today as if the real reason for these rules was that they might give more resounding emphasis to their enthusiastic violation. In the Senate's eagerness to brush aside all restrictions to its welcome, no one thought of challenging any one in the visiting party, and several foreign journalists entered the chamber along with the distinguished guests. The admission of the Marshal of France had been sanctioned in advance by unanimous consent, and the consent seemed to carry with it everything that would make the welcome informal and complete.

The invitation to the visitors had implied that no speeches would be required. But the Senators, the Representatives who were present, and the crowded galleries were not to be satisfied by a mere sight of the visitors. They demanded a speech, and M. Viviani complied in words that will not be forgotten.

Torrent of Shouts for Joffre.

Then the shouts of "Joffre! Joffre! Joffre!" which Senators started, and which was taken up by the topmost tiers of the gallery, induced the hero of the Marne to turn, as he was leaving the chamber, and make the shortest speech ever heard in that home of unlimited debate.

"I do not speak English," he said with a benignant smile. Then raising his great right hand, he called out "Vivent les Etats-Unis!" With a military salute, he was gone.

The Senate was satisfied at last, and the shout that rose and fell and rose again was the climax of the day.

The French Mission reached Vice President Marshall's room shortly before 12:30 o'clock. The Vice President was notified and he named Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has been the active leader of the Committee on Foreign Relations since Chairman Stone's defection, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican of the committee, to usher the guests into the chamber.

The two Senators crossed the lobby to the Vice President's room and returned at once. M. Viviani entered with Mr. Hitchcock, Marshal Joffre with Mr. Lodge, and the French Ambassador with Admiral Chocheprat. The committee's return was not expected so soon, but grave salutes to Marshal Joffre by two bright-eyed little pages at the door, which the Marshal gravely returned, gave the signal. The Senators clapped

Continued on Page 3.

NO MAY 1 STRIKE, BERLIN REPORTS

Proclaims Agitators' Failure and Offers Reward for Prosecution of Enemy Agents.

CITY OF ESSEN IS ISOLATED

London Hears That Many Rhine Province Munition Workers Vote for Demonstrations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—There was no strike today in any factory of war materials whatever in or near Berlin, nor, as far as reported this afternoon, anywhere else in Germany. Some workmen's societies had arranged for an outdoor celebration of May 1 as usual, but hardly any men and not many women or children participated despite the fine, warm weather.

Some of the workmen's stores, which do business under supervision of the labor organization, had closed, which greatly excited housewives, who came as usual to make their purchases.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—In announcing the failure of the plans to create holiday strikes the Berlin authorities have offered a reward of 3,000 marks for the prosecution of "agitators in enemy service who are trying to start dissension, especially in the labor ranks, in Germany."

LONDON, May 1.—"In the Rhine provinces more than half the munitions workers decided to strike today," wires the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"Essen (home of the great Krupp works) is shut off from the rest of Germany and completely isolated from the world in order to prevent the slightest information about strikes at the Krupp works from leaking out. Strikes are general in small towns near the Dutch frontier."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The regional organization in Greater Berlin of the Socialist Party, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, has adopted a resolution which says:

"'Since a liberal expansion of the German Constitution will facilitate the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations, we request the Socialist Party committee to strive for the supersession of the policy of promises of small concessions by a thorough democratization of the German Empire.'

"Such action, according to the resolution, would include equal suffrage and responsible Ministers for the empire and the Federal States."

ORDERLY DUTCH MAY DAY.

Russians, Germans, Belgians, and Poles Join in Socialist Parades.

AMSTERDAM, May 1, (via London.)—An orderly Socialist May Day procession was held today. Banners carried by the marchers bore inscriptions calling for peace and the maintenance of Holland's neutrality.

There was also a Socialist procession at Rotterdam, in which Russians, Poles, Germans, and Belgians participated and sang songs in their respective languages. The Russians carried red banners inscribed "Long Live the Russian Republic!" and "Long Live the Proletariat!" At The Hague, when the May Day procession passed the royal palace, the marchers sang the "Internationale," the hymn of the International Socialists. The police did not interfere.

FEW STRIKES IN OTHER CITIES.

May Day Passes Off Without the Usual Labor Demonstrations.

There were no serious May Day labor disturbances outside of New York City. Dispatches from Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Toledo, and Milwaukee said that the day had passed quietly and that because of the war conditions the big celebrations of former years had not been repeated.

In Pittsburgh many of the industrial plants raised new flags at noon, and the whistles on factories and boats joined with the fog horns in giving a salute. Children in the public schools marched from the buildings and saluted the flag. Enlistments took a jump, 46 men being

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RUMOR OF BERLIN CRISIS

Demands for 'a Strong Man' Current, Reports Reaching Holland Say.

VIENNA BENT ON PEACE

German Conservative Influences Seem Unable to Shake Emperor Charles's Purpose.

TO SEIZE GERMAN GRAIN

Reichstag Deputy Warns Farmers That the New Harvest Will Be Confiscated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, which is expected to deal more fully than before with the Fatherland's war aims, will be delivered in the Reichstag, according to a telegram from Berlin, on Thursday. It is expected that he will go no little length toward satisfying the demands from nearly every German party that the country's position and attitude should be clearly defined.

Meanwhile Austria's keenness for peace is introducing considerable friction in the relations beween the Central Empires. A well-informed correspondent in Germany of the Amsterdam Tijd has in this connection something interesting to say. His statement is as follows:

"The semi-official utterances in the Vienna Fremdenblatt, which is inspired by Count Czernin, regarding the desired peace without annexation have caused great dissatisfaction in German Centre and Conservative circles. This dissatisfaction is quite understandable when it is remembered with what a firm belief these circles are animated with in regard to the submarine war, which they hold will bring England to her knees in a few months.

"Even if these circles do not believe any longer in a complete victory, as they did at the beginning of the war, they still regard it as reckless to act as Vienna has done and to give evidence of a feverish desire for peace.

Importance of Western Front.

"The action which at the moment appears to be imperative alike to the supreme army command and the Imperial German Government consists in defensive action in the west, so as to prevent as far as possible further slaughter, thus not putting the country in the position of having to build up a new Germany while hampered with ruined national forces. This was also the idea of Hindenburg's famous and successful retreat, which must probably be followed by other retreats on a smaller scale as soon as the British heavy artillery comes nearer St. Quentin.

"The destroying force of these British guns has so far been very skillfully evaded. If the German man power can only be sufficiently spared, as above mentioned, the submarine will, it is held with conviction, be able to continue the process which would bring about a state of affairs which would permit of conditions being negotiated for which, if not fitting in with Germany's original plans, would at least satisfy the needs of the moment.

"In Austria the young Emperor is animated by idealistic feelings, which are held also by those supporters of Count Czernin, who are less determined because the internal misery is so great. Already the German party leaders in Austria have been won over to the efforts for peace, on behalf of which Socialists have been sent abroad. But the manner in which the Austrian Government allows the Socialists to have their First of May strike, and even dictates to them, as it were, a manifesto which is based on the feelings of the Russian laborers, is far too severe a trial for Germany, and all the more so now that the Vienna Fremdenblatt has declared that peace at any price can be had from Austria.

"Baron von Hertling, the Catholic Premier of Bavaria, has told the all too idealistic monarch of the Dual Empire what German views are. Still, it is expected that Austria will make only slight concessions, and that a more distinct peace tone will be heard when the German Chancellor speaks."

Admits Berlin Can't Dictate Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—Owing to the insistence of the Reichstag, Berlin Parliamentary circles are counting on the Chancellor's making new communications regarding Germany's military situation and war aims on Thursday.

The Reichstag swarmed with members today, and already there is much talk and speculation on the burning subject. Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt, speaking of the expected speech, says:

"The untiring annexationists and status quo disciples have with equal passion demanded that the Chancellor finally disclose his war aims. Dissatisfaction has reigned on all sides since the Vienna Fremdenblatt statements. The Chancellor has been stormed with demands for 'complete frankness.' We must openly admit that Germany is no longer able to dictate peace terms, even if she strove for peace with an outward show of annexation, which is not the case.

"Germany, however, demands a peace that will allow her freedom of trade and independence and guarantee that her economic interests abroad shall be protected, whether they be in Sydney, Yokohama, or Antwerp. The idea of a

war indemnity is not willingly given up, but it is useless to continue a chase which may end in disappointment."

Rumors of a Crisis in Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, May 1. (via London.)—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen reports that Berlin is filled with rumors of a crisis in high Government quarters. The newspaper says that demands are being made that a strong man be placed at the helm of the State.

The whole of Germany's coming grain harvest will be requisitioned by the Government, according to Dr. Georg Heim, Bavarian member of the Center Party in the Reichstag. In a speech at Neustadt Dr. Heim warned the farmers to be prepared for new and heavier restrictions. He said that from the moment of the first ripening the entire crop would be confiscated, and that only from one-quarter to one-third the crop would be left for the farmers. Everything would be organized on military lines.

The farmers, according to Dr. Heim, are to receive the maximum price in addition to a bonus for early thrashing. This measure, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to insure the period of transition to the new harvest.

Dr. Heim then proceeded to condemn the Imperial Chancellor's economic policy as having failed to show sufficient foresight, and, therefore, being responsible for existing conditions.

Austria's Peace Desire Weakening?

Conservative German papers like the Post and the Tageszeitung see in the Vienna Fremdenblatt's second semi-official article, published on April 29, an "intentional toning down" of expressions in a previous article manifesting readiness for peace. The second article declared that Austria-Hungary was strong enough on all fronts to pursue the war and strike hard at any time, if peace thereby could be accelerated and the enemy countries spurned the proffered hand, adding:

"We cannot be forced to an untimely peace by economic and food considerations. We want peace because it is not wise to see nations bleed to death on the battlefield, but we do not need peace more than our enemies, whose wounds are more severe, and whose future is more uncertain."

The Post says jubilantly:

'So Vienna has seen the error of the premature declaration in the direction of peace. Vienna ought to have seen it before, and it will be a good lesson for the future."

Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, after calling the attention of Germany's Austrian ally to "the uselessness of sentimental bosh about bleeding humanity,' and so forth, says that "the proffered hand would be better employed otherwise."

BELGIAN SOCIALIST ON PEACE.

Huysmans Tells Swedes It Depends Largely on German "Comrades."

STOCKHOLM, May 1, (via London.)—Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Congress, has arrived in Stockholm for the forthcoming peace conference of Socialists. He came from Rotterdam to Gothenburg on a Dutch freighter as a steward.

In an interview with the Social Demokraten the Belgian Socialist is quoted as saying that peace depends on the Russians and the Germans, chiefly the latter. He called attention to the fact that the Russian leaders have declared they wish no annexations, but that the German plans have not been set forth clearly.

"The question of peace," he continued, "depends very largely on whether our party comrades in Germany can force the German Government to state clearly that plans for annexation in the West, as well as in the East, have been abandoned."

CANCELS "ENEMY" ORDER.

German Government Directs Mild Usage of Americans in Berlin.

LONDON, May 1.—The German authorities have ordered the immediate cancellation of the Berlin order placing American residents there in the status of enemy subjects, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague today.

The first order, adds the message, is regarded as a blunder, the German Foreign Office arguing that Germany does not consider herself at war with the United States. Americans, it is stated, will still be subject to police supervision.

PREDICTED NEW PEACE OFFER.

Duesseldorf Paper Recently Forecast Moderate German Terms.

"The world will be astonished by the moderation of the German peace terms," said the General Anzeiger of Düsseldorf, quoting in a recent dispatch from Berlin a statement given out to foreign correspondents in Berlin. For several weeks it has been intimated that Germany might soon make another peace offer, and recent information from Berlin showed that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was expected soon to make an announcement in regard to international questions, although heretofore no announcement has come from a responsible quarter that a peace offer would actually be made.

For several months a controversy has been in progress in Germany as to the aims of the war. The Socialists, vigorously opposed by the Pan-Germans, are urging a clear statement of Germany's peace terms on the basis of no annexations or indemnities. The Chancellor was recently reported to have decided to defer a definite formulation of peace proposals.

The announcement of the Chancellor's plan to make a peace offer on Thursday receives added weight from the fact that it appears in the Tageblatt, one of the most widely circulated German newspapers.

DISCLOSE GERMAN UNREST.

Press Comments Cabled to Washington Back Popular Grievances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—More evidence of the serious internal unrest and agitation in Germany that has led to strikes, a demand for the democratization of the German Government, and other reform measures has been received by the State Department in messages from officials of this Government abroad, who have cabled extracts from German newspapers. In an effort to prevent information of this sort reaching the outside world, the German Government is now trying to prevent mails and papers from being sent into Holland and Switzerland, and is also holding back Germans and neutrals who wish to enter those border countries.

One of the telegrams to the Department of State says that the Vossische Zeitung of April 26 published a letter to the Minister of War from the General Committee of Labor Societies with reference to the recent strike in various ammunition factories. The letter said in part:

"The idea of stopping work, at least to such an extent, could not have gained ground if dissatisfaction had not existed among the working class, the chief cause of which is the insufficient regulations for the distribution of food. The workers know the undeniable fact that there are still gathering large quantities of food outside of Government control which can only be obtained at prohibitive prices. This food is consumed by persons who are not giving their whole force to the defense of their country."

The Berliner Tageblatt, in an article published April 26, said:

"The feudal system of holding land by heredity is an inheritance from the time of the humiliation of the German people. This was in order to maintain the brilliancy of certain families at the cost of the majority. The German people in the course of the last twenty-five years have raised themselves, and they now possess a commercial force and general culture more than sufficient to govern themselves and to furnish their own leadership. The hunger for land, which becomes greater as the population increases, will reach unsuspected proportions after the war. All the rightly directed impetus of the present time, as well as the growing intelligence and increasing capacity, and last, but not least, the even stronger driving power of democracy manifested in the present generation—all these forces are setting themselves against special class privileges. The basic principles of equal suffrage for Prussia should be laid as soon as possible, and this will form the preliminary condition upon which all further reforms will rest."

GERMANS HOARD COINS.

Government Preparing to Punish Offenders and Demonetize Metals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 1, (via London.)—Great anxiety is felt in Germany owing to the almost complete disappearance of silver, nickel, and copper small change, which is said to be caused by the hoarding of the same by "foolish people." Measures are about to be taken for punishing the offenders, and it is probable that all metal money will be taken out of circulation. Money not given up before a certain date will have only a metal value later on. It is even stated that metal coins have been melted up. It is evident the German people are beginning to have doubts as to the possible value, of German paper money after the conclusion of peace.

The Association of Berlin Landlords has addressed an appeal to the War Office asking that brass and copper door latches be not removed, as threatened. The landlords state that the houses already have greatly suffered by the removal of stoves, wash kettles, &c., and recommend that captured guns, &c., which are only used for show, should be sacrificed instead. The War Office is considering the question.

The well-known Berlin actor, Carl Clewing, acted as auctioneer at a recent sale of photographs of military celebrities. General von Hindenburg's signed portrait, called "Forward for Kaiser and Empire," fetched 11,000 marks.

HINDENBURG FINDS CRITICS.

Socialist Proposal to Discuss His Policies Angers Pan-Germans.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Berlin Tageblatt asserts that Dr. Cohn, Socialist member of the Reichstag, proposes the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to consider the German military leadership. The Pan-German papers express profound indignation that a Jewish lawyer like Dr. Cohn should wish to control Field Marshal von Hindenburg, but the Extreme Socialists insist on a discussion of his proposal, since von Hindenburg's powers now far exceed those of s. Chief of Staff."

ASKS COURT-MARTIAL FOR FRENCH OFFICERS

Deputy to Demand That Men Relieved of Their Commands Justify Conduct.

PARIS, May 1.—John Hennessy, member of the Chamber of Deputies, gave notice today of an interpellation he will make demanding that within a month certain officers who have been relieved of their commands appear before a court-martial to justify their conduct.

This interpellation, as well as another bearing on the war operations, probably will be discussed in secret session.

WILL LET AMERICANS STAY

But Those Who Would Quit Austria Must Go Within a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the State Department had received from Berne a telegram saying that press reports from Vienna state that all Americans in Austria can leave within four weeks after the break in relations. Those remaining after this period cannot leave except in special cases on which the authorities will decide.

Americans who remain will be neither interned, confined nor molested so long as their conduct is correct.

VACUUM MEN SAW U-BOAT TOO LATE

Gunner Says It Appeared 200 Feet Away and Fired Almost Immediately.

EXPLOSION RAISED DECKS

Only One of Three Lifeboats Got to Land—Nine of Naval Crew Lost with Officer.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The eighteen survivors of the steamer Vacuum who arrived here this afternoon included three American naval gunners: George Wilson, New York; Frank Lasher, Elgin, Ill., and John Nichola, Passaic, N. J. They declared that Captain Harris, commander of the steamer; Lieutenant Thomas, in charge of the gunners; the chief engineer, and several of the gunners perished.

Three lifeboats were launched, but only one reached shore. The one containing the third mate and several gunners was swamped in the rough sea immediately after launching, and all its occupants were drowned. Another, in command of Chief Mate Oscar Gailen, reached land.

George Wilson, one of the American gunners, said with regard to the disaster:

"I was on watch with another gunner, Harry Loree of Philadelphia, at the stern gun. It was 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 28th, when we suddenly saw the periscope of a submarine within 200 feet of our starboard beam. Almost immediately afterward a torpedo was fired and struck us twenty feet abaft the engine room. There was a terrific explosion, which raised the steel deck and threw Loree and myself off our feet.

U-Boat Fired Deck Guns.

"Before we were able to do anything with our guns the Vacuum began to settle rapidly, stern first, and in a few minutes we were in the water. We could see the ship's bow high in the air. Then the submarine came to the surface, circled the ship several times, and fired four shots from her deck guns.

"The first shot shattered the wireless house and the other three took effect in the Vacuum's bow. The next thing I knew was that I had been picked up while unconscious and taken aboard the No. 3 lifeboat, in which there were seventeen men, besides Oscar Gailem, mate of the Vacuum. We rowed 150 miles before reaching land."

John Nichola, another gunner, said four firemen and two coal passers perished at their posts, being locked in as a result of the explosion. He added that the Vacuum did not have a chance to use her guns at any time.

Other survivors said that the sea was very rough when the Vacuum was torpedoed. The steamer was twenty minutes in sinking. One of those lost in the disaster was William Gardey of Park Avenue, Cincinnati, who was returning to the United States to join the navy.

The Vacuum was returning in ballast.

LONDON, May 1.—The survivors of the American oil tank steamer Vacuum include Robert Williams, Oscar Galles, W. Lundgren, A. Byl, and Raymond Nunez.

The following are other survivors who have been landed: John Simpson, August Lotos, William Orell, G. Witzam, Louis Purdi, J. Maucnel, Marc Singros, Camillo Dio, W. Andrews, Leslie J. Hatton, John Nichola, George Wilson, and F. Lasher.

The details of the sinking of the Vacuum had been received at the American Embassy here but could not be made public, it was expained today. The full particulars are in the hands of Rear Admiral Sims and the American Naval Attaché, who presumably have made reports on them to Washington.

Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General in London, received only a meagre report from the survivors, who were landed at an obscure point out of touch with the telegraph service. The early report did not indicate how many American gunners were among the survivors. Affidavits will be obtained from the men at Liverpool by the American Consul and then they will be sent back to America.

It is not believed here that the missing gunners were taken prisoner, although it is possible that the naval Lieutenant may have been taken aboard the submarine. The whole crew of the gunners would have been too numerous to be comfortably accommodated on a submarine. The probability is that the missing boatload was lost, as lifeboats of the size carried by the Vacuum, according to naval men, would have been overloaded with more than a dozen men on board.

TEN OF NAVAL CREW LOST.

Washington Gives Names of the Gunners on the Vacuum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Official dispatches to the State Department from Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London, today confirmed press reports that the American tankship Vacuum had been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast with probable loss of the lives of most of the members of the naval gun crew on board. The message from Mr. Skinner said that the mate and seventeen of the crew, including three American gunners, were rescued and landed. These were all in one boat. Other boats with the Master, the Naval Lieutenant commanding the gun crew, and the remainder of the Vacuum's crew still were missing.

Secretary Daniels today received a cablegram naming three survivors of the gun crew, who had been landed at an English port, as follows: Frank M. Lasher, seaman, second class, father, Frank M. Lasher, Sr., Elgin, Ill.; John Nichola, gunner's mate, third class, father, John Nichola, 152 Midland Avenue, Garfield, N. J.; George Thomas Wilson, apprentice seaman, father, Frank T. Wilson, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

The Navy Department announced tonight names of ten other navy men on the Vaccum who had not been located. They are as follows:

Lieutenant C. C. Thomas, in charge; Alexander Donald, seaman, second class, brother, Hugh Donald, 106 Buena Vista Street, Corona, L. I.; Charles J. Fischer, coxswain, father, Roman Fischer, 2247 West Somerset Street, Philadelphia; Frank H. Loree, seaman, mother, Mary C. E. Loree, 1018 Cayuga Street, Philadelphia; Charles F. Luckan, seaman, mother, Marie C. Luckan, 124 South Madeira Street, Baltimore, Md.; Oswald H. Lucke, coxswain, father, Ernest William Lucke, 426 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.; Henry J. Mussborn, Jr., seaman, father, Henry J. Mussborn, Sr., Mount Olive, Ill.; George W. Parker, boatswain's mate, mother, Emma D. Parker, 507 Lee Street, Norfolk, Va.; James E. Williams, seaman, enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10, 1913, next of kin, none; John Williams, coxswain, cousin, Mary A. J. Parker, Dolton Station, Cook County, Ill.

Two cable dispatches regarding the sinking of the American steamship Vacuum were received yesterday at the offices of its owner, the Vacuum Oil Company, 61 Broadway. The first one read:

"Harris, Captain, unofficially reported drowned. Further details later."

Late in the afternoon another message was received:

"No confirmation of the loss of the boat containing Captain Harris, Lieutenant Thomas, and others of the crew."

WOUNDED SAVED AT RISK OF LIFE

No Truce with Germans Possible for Picking Up Men Between the Lines.

THEY FIRE ON RED CROSS

Head of British Organization at the Front Tells How Many Missing Soldiers Are Traced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is impossible for the Allies to reach an agreement with the Germans on an armistice to permit both sides to gather up the wounded between the fighting lines because the Germans fire on Red Cross ambulances, Ian Malcolm, who has been at the head of the British Red Cross on the western front, told newspaper men today.

"With that kind of a spirit on the other side," Mr. Malcolm said, "the only way the wounded can be reached is through the efforts of men from the trenches, who crawl out at night time and drag them in."

Mr. Malcolm, who is here with the British mission as the representative of the Red Cross, told of the allied methods for finding and aiding the wounded and of the plan developed for identifying the dead and wounded. The present expenditures of the Red Cross, he said, approximate $200,000 per week, and the ambulances in France alone cost $20,000 a week.

An elaborate system has been worked out for identifying the wounded in the hospitals and procuring information for the relatives of men who are missing or taken prisoners. Although each soldier is furnished with an identification tag, these tags frequently get lost, especially as the men are inclined, or at least were inclined at the beginning of the war, to regard them as somewhat gruesome and frequently gave them away as souvenirs.

Men are employed to go around the hospitals taking evidence from the wounded who are able to talk, learning the fate of other men in the same army units, and thus saving anxious relatives much anguish. The central clearing house of information for the British is in London, and there the people at home go for news of the missing in whom they are interested. Every effort is made to reduce to the lowest possible figure the number of untraceable missing.

The Allies have found war dogs useful in locating wounded on the field. The French have found it possible to train for this work many different breeds, the chief requisite being strength and endurance. The dogs are useful chiefly in wooded territory, where wounded are lost in underbrush, or in rough country where they have fallen in ditches or shell holes.

They are almost uncanny in their ability to nose out the wounded and bring back to their trainer some object belonging to the injured man, such as his cap. They then immediately lead the way to where the man is lying. They never pay attention to a dead man. The Germans are said to have 32,000 war dogs.

One of the functions of the British Red Cross has been to pack parcels of food and comforts for British prisoners in Germany on behalf of their relatives at home. One hundred and fifty thousand of these are sent out every fortnight to Germany through neutral countries. Their weight and size are standardized, and they are packed in rooms which only officials are permitted to enter.

German parcels are also sent to German prisoners, Mr. Malcolm said, but in the last eight months they have been diminishing in size and have appeared with less regularity. The German packages usually contain broken bread, sausages, two or three cigars, and spiced biscuits and cakes.

Mr. Malcolm spoke with much feeling of the way in which the French country people tended these graves, saying that almost invariably a known grave would be marked by a little wreath which the peasants had placed there.

BRITISH TROOP SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Australians Sing and Play Cards While Boats Are Being Made Ready—All on Board Saved.

LONDON, May 1.—The Peninsular & Oriental Line steamship Ballarat, of 11,120 tons, which was used as a troop ship, was sunk recently by a German submarine. All the troops were saved.

The behavior of the troops on board the Ballarat was splendid, according to the reports made by the commanders on board, and recalls the heroism displayed by the soldiers at the time of the sinking of the British troopship Birkenhead off the African coast in 1852.

The Ballarat, which was carrying troops from Australia to England, was torpedoed on Wednesday, April 25, while the officers of the troops were planning to hold a memorial service in observance of "Anzac Day." Destroyers and trawlers soon appeared on the scene. The sea was moderate. The Ballarat was struck near the propeller and settled down by the stern, but did not sink until four hours later.

Everything was orderly and the men sang and played cards while waiting for the boats to be made ready. No one on the Ballarat was injured, and all the mails and even the soldiers' pets were saved. All the nurses and members of the medical staff remained on board until all the patients had been provided for and had been safely placed in the boats.

The men were landed with promptness and dispatch. Some of them set foot on England for the first time without boots. The commander of the troops, by a curious coincidence, was wearing a tunic which belonged to Colonel Linton, who was commanding officer of the British steamer Southland when she was torpedoed in the Fall of 1915.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK.

All of the Crew of the Woodward Abrahams Are Reported Saved.

The American schooner Woodward Abrahams, a vessel of 744 tons register, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a cable message received here yesterday by Pendleton Brothers, former owners of the ship. The crew of nine men were saved, the cable added.

The Woodward Abrahams was last reported leaving Jacksonville, Fla., on Feb. 28, at which port she had called for supplies after loading at Pensacola. She was built in 1881 at Waldoboro, Me., and had been sold to another American firm, her former owners said.

URUGUAYAN STEAMER SUNK.

The Gorizia Was Commanded by an American Captain.

LONDON, May 1.—The Uruguayan steamship Gorizia has been sunk without warning by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The submarine approached the steamer and, after manoeuvring into position, shelled it until it sank. The crew took to the boats.

[FIRE]

German American Insurance Company New York

INCORPORATED IN 1872 UNDER NEW YORK STATE LAW
Neither a Branch nor a Part of any Foreign Institution

All of Its Assets Are Invested in America

OVER 90% of its stock is owned by American Citizens, the balance, less than 10%, being owned in Canada, England, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland.

The directors are all American Citizens born in the United States.

It is managed entirely by American Citizens, and its business is wholly confined to the United States, its possessions and Canada.

This great Company is distinctly an American Institution

It has paid losses of over $90,000,000 since organization.

Statement January 1, 1917

CAPITAL
$2,000,000
Reserve for All Other Liabilities
10,954,055
NET SURPLUS
10,759,422
ASSETS
23,713,477

CHARLES G. SMITH, President
JESSE E. WHITE, Vice-President
EDWIN M. CRAGIN, Secretary
ALEXANDER R. PHILLIPS, Asst. Secretary

FOR AFTER-WAR BLOCKADE.

Paris Matin Says German Militarism Directs Her Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—Germany's formidable commercial menace, even if definitely defeated on the battlefield, was pointed out in the Matin by a leading financier. The writer emphasizes the fact that the mistrust and suspicion which surrounded the swift German financial and commercial expansion after the Franco-Prussian war was not merely due to jealousy. Other nationals have developed with similar rapidity, the most striking example being the United States, without arousing the suspicion of the world at large, which in the case of Germany was due to the fact that the whole commedcial and industrial organization was part and parcel of the military scheme of expansion.

If by chance the Allies shall not be able to gain such a complete victory as to be able to dictate terms to Germany, the writer declares, there is only one other effective means to curb the German commercial offensive which is already preparing. This drastic measure would be an agreement among the powers fighting for liberty to exercise an economic blockade on the Central Powers by stopping at the frontiers all Austro-German products, including those disguised as neutral products. This blockade, he says, should be continued until Germany, which fears this menace more than any other, is brought to her senses and forced to abandon her aggressive military system for all time.

FRENCH SMOTHER CHAMPAGNE ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

Three of our single-seated battleplanes attacked a group of five French captive balloons northwest of Rheims and brought them all down in flames.

The communication issued this evening says:

Near Arras, on the Aisne and in the Champagne, the artillery duels were favorable to us. Near Lens, Monchy-le-Preux, and Fontaine, (Artois,) as well as near Cerny, (Aisne,) English and French local attacks failed.

FRENCH WON VICTORY AFTER HARD BATTLE

Germans in Champagne, Holding First Line in Force, Contest Advance.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE FRENCH FRONT IN WESTERN CHAMPAGNE, Monday, April 30.—There commenced this afternoon another offensive operation on the left of its last brilliant advance in this region. That advance, which gave the French the chief heights of Moronvilliers, a block of hills, left a depression in the French lines running for about seven miles just north of the old Roman road. The westend of this depression is left doubtful; the rest of it has been driven in to an extent varying from a third to two-thirds of a mile in depth, while on the north the slopes have been captured on a like depth. On the north slopes of Mont Haut the fighting at some points was extremely severe, and it is still proceeding. The artillery and their observers have been at work for several days upon the systematic smashing of the enemy fieldworks, without which no infantry movement can now be attempted.

The sector is a peculiar one. Both sides hold commanding positions, the Germans on Nogent, Berru, the hills about Beine, and the village of Nauroy; the French along a crescent of heights on the west, south, and east. Some of the points rise as much as 500 feet above the plain between, so that from a military point of view it is essentially a country of observatories, this characteristic being qualified by the fact that the plain is patched over with thick woods, mostly plantations of stunted firs familiar all over Champagne. But for this, I suppose, the bringing up of reliefs and supplies would hardly be possible in the fine weather, and we are having one of those sudden spells of hot sunshine that are usual in France at the end of April.

"In ten minutes they go," General X said to me at 12:30 this afternoon, and, cool hand as he is, I thought there was a tremor in his voice. This was not a great battle, but no commander can be indifferent in a moment when his men are going out to meet their fate. The chief line of attack was from the French front less than a half mile north of the old Roman road in the direction of Nauroy village. This was supported by lesser attacks on the right and left. But for the thick woods, in and behind which the Germans were intrenched, I imagine it would have been a relatively easy task. What with enemy barrage and the French advancing curtain of fire, these woods soon recalled the spectacle of an American forest conflagration. Banks of light smoke rolled over them, broken here and there by the black eruption of "coal boxes" and mines heaved over from the trench mortars.

By 1 P. M. the advance got beyond the first line of woods and the reaction did not seem to be very serious, possibly because German gunners were still afraid of firing on some of their own men. After that time they put over an increasing barrage with successive clouds of gas, and later in the afternoon determined counterattacks were made on the French left. It was here, particularly around a field work called the Redoubt, north of the Grille wood, that the hardest fighting took place. The tactics of holding the front lines lightly, which the German command certainly favored for a time, has apparently been abandoned. Perhaps it favored escape by surrender. I have before me a letter addressed by General Von Schussler, commanding a division on the Aisne last month, to the officers of one of his brigades. He says he cannot understand how officers have got the impression that there is no absolute necessity to hold the first position.

"All orders," he adds, "prescribe that the first line must be defended at all costs, and that if it be lost the struggle must be continued until it is recovered. Our principle line of combat is the first line."

Such is the present work of command and for the moment it is being literally obeyed. While that continues, sweeping advances such as have sometimes been obtained in the past, are not to be expected. Enough that the balance of success swings steadily if slowly to the French side.

SCOTS AT GUEMAPPE WON HIGH HONORS

Taking and Holding of Village Cost Them Dear—Battle Lasted Nearly a Week.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 1.—May Day has been quiet along the British front so far as infantry activity was concerned, although noisy enough with gunfire. It was a day of perfect weather, rich in sunshine under a cloudless sky, through which the British air squadrons went away this morning flying low, so that theey were fine to see, with glistening wings and wires.

Today as well as yesterday the enemy's chief targets were Arleux, captured by the Canadians, and Guémappe, which fell to the Scottish troops, both of which places he tried to take back by repeated and violent counterattacks. He is still in a trench on the east side of Guémappe running down to a bit of ruin called Calvary Farm, where there has been close fighting for several days since the great battle of April 23, when Guémappe was taken by the Scots. I have already given a brief narrative of this struggle, but more details about it are worth telling because it is a great episode in the history of the Scottish troops in France. It was fighting which lasted for nearly a week after the hour of attack in the first daylight of April 23. At that hour long waves of Highland regiments left the trenches they had dug under shellfire and went forward to Guémappe. They were faced at once by blasts of machine-gun fire, and, although the British artillery barrage crashed across the field, some of the German strong points were still held in force. One Sergeant fought his way down a bit of trench alone and knocked out the gun crew, so that the line could advance.

Two hundred prisoners were taken in that first forward sweep, when the kilted men advanced in long lines and went through and beyond the village of Guémappe with loud shouts and cheers. For nearly three hours the Scots were held up by the fire of German machine guns and artillery, and suffered many casualties, but they fought on, each little group of men acting with separate initiative, and it is to their great honor as soldiers that they destroyed every machine gun post in front of them. They were checked again by machine gun fire from many different directions and from the ruin called Cavalry Farm, immediately ahead of them. This was afterward cleared and many Germans lie dead there.

Then between 11 and 12 in the morning the enemy developed his first counterattack. He massed great masses of men in the valley below Guémappe, and flung a great storm of shells onto the village, and then sent forward his troops to work around it. It was then that these Scottish troops showed their fierce and stubborn fighting spirit. They tore rents in the lines of advancing Bavarians with Lewis guns and rifle and grenade fire, and the enemy's losses were so great that the supporting troops passed over lines of dead comrades.

The attack was pressed by a great mass of men, and the thin lines of Scotts, exhausted by long hours of fighting, were forced to swing back. We now know that the first reports were wrong when it was said the enemy retook Guémappe for a time. He never set foot in it again, although the Scottish line fell back a little. Groups of Highland officers and men refused to retreat. Some of them held the cemetery and defended it against all attacks. An officer with seventy men remained in the north of the village for four hours, although they had no protection on either flank. One officer and twelve men at another spot refused to leave during the retirement, and they were found still holding out when their comrades renewed the attack and regained the ground later. The village of Guémappe was isolated for the great artillery bombardment prevented all approach by the enemy. Then fresh Highlanders streamed around by the north of the village, and the whole line of Highland troops swept back the enemy. By that time the Bavarian troops had no more fight in them and knew they were beaten. They retired in great disorder, leaving great numbers of dead and wounded.

For a day and a half the Scots were able to rest a little, although always under shell fire. But afterwards there was fierce patrol fighting round Cavalry farm and the outposts nearby. The enemy's fire was intense, and he commanded this position from the high ground to the north, but little parties of Scots held on doggedly outside the ruins of the farm until after five days they were withdrawn.

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED.

Philadelphia Man's Name Appears on Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, May 1.—In today's Canadian casualty list of 72 names are the following American names:

Killed in action: E. W. Cameron, Lackawanna, Mich., infantry; Lieutenant E. A. Abbey, 523 Chastnut Street, Philadelphia, mounted rifles; C. A. Swan, Bedham, Mass.; M. S. Duncan, Boston.

BRITISH IN APRIL TOOK 19,343 GERMANS

257 Guns, 227 Trench Mortars, and 470 Machine Guns Captured During the Month.

LONDON, May 1.—Nearly twenty thousand prisoners were captured by the British during the month of April, according to the report of the War Office this morning. In this same period 257 guns and howitzers, 227 trench mortars, and 470 machine guns were captured.

There has been very little fighting on the ground today, but yesterday and last night were marked by much activity in the air. Nine German airplanes were brought down, while nine others were driven down out of control. The British lost nine machines.

Tonight's official statement follows:

During the month of April we have taken in the course of our offensive operations 19,343 German prisoners, including 393 officers. In the same period we also captured 257 guns and howitzers, (including 98 heavy guns and howitzers,) 227 trench mortars, and 470 machine guns.

In addition to those we captured, many of the enemy's guns, howitzers, trench mortars, and machine guns have been destroyed by our artillery fire.

Marked activity in the air continued yesterday and during the night. In the air fighting eight German machines were brought down by our airplanes, two of which fell in our lines; nine others were driven down out of controls. Another hostile machine was shot down. Nine of our airplanes are missing.

The early statement said:

We made a successful raid last night north of Ypres and captured a few prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing of special importance.

1,430,000 GERMANS IN WEST.

Only 990,000 Holding Line, Says Correspondent at Front.

PARIS, May 1.—A dispatch from French Headquarters says:

"Indications show that the strength of the German forces totaled on the 1st of April 219 divisions, each comprising a maximum of from 10,000 to 12,000 combatants. Of these divisions 143 faced the French and British, but only 99 were in the actual line, the others being held in strategic reserve.

"The remaining 76 divisions were then on the Russian, Rumanian, and Macedonian fronts. Many of the strategic reserve divisions have since been thrown into line, and, owing to losses, were later sent to the rear for reconstitution."

RUSSIA'S WAR DEBT NEAR $20,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

the statement of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in an exhaustive report on the Russian financial situation.

The Russian national debt, according to this report, on Jan. 1, 1914, was $3,406,000,000; during the first two years of the war, additional loans, covering war expenses, were incurred to the extent of $8,611,920,000, and additional loans for $8,300,100,000 will be required if the war closes at the end of the year 1917. Assuming that the war will end in the Fall of this year, the total outstanding Russian indebtedness will amount to $20,908,000,000, which on a 5½ per cent. basis will require yearly interest payments of $1,968,200,000.

The total foreign indebtedness of Russia, prior to the war, was $2,230,000,000. During the first two years additional loans were incurred amounting to $2,430,000,000, and the estimated additional obligations which will be incurred, if the war closes in the Fall of 1917, will be $1,344,000,000. The total interest charges on foreign loans and also in connection with municipal, private issues, and other private indebtedness, sea freight, &c., due annually on foreign obligations after the war, will be $461,000,000. To offset these payments Russia has had for a number of years a favorable balance of trade. The average yearly value of the excess of exports over imports amounted to $169,000,000, leaving net obligations payable yearly on foreign loans after the war of $292,200,000.

It is evident that, says the chamber, since Russia will not be able to meet her foreign interest charges in payments of gold when the war is over, it will be unwise to adopt a policy of incurring additional interest payments, and the only solution of Russia's financial problems lies in—first, greatly increasing her export of raw materials, particularly that of agricultural products, and through the organization of her timber industry; second, the elimination of all unnecessary exportations, and third, the immediate organization and stimulation of home manufacturing production.

Russia is in a position to supply the world with the bulk of food products by intensifying her agricultural production. She is greatly increasing the quantity and quality of her food production, as well as her supply of meat and dairy products. In view of the general shortage of food products such an increase, it is argued, will largely solve the question of the proper balance of trade after the war.

In addition Russia has 50 per cent. of the world's undeveloped timber area, and is in a position, on account of her natural position and through the organization of her timber industry, to supply the increasing demand of Europe after the termination of the war.

PETROGRAD REJECTS LENINE'S PEACE PLEAS

Thousands of Wounded Soldiers Demand War Until Germany Is Defeated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Monday, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An enormous number of proclamations have been thrown down lately by the Germans on the Russian front. Sometimes they are found near the wire entanglements, sometimes dropped by airplane, but they all harp on the same note and show how little the Germans understand the Russian revolution.

"England is the great enemy," "England made the revolution." "England deprived the Russian soldier of his God-given Little Father, the Czar," &c., are some of the expressions used.

Germany's overtures for a separate peace are backed up in Russia by wild tirades of extremists against the Provisional Government. The importance of these attacks must not be exaggerated. The extremists are losing ground, but still they present a danger because they are able to excite the ignorant masses.

At the present time one name is on everybody's lips—Lenine. Lenine knows no moderation in his abuse of the Provisional Government, and in his paper, the Pravda, does not spare England and France, either. The balcony of the palace of Khesinsky, the famous ballerina, which has been appropriated by Lenine for his own use, has become the centre of wild pacifist agitation. From there the Leninite orators preach brotherhood with Germany and war on the Provisional Government and the bourgeoisie.

But Lenine entirely ruined his own plans by returning to Russia through Germany. The great majority of the army and the public are against him, and his party forms a small and diminishing minority in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Yesterday an interesting demonstration took place. Several thousand invalided soldiers went to the Duma to demand the prosecution of the war till victory and to demand the overthrow of Lenine. "Send Lenine back to Germany," said one banner. At the Duma their spokesman made a speech, saying: "We fought in defense of those who now cry 'Down with war!' Let us cripples first be killed, and they can make an alliance with Germany over our corpses. For freedom we are ready to give all that remains of our strength, for we are convinced that only the defeat of Germany can secure liberty for Russia."

In reply M. Skobeleff, Vice President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, announced himself in favor of the total defeat of Germany, and said that the war would not end till victory had been achieved.

Yesterday many meetings were held in various parts of the town, and the Nevsky Prospect was dotted all day with little groups discussing pacifist propaganda. Very few supporters of Lenine were found among them. The general opinion was that he should be arrested and imprisoned. It went hard with some of those who dared to raise their voices in his favor.

I saw one youth about 15 years of age make a speech which ended with "Long live Germany!" The crowd rushed at him and he would have been beaten had not an officer interfered and carried him off to the militia station.

Another sign of the failure of pacifist agitation in Russia is the passing of a resolution by the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates condemning Lenine's agitation and urging that immediate measures be taken to counteract its harmful effects.

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RESENTS OUR ADVICE ON IRISH AFFAIRS

Harrison Says American Statesmen Echo 'Stale Sophisms' of Britain's Foes.

CALLS HOME RULE ACT VAIN

Historian Predicts Chaos if It Is Applied—Lloyd George's Statement of Solution Deferred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1.—Frederic Harrison, the famous historian and publicist, in the course of a long letter to The Morning Post on "the Irish dilemma," says:

"Englishmen welcome with enthusiasm the entrance of the great republic into this tremendous war, not merely because we are now fighting side by side, but rather because it manifests that the common cause is that of civilisation, humanity, and peace.

"But does this glorious comradeship in arms quite justify American politicians, however eminent and friendly, thrusting themselves into our municipal politics at a moment of intense crisis? As an Englishman, I wonder to see my stalwart friend Roosevelt and so many leaders of American intellect and statesmanship echoing the stale sophisms of our enemies during one of the most inveterate trials to which Britain has ever been exposed. What would Americans do if we intervened in one of their dilemmas—say, if our ex-Ministers, doctors, and preachers were to summon them with a passionate appeal to raise up their 12,000,000 of colored citizens to equal human dignity, to wipe out the national stigma of the commonwealth that every man or woman born with a dark skin is born into the shame of exclusion and the life of a pariah race?

"Where Is the Irish Nation?"

"Our American friends, in our almost desperate crisis at home, repeat the unreal, untrue, and malicious taunts of our enemies within and without the United Kingdom when they tell us to give the Irish 'nation' autonomy. Where is the Irish nation? Our very dilemma is that there are three sections of Irishmen, each repudiating, contradicting, and, if we let them, eager to fight each other.

"The 'Home Rule act' cry one group, though they and all men of sense know that the act of 1914 is impracticable as it stands, and must in any case be revised under the urgent stress of war.

"'No Dublin Parliament for us!' cries Ulster—Ulster, far the richest, most civilized, most vigorous element in Ireland, the only element that joins us in the war and is not openly malevolent.

"And now a third factor breaks in with the cry: 'Away with Redmond and his lot, traitors all! The Independent republic! Down with British uniforms, officials, and laws!'

"Our difficulty is, and has been for generations, to know which of these three groups we ought to regard as the strongest and most permanent. Which of them is the Irish nation? All three furiously claim to be the real Irish nation. * * *

"Ireland has already 103 representatives in the House of Commons—vastly in excess of its due proportion. At Westminster the Nationalist members occupy as much time as all the rest. They complain of, obstruct, and vilify our Government in our sore need. Yet they still cry out for more parliamentary representation, and they use the excessive representation they have got in such treasonable ways as in any other country but ours would have sent them outside or to jail. These are the men whom our American mentors tell us we must 'placate.' They seem to think that if we only started the set of 1914 all would be smooth in Ireland; that 250,000 Irishmen would enlist the next day. It is far more likely that if we started the act and withdrew the strong hand, Ireland in three months would be in a state of chaos, the three groups at open war. And as soon as the Sinn Fein recruits got arms in their hands they would turn them against us and proclaim the republic, as they did a year ago.

"How can responsible statesmen abroad repeat that most false of all the Potsdam lies—that Ireland has been treated as Poland was by Russia or as the Czechs are by Austria—Austria, that will not open its Parliament at all, which has hanged 2,000 Bohemian patriots, to say nothing of the hecatombs of Serbians, Bosnians, and Rumanians?

Ireland Treated As a "Spoilt Son."

"Why, for two generations Britain has sacrificed her men and her own interests to do justice to Irish demands. Her purse, her policy, her Parliament, her Government have all been strained to meet Irish claims, to restore Irish welfare. Ireland has never been so wealthy, so prosperous, so hopeful as she is today.

"When the war came Ireland was treated as being outside of it, as if it were a spoilt and unmanageable son who must not be crossed. It was allowed to rest and grow rich in sullen scorn of all that Britons and true Irishmen were bearing in the war—this to the eternal shame of the Irish name, which Britons and which history will never forget or excuse; to the eternal shame also of those besotted politicians who treated Ireland as a timid fool might treat a dangerous lunatic whom he was afraid to touch and hoped to coax."

DEFERS HOME RULE TALK.

"Unforeseen Circumstances" Force Postponement by Lloyd George.

LONDON, May 1.—Premier Lloyd George's statement as to the Government's proposed solution of the Irish problem has been postponed until next week because of unforeseen circumstances. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Replying to a question by Sir James Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, as to when the Premier proposed to make a statement on the Government's efforts to effect an Irish settlement, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"I am sorry to again make a claim on the indulgence of the House in this matter. Owing to circumstances which could not be foreseen it is impossible for him to make a statement, but before the end of the week I will name a date next week on which the statement will be made."

FRANCE AND ITALY GET LOANS NEXT

United States Will Advance to Each Power $100,000,000 at Once to Pay War Bills.

NEW TREASURY OFFERING

Sixty-Day Certificates Issued, Pending War Bonds—Early Loan to Russia Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Wilson has approved a temporary war loan to Italy and France of $100,000,000 each. To obtain the funds for this purpose a third issue of Treasury certificates to the amount of $200,000,000, announced tonight by Secretary McAdoo, will be necessary. Like previous issues, they will bear 3 per cent. interest, but their term is to be sixty instead of ninety days.

The Federal Reserve Banks were today notified of the decision to issue the certificates and were directed to advise member banks of the opportunity to tender subscriptions. The certificates carry the privilege of conversion into the war bonds of the Liberty Loan of 1917. It is expected that the issue will be all taken up by noon tomorrow.

The loans to France and Italy may not be made in a lump sum, but in installments during May to meet current obligations in this country. The loans were authorized after a careful examination of the war needs of the two countries and a knowledge of their liabilities on war contracts in this country. They will be made in the same manner as that to England, and the notes of the French and Italian Governments will be taken for sixty days, or less if the loan is made in installments. When the proceeds of the Liberty Loan are available for the purchase of the war bonds of the two countries, French and Italian notes will be used for the purchase of their bonds.

Certificates Mature July 17.

Secretary McAdoo said that the issue of certificates authorized today would be arranged to mature by July 17, although they are called sixty-day certificates. During May and June there will be successive issues of Treasury certificates at intervals of not less than two weeks, all of which are to be convertible into war bonds when the loan is finally on the market. Notice of the various issues of notes will be made so that the money market may be disturbed as little as possible.

By the issue of these certificates, it is believed, the process of placing the war bonds on the market will be very materially expedited. The final decision as to the volume of the first issue of the war loan bonds has not yet been made, but announcement of the details of the loan is expected within a few days. Efforts are being made to arrange in advance assurances of placing parts of the loan, en bloc, which may have the effect of making the total to be offered in the first issue larger than has heretofore been estimated.

The latest of the Entente nations to apply for assistance is Serbia. A loan will be made to her, as it will be to any Government ranged effectively as a belligerent against the Central Powers. Of the loan to Belgium, no more has been decided than that there will be such a loan. A high authority in the Administration said today that it was desirable to have it known that the war loans were made on the broad principle that they were to be invested offensively at the victorious of the Central Powers and that any power that would employ the proceeds of the loan in fighting the common enemy could participate in the advances to be made by this Government.

Ability to Repay Not a Factor.

The fact that the first loan was made to England and the next to France and Italy, leaving Russia and Belgium to be provided for later, was not to be taken to mean, said this authority, that the United States was measuring the ability of any Government to pay back what it borrowed. The act authorizing the loan was quoted to explain that the loans might be made even if they should never be paid back.

By the terms of the Bond act the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered, with the approval of the President, "to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign Governments." This authorization is taken to mean that the first intention of Congress is that the loan shall be employed as effectively as possible for an offensive against Germany and her allies, no matter what the consequences may be in the future as to the repayment of war loans.

"In short," said the Administration authority, "we are fighting a war against a common enemy. We use money, whereas our allies use men and munitions. We shall take the chances in fighting our part of the war with money, just as we should take our chances if we sent an army or our navy over there, whether or not they might be victorious. If we lose, we lose whether it be men or money. We shall not 'see, however.'

Confidence in Russia.

In this connection it was stated today in Administration circles that loans would be made to Belgium and Russia. In the latter case the loan will be made before the Root Commission is sent to that country. The Russian Government, it was said, is now responding to overtures from this Government in regard to its policies and its ability to maintain its attitude in alliance with the Entente Powers. Most positive assurances, it was stated, had been received that Russia would make no separate peace and would willingly pledge her faith and honor in the common cause of belligerency against Germany and her allies.

As a part of the negotiations connected with the loan to Russia, Mr. Onou, the Russian Charge d'Affaires ad interim, had a long conference today with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby for the purpose of advising this Government of the status of the Russian campaign at this time and the progress made by the new Government in the direction of stability of control and power in administration, especially with reference to commanding acceptance by all elements of the Russian people and the army. The strongest confidence has been produced here in the futility of all attempts to bring about a separate peace between Russia and Germany.

It was stated today, because of reports to the contrary, that neither Cuba nor any of the other Latin-American countries that had broken off relations with Germany had applied for any part of the war loan. The attitude of this Government as to such possible loans is simply that it is ready to assist any and all of its allies in the common struggle against Germany, and if any of the Latin-American countries can contribute to the success of the cause, participation in the loan may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The first installment, about $25,000,000, of the Italian loan probably will be made tomorrow.

With loans to France and Italy consummated, the Government will have advanced $400,000,000 to the Allies. This is only the beginning of what will have to be advanced to meet allied needs before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, when the proceeds of the first offering of bonds probably will be available. There remain the contemplated loans to Belgium, Russia, and other allies, other loans to Great Britain to meet British requirements in May and June, estimated at from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, and loans to meet the needs of France and Italy for June, unofficially placed at $200,000,000 more.

Indications pointed to the conclusion that the United States will have advanced the Allies approximately $1,250,000,000 before the proceeds of the first offering of bonds are available.

Departments of the Government other than the Treasury will be called into service to aid the Allies in spending their loans wisely here. It was intimated tonight that inasmuch as the Administration wanted to see the Allies get the worth of every dollar advanced to them every Governmental agency that might be required to help attain this end would be placed, in effect, at their disposal.

In the past representatives of the Allies, sitting in council at London, have adopted a policy of pooling their requirements and buying, one at a time, in the United States. In this manner they have avoided going into the open market here to bid against one another. Whether that policy will be continued with the approval and aid of the American Government was not indicated, but it is likely that the Administration will take steps to see that purchases made by the Allies with American loans do not interfere with the wants of this Government for its military and naval establishments, and that American producers and sellers not only use their utmost endeavor to meet allied requirements, but limit their profits to fair and reasonable percentages.

RECRUITING COMMITTEE QUESTIONS MR. VILLARD

Asks If He Really Said That He Would Not Forcibly Resist Invasion.

The Midday Recruiting Committee, which is helping to raise men for the army, navy, and Marine Corps, sent an open letter yesterday to Oswald Garrison Villard, President of The Evening Post Company, challenging him to declare whether he still held to his pacifist views now that the United States was at war with Germany. The letter read:

May 1, 1917.

Oswald Garrison Villard, Esq., Publisher The Evening Post, New York City.

Sir: Your attention is directed to the following conversation, stated to have occurred between yourself and Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, at a meeting held on the night of Feb. 15, 1917, at the Rand School of Social Service, 102 West Thirty-eighth Street, this city:

Mr. Wood: "Mr. Chairman, when a man undertakes to teach the public it is out right to inquire whether his teachings lead and for what he stands. I should like to ask Mr. Villard two questions."

Mr. Villard: "I will answer them."

Mr. Wood: "Mr. Villard, would you forcibly resist an invasion of this country?"

Mr. Villard: "I would not."

Mr. Wood: "Would you forcibly resist the violation of American women in the event of invasion if you were present?"

Mr. Villard: "I refuse to answer a hypothetical question."

Will you, before the end of the present week, write to the Mid-Day Recruiting Committee stating whether the passages above quoted embody your present views?

We call your attention to the fact that this letter is addressed to you in your capacity as publisher of The Evening Post, and is an open letter.

Very truly yours,
WALT KUHN,
Secretary.

Mr. Villard said last night that the letter had not reached him.

"I know what two questions they want me to answer," he said. "I will make no statement until I first know who make up the committee and what the purpose is in writing to me."

At yesterday's meeting of the committee at 57 Chambers Street it was declared to be an urgent need to raise 500,000 volunteers in addition to the 500,000 men whom the Government intends to procure by draft. Job E. Hedges appealed for recruits and urged every man in the audience to get down on his knees and ask himself the question: "Is this country mine and am I willing to pay the price?"

"If you do this," Mr. Hedges said, "by tomorrow we will not be able to count the recruits enlisted."

STATE HAS 80 QUESTIONS.

Coming Military Census Will Cover a Wide Range.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—The State Resource Mobilization Bureau today made public the questions which every man in the State will be required to answer when he is enrolled in the State military census. There are eighty questions in the list. The women of the State will be obliged to answer similar inquiries, the text of which will be made public later. Some of the questions to be put to the men are:

How many persons, including only mother, father, wife, or child, sister or brother under 12 years of age, are dependent upon you for their entire support?

In what industry or business are you engaged? In what capacity or position? Exactly what work do you do?

Are you temporarily unfit for any line of mechanical work? If so, what line?

Are you in business for yourself? If not, what is the name of your present employer? What is your employer's business? What is your employer's business address?

Have you ever acted as agent or otherwise for any foreign country, manufacturer, dealer, or merchant?

Have you ever had the military or naval service or had military or naval training at school, college, camp, or cruise?

Do you claim exemption from military service? If so, upon what ground?

Can you operate an automobile? A motor cycle? A power boat? An airplane? A telegraph instrument? A wireless outfit? A stationary steam engine? A steam locomotive?

Do you own any of the following: If so, how many of each? Automobiles, auto trucks, motor launches, power boats, airplanes, heavy weapons, wireless outfits, draft horses, saddle horses, mules?

The census will be taken as soon as the Federal Government has finished the registration of men eligible for conscription. It will be conducted by the various County Home Defense Committees and the results filed at the Adjutant General's office.

A military measure passed by the Legislature today enables pupils in the public schools to be relieved from attendance without loss of credit in connection with their studies, when they engage in military service, or in agricultural or industrial work related to the war.

The Senate advanced to the order of final passage the Sage bill, which would expedite the negotiations now being carried on by the Federal Government with private land owners for a thousand-acre tract near Albany as a site for a military encampment to accommodate 200,000 men.

THIS STATE'S QUOTA 50,450.

New York to Supply 10.09 Per Cent. of First 500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—New York State's quota of the first force of 500,000 men to be raised by the selective draft system under the legislation now being enacted by Congress will be 50,450 men. In addition the State of New York is being called upon to raise 18,220 men as its quota of the force of 185,888 needed on April 1 to raise the regular army to full war strength. New York will also provide approximately 32,000 men to bring its National Guard organizations to the full war strength contemplated by the Government, and is expected to raise 10 per cent. of the marine corps and 10 per cent. of the navy.

The plans of the War Department contemplate the raising of about 1,000,000 men in addition to those already in the regular army and the National Guard. On the basis of its population, as compared with the total population of the continental United States in 1910, when the latest Federal census was taken, the State of New York would raise 10.09 per cent. of each armed force raised by the Federal Government. This is the relation that the population of New York, which was 9,113,614 in 1910, bore to the population of the entire country, which was 91,072,266. On this basis of arriving at the State's quota New York State would furnish approximately 100,900 of the force of 1,000,000 men to be raised during the first year for the army.

THE GRANTS READY FOR WAR

Ulysses S., 3d and 4th; Both Now in the Army.

Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and Ulysses S. Grant, 4th, both may go to France with an American expeditionary force. Both are grandsons of the famous civil war General and later President Ulysses S. Grant. Ulysses, 3d, the son of Major Gen. F. D. Grant, is now a Major in the Engineering Corps of the regular army and at present assigned to duty in Washington. Ulysses, 4th, the son of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., has just enlisted in the Seventh New York Infantry as a private in Company H. He is 23 years old and was graduated from Harvard in 1915. Since graduation he has been employed in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in this city.

CONSCRIPTION BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Passed by Senate a Second Time to Straighten Out Parliamentary Tangle.

ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED

No Attempt Made to Obstruct the Measure—Expected to Become a Law Some Time This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Without a roll call, the War Army bill was passed for a second time by the Senate today, but conferences probably will not begin for several days. Conferees of the Senate and House will meet tomorrow, but they also have the task of smoothing away differences over the annual Army Appropriation bill, and they will take up that task first. There are not many points of disagreement in the Appropriation bill, and leaders hope to see both measures completed in time to have President Wilson attach his signature in the present week.

The Senate passed the War Army bill a second time in order to clear up parliamentary tangles. It was done without any prolonged discussion and without any serious effort to revive the struggle over the volunteer system as opposed to the selective draft feature, which consumed most of the time in last week's debate. Senator La Follette spoke in support of a substitute with a referendum on raising an army by draft to send to Europe, but it was defeated, 65 to 4.

An amendment by Senator Weeks to authorize the President to accept for foreign service a company of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, was rejected by a viva voce vote.

Senator McCumber's amendment to strike out the provision exempting from conscription those whose religious belief conflicts with military service was rejected, 54 to 17.

An amendment by Senator Gronna to prohibit manufacture during the war of agricultural products into liquor for beverage purposes was rejected without a record vote.

Principal points of difference between the houses include the so-called Roosevelt volunteer amendment in the Senate bill; the difference in the ages subject to selective draft, the Senate bill specifying those between 21 and 27 and the House 21 and 40, and the Senate bill's army prohibition section. A compromise is expected on the age limits, possibly fixing the minimum at 21 and the maximum at 35. The House representatives probably never will accept the Roosevelt amendment, which would permit the ex-President to raise four infantry divisions for duty on foreign soil.

HOUSE RUSHES WORK ON BIG WAR BUDGET

Debate Ends on Bill Carrying Appropriations of $2,827,653,000 —Measure to Pass Today.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House set a record today for quick action on major appropriations, completing debate at a single brief session on an omnibus emergency war bill carrying nearly three billion dollars. It will be passed tomorrow, probably with only a few votes against it. No opposition was expressed during the discussion today, and the only important change made was in the adoption of an amendment doubling the pay of enlisted men in the army.

Out of a total of $2,827,653,658 carried by the bill, $2,520,501,007 is for the military establishment. For the navy $500,000,672 is provided, and the remainder goes to other departments for miscellaneous purposes, including extraordinary expenses due to the war.

The military appropriation, which is in addition to the regular annual army and fortification bills and the $1,000,000,000 proposed as an additional appropriation for the new war army, includes $1,000,000 $231,000,000 for clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $130,000,000 for ordnance stores, $30,000,000 for automatic machine guns, $6,850,000 for civilian training camps, $60,000,000 for coast and insular fortifications, and $4,320,000 for fortifying the Panama Canal.

More than $125,000,000 was added by the amendment increasing the pay of enlisted men from $15 to $30 a month, a proposal already accepted by both Senate and House as part of the Army Draft bill, but transferred to the appropriation measure today to facilitate final enactment. It brings up to more than $525,000,000 the total appropriation in the bill for army pay.

In the aggregate of more than a half billion dollars carried for the navy are included items of $11,000,000 for aviation, $7,778,000 for outfits for newly enlisted men, $200,000,000 for the Ordnance Bureau, including $60,000,000 for ship armor, $5,000,000 for chemical stores and supplies and more than $25,000,000 for the Marine Corps, including $7,343,000 for the military stores of that branch of the service.

STATES CONFER TODAY TO UNIFY DEFENSE

Stotesbury to Represent New York at Washington Meeting—Wilson Will Receive Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Council of National Defense received a telegram today from Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York saying that Adj. Gen. Stotesbury of that State would represent Governor Whitman at the conference of the States called by the Council of National Defense, which is to be held here tomorrow.

All of the States will be represented at the conference, the purpose of which is to unify defense efforts throughout the nation.

The State representatives, who will include ten Governors, will convene at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for registration. The first session will be held at the War Department at 10 o'clock, where the conferees will be addressed by the Secretary of War. At 1:30 P. M., the conferees will be received by President Wilson at the White House. They will then go into session at the Munsey Building, where they will be addressed on labor and food problems by the Secretary of Labor and President Pierson of the Iowa State Agricultural College, who is now acting as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

On Thursday, in addition to discussions among the representatives themselves, addresses will be made by W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council, and member of the Advisory Commission; Dr. George E. Hale, Chairman of the National Research Council; George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information; Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Eliot Wadsworth, Vice Chairman of the American Red Cross. A full list of the State representatives is as follows:

Alabama, Richard M. Hobbie; Arizona, Dwight B. Heard; Arkansas, General Lloyd England; California, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Colorado, Gerald Hughes; Connecticut, Lucien F. Burpee; Delaware, L. Scott Townsend; District of Columbia, William H. Baldwin; Florida, J. S. Maxwell; Georgia, Governor M. E. Harris; Idaho, Governor Moses Alexander or James H. Hawley; Illinois, Samuel Insull; Indiana, A. E. Reynolds; Iowa, Governor W. L. Harding; Kansas, H. J. Waters; Kentucky, Embrey L. Swearingen; Louisiana, Governor R. G. Pleasant; Maine, Governor Carl E. Milliken and Harold M. Sewall; Maryland, General Carl R. Gray; Massachusetts, James J. Storrow; Michigan, Major Roy C. Vandercook; Minnesota, C. W. March, J. F. McKee, and C. W. Ames; Mississippi, Frederick Bullene; Missouri, F. B. Munford; Montana, Charles J. Kelley; Nebraska, Robert M. Joyce and General George H. Harris; Nevada, Governor Emmet D. Boyle; New Hampshire, J. B. Jamesen; New Jersey, Governor Walter E. Edge and Adjt. Gen. C. W. Barber; New Mexico, W. A. Hawkins; New York, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury; North Carolina, Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt; North Dakota, Lynn J. Frazier; Ohio, General George H. Wood; Oklahoma, J. M. Aydelotte; Oregon, Robert N. Stanfield; Pennsylvania, George Wharton Pepper; Rhode Island, Colonel George H. Webb; South Carolina, Governor Richard I. Manning or Christie Benet; South Dakota, Elwood C. Perisho; Tennessee, Rutledge Smith; Texas, Joseph Hirsch; Utah, A. N. McKay; Vermont, Colonel Ira L. Reeves; Virginia, R. W. Moore; Washington, Governor Ernest Lister; West Virginia, Governor John J. Cornwall; Wisconsin, Magnus Swenson and A. L. Dennis; Wyoming, Henry G. Knight.

VIVIANI AND JOFFRE PROMISE TO COME HERE

Accept Invitation Extended by Mayor Mitchel — Balfour Also Hopes to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Mayor Mitchel and a group of New Yorkers arrived in Washington this morning to call on the leaders of the French and British missions and invite them to visit New York. At the White residence, where the French mission is staying, the committee saw M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre. They met Mr. Balfour at the Breckinridge Long home, the official residence of the British.

In reply to a brief speech of invitation from the Mayor, M. Viviani told the committee that New York was already on the schedule of the tour which has been mapped out for the mission, adding that he and his associates could not think of leaving this great country without visiting its greatest city.

Mr. Balfour replied most cordially to Mr. Mitchel's invitation on behalf of the British mission, expressing his hope that they might be able to accept, but saying that their program was still so indefinite and they had so much work to accomplish that it was impossible for him to say as yet whether the members of his party would be able to visit New York. In his speech to Mr. Balfour, Mayor Mitchel remarked that America now realized that it had been protected by the British Navy during the last two years and a half.

With Mr. Mitchel were Controller William A. Prendergast, George T. Wilson, Dudley Field Malone, George W. Wickersham, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, John Mitchell, E. H. Outerbridge, William Fellowes Morgan, Henry Morgenthau, Willard D. Straight, Henry S. Thompson, Lamar Hardy, George W. Burleigh, Frederick H. Pratt, Robert Adamson, Henry N. Hall, and Theodore Rousseau.

OPPOSES HOME RULE ACTION

State Grand Lodge of Loyal Orange Institution Issues Statement.

The New York State Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution, which met yesterday at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, issued the following statement adopted by the lodge:

"The New York State Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution registers its protest against the exploitation of alleged American sentiment in favor of Irish Home Rule, and the effort to commit America to Government by party or any policy or expression of opinion that would counsel or countenance any action by which the British Government would deprive the Protestant population of Ireland of the rights of equal peoplery and reward for Ulster's glorious contribution to the victorious armies of our allies by committing that part of Ireland that has rendered the last full measure of devotion to our common cause to the murderous passions of those who have openly defied all the claims of honor and humanity and illustrated their Germanic rightfulness in the perfidious assassinations of the Easter rebellion."

The statement further asserts that the newspapers and periodicals which have been supporting the Home Rule agitation are for the most part those which supported the Representatives and Senators who refused to stand by President Wilson, and denounces Champ Clark and those members of Congress who called advice to England a few days ago to grant Home Rule to Ireland.

JORDAN CARS

THE way some cars are advertised you would think they were greater than the sum of their parts. The character of the Jordan specifications make such claims unnecessary—

Continental Motor
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Fedders Diamond Core Radiator
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Gemmer Steering Gear
Parish Deep Channel Frame
Etc., etc.

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"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

One Genuine Aspirin

An additional sign of identification—the Bayer Cross on every package and every tablet.

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Bayer-Tablets and Capsules of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

FRENCH VISITORS HAILED IN SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

hands deafeningly and rose, the galleries shouted more deafeningly still and rose, leaning forward and waving, while members of the House standing at the back of the chamber surged forward.

The visitors shook hands with the Vice President and stood beside him, looking with evident pleasure at the wild scene before them. When the applause had lasted for several minutes Mr. Marshall tapped for order.

"The Senate of the United States," he said, "has had the pleasure and honor many times of receiving distinguished visitors to the Republic. It had the honor of receiving General Lafayette, and now, nearly a century later, it has the honor of welcoming the Vice Premier of the French Government and the Marshal of France."

Shake Hands with Senators.

"Mr. President," said Senator Martin of Virginia, the majority leader, "I move that the Senate now recess so that Senators may have the pleasure of greeting personally our distinguished guests."

The motion was carried by acclamation, and an informal reception began. The guests ranged themselves on the lowest step of the President's rostrum. Mr. Hitchcock stood at one side to make the introductions, and the Senators and Representatives, led by Senator Walsh of Montana, filed by. Mr. Hankhead of Alabama was introduced as a soldier of the Confederacy. Those who knew French, like Mr. Lewis of Illinois, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, Mr. Broussard of Louisiana, and Representative Estopinal of Louisiana, stopped to exchange a few words. Then the little pages, all in knickerbockers, took their turn, one of them, the smallest, a bright-eyed boy, receiving a pat on the head from General Joffre. The officers of the Senate were presented last.

There was a little pause, with whispered hints that the Senate would like to hear from the visitors, and this desire was finally voiced by the Vice President. M. Viviani responded with willing readiness.

The Vice Premier is an orator, and even those who knew no French realized it in his opening sentences. The Senate has had many a French speech, but it has been long since it listened to such rhythmical enunciation, so perfectly illustrated by gesture. It hardly needed the applause of a linguist like Senator Lodge to tell where the climaxes came, and the crowds joined in, confident that they approved even when they didn't fully understand.

M. Viviani seem to hint at a plan on President Wilson's part to visit France when his term expires to bring the ruler of United States to a free Europe. That occasion, he said, would bring forth "a yet grander manifestation" of welcome than that accorded the French delegation by the United States.

The United States, he said, had set the democracies of the world a magnificent example. The United States, with France and England, showed to the old autocratic régimes that freedom "not only enflames all hearts, but co-ordinates and unites behind it all needed efforts." The struggle, he added, would end in a victory by force, to be followed by a reorganization of the society of nations.

His voice was low and musical as he concluded:

"We will shatter the ponderous sword of militarism; we will establish guarantees for peace; and then we can disappear from the world's stage, since we shall leave at the cost of our common immolation the noblest heritage future generations can possess."

Viviani's Speech.

M. Viviani said:

"Since I have been granted the supreme honor of speaking before the representatives of the American people, may I ask them first to allow me to thank this magnificent capital for the welcome it has accorded us. Accustomed as we are in our own free land to popular manifestations, and though we had been warned by your fellow-countrymen who live in Paris of the enthusiastic burning in your hearts, we are still full of the emotion raised by the sights that awaited us. I shall never cease to see the proud and stalwart men who saluted our passage; your women, whose grace adds fresh beauty to your city, their arms outstretched full of flowers, and your children hurrying to meet us at the call of their schoolmasters, as if our coming were looked upon as a lesson for them, all with one accord acclaiming, in our perishable persons, immortal France. And yet I predict there will be a yet grander manifestation the day when your illustrious President, relieved from the burden of power, will come among us bearing the salute of the Republic of the United States to a free Europe, whose foundations from end to end shall be based on right. It is with unspeakable emotion that we cross the threshold of this legislative palace where prudence and calmness meet, and that I, for the first time in the annals of America, though a foreigner, speak in this hall, which only a few days since resounded with the words of your fellow-citizens.

"You have set all the democracies of the world the most magnificent example. So soon as the common peril was made manifest to you, with simplicity and within a few short days you voted a formidable credit, proclaimed that a formidable army was to be raised. The commentary on his acts President Wilson gave before acting, and which you made yours, remains in the history of free peoples the weightiest lessons."

Heard the Cry of Humanity.

"Doubtless you were resolved to avenge the insult offered your flag, which the whole world respected; doubtless though the thickness of these massive walls the mournful cry of all the victims which criminal hands hurled into the depths of the sea, has reached and stirred your souls; but it will be your honor in long years to have heard the cry of humanity, and invoked against autocracy the rights of democracies. And I can only wonder as I speak, what if they still have any power to think—are the thoughts of the autocrats, who three years ago against us, three months ago against you, unchained this conflict. Ah! doubtless they said among themselves that a democracy is an ideal government, that it showers reforms among mankind, that it can do the greatest labor, undertake all economic activities. And yet now we see the French Republic which is fighting in defense of its territory and the liberty of nations by opposing to the avalanche let loose by Prussian militarism the union of all its children who are still capable of striking many a weighty blow.

"And now we see England, far removed like you from conscription, who has also by virtue of a discipline accepted it and raised from her soil mile lons of fighting men. And we see other nations accomplishing the same act; and that liberty not only inflames all hearts, but co-ordinates and brings into being all needed efforts. And now we see all America rise and sharpen her weapons in the midst of peace for the common struggle.

"Together we will carry on that struggle; and when by force we have at last imposed military victory, our labors will not be concluded. Our task will be—I utter the noble words of President Wilson—to organize the society of nations. I well know that our enemies, who have never seen before them anything but horizons of carnage, will never cease to jeer at so noble a dream. Such has always been the fate of ideas at their birth; and if thinkers and men of action had allowed themselves to be discouraged by sceptics, mankind would still be in its infancy and we should still be slaves. After material victory we will win this moral victory. We will shatter the ponderous sword of militarism; we will establish guarantees for peace; and then we can disappear from the world's stage, since we shall leave at the cost of our common immolation the noblest heritage future generations can possess."

The visitors withdrew to the Vice President's room, where the French-speaking members of Congress followed for a few moments' conversation. The crowds pressed in that direction, too, all eager to shake hands with the Marshal of France. General Joffre smiled and saluted all who could reach him.

To See the President Today.

Tomorrow M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, and probably Admiral Chocheprat, will have luncheon at the White House and talk over war problems with the President personally.

Late this afternoon the Frenchmen were the centre of a demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm at an exhibition of moving pictures of the battle of the Somme. Military members of the mission saw themselves in the pictures, and Secretary Lane, who presided, delivered an address in which, after paying tribute to M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, he said:

"An aid of Marshal Joffre has told me the true story of the Marne. Day after day the Marshal sat at a map in his headquarters, moving the flag of France back toward Paris and the flag of Germany forward, as the armies of Prussianism were driven on. The Marne was reached, and Joffre, tired of moving the flags toward Paris, suddenly wrote on a slip of paper: 'We shall stand at the Marne and die there if necessary. This has gone far enough!' That was the spirit of France then and now.

"It has taken us in the United States a long time to find out about this war and what it means. There was Belgium, the Lusitania, the Sussex; we saw the highways of the world closed to us, we saw men taken from their homes and deported to a foreign land. Now we join with Joffre and say, 'This has gone far enough!'"

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, also spoke.

Tonight the leading members of the mission were guests at a dinner given by Chief Justice White.

Both the French and British mission will be invited to visit the House of Representatives at their convenience. Speaker Clark today was authorized to extend the invitations. It is doubtful whether the French visitors can appear in the House until after their tour of Eastern and Middle Western States, which begins on Thursday.

Specialists in Correct Golf Clothes

WE have kept our eye on the ball—and on the 30,000 golf players in New York.

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We know exactly what they want—for we, ourselves, constitute part of this 30,000.

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These "Urban and Suburban" suits—a Norfolk suit with both long trousers and knickers—are designed for practical comfort in playing, as well as smartness.

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Of crashes home-spuns and herring-bone cheviots, $30 and $40. Imported hand-woven Shetland wool tweeds, $50.

Have that care-free, outdoor atmosphere, characteristically English.

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Three-piece golf suits—Norfolk coat, waist-coat and long trousers, of crashes and home-spuns, $25 and $30; two-piece suits—coat and trousers, $20

* *

Golf caps, hats, hosiery, shirts and neckwear.

Special Display of Outing Apparel At 44th and Broadway

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Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn. *Lockwood, Greene & Co., Architects*

Turner erected the 4-story building.

"Turner for Concrete"

In the automobile industry Turner has erected buildings for such well known concerns as:

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The Hang of It

A Franklin Simon Garment hangs *neither to* the figure, *nor from* the figure, *but with it!*—it drapes without drooping—its method is persuasive rather than coercive—it is a part of the figure rather than a thing apart—it fits firmly in and about the collar and the blades—it has those convex fronts which only fine hand-tailoring can produce—its pockets are simply so much embossing—its sleeves hang from the armhole as if it were their regular hangout—its wa

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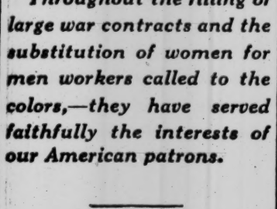
ever since the war began have cheerfully met the demands of our American establishments.

Throughout the filling of large war contracts and the substitution of women for men workers called to the colors,—they have served faithfully the interests of our American patrons.

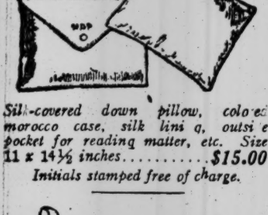
Silk-covered down pillow, colored morocco case, silk lining, outside pocket for reading matter, etc. Size 11 x 14½ inches.....$15.00
Initials stamped free of charge.

Golf bag (at left), tan grained hide leather oxide, shoulder strap, ball pocket, umbrella holder; 5 and 7-inch diameter.....$14-$15.50

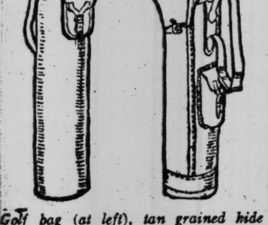
Golf bag (at right), white canvas brown leather trimming, ball pocket, canvas to and padlock, brass rim and studs at bottom, 35 inches high. 7-inch diameter.....$15.00



Luncheon case, black enamel cloth, dust and water-proof, washable lining, containing: knives, forks, tea spoons, plates, cups and saucers, napkins, table spoon, sandwich box, salt and pepper shakers, Thermos butter jar, preserve jar, space for Thermos bottle; fitted for two.....$23.00
Initials painted free of charge.



Plaid rugs, in various patterns and sizes; from.....$7.50
Tan hide rug straps; from.....$1.50
Strap, as shown.....$2.50



Refreshment basket, white or shaded yellow enamel wicker, removable centre tray of cretonne-under-glass, ice-tin beneath, ten tall crystal glasses in compartments; diameter 15 inches.....$13.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

WIRE CENSORSHIP PUT INTO EFFECT

Covers Submarine Cables and Mexican Border Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

TO PREVENT AID TO ENEMY

Army and Navy Departments Assign Censors — Text of President's Order and Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A military censorship over submarine cables and over telegraph and telephone lines along the Mexican border was put into effect by the army and navy today, under authority of an Executive order issued by President Wilson on April 28. The order is broad enough to enable the army to exercise a censorship over telegraph and telephone lines going from this country to Canada, but the censorship of telephone and telegraph wires will, for the present, affect only the Mexican border.

The navy has charge of the cable censorship. The army has charge of the censorship of telephone and telegraph lines. Secretary Daniels has assigned Commander David W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, to have charge of the cable censorship. Commander Arthur B. Hoff will have charge of the New York division of the cable censorship. Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has been selected by Secretary of War Baker to direct the telephone and telegraph censorship on the Mexican border.

The President's Order.

The text of President Wilson's Executive order establishing these new censorships follows:

Whereas, The existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had;

Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons owning, controlling, or operating telegraph or telephone lines or submarine cables are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States, and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned.

This order shall take effect from date.

WOODROW WILSON.

The Committee on Public Information, in announcing the establishment of the censorship, explained that conferences with the heads of the cable, telephone, and telegraph companies had been held in Washington in the past week, at which all plans had been worked out in detail; also that "an expert personnel, previously selected, and the generous and complete co-operation of the various companies, combine to assure expedition and efficiency from the outset."

Object of the Censorship.

The official explanation of the objects of censorship follows:

First—To deny the enemy information of military value or any information prejudicial to the interests of the United States or to the interests of the other enemies of the Imperial German Government.

Second—To obtain information of value to the several departments of the United States Government.

Third—To prevent the spreading of false reports or reports likely to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the successes of the naval or military operations of the United States or likely to prejudice relations with foreign powers or the security, training, discipline, or administration of the naval or military forces of the United States.

The regulations for the cable censorship were announced as follows:

Codes—The following authorized codes may be used, conditioned on their acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and be signaled free: A. B. C; 5th; Scott's, tenth edition; Western Union (not including five-letter edition;) Lieber's (not including five-letter edition;) Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (not including the oil and mining supplements;) Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, rubber edition; Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, thirty-ninth edition; Riverside Code, fifth edition; A. Z.

Addresses—Must be complete, but properly registered addresses may be used where permitted by the censorship abroad. However, code addresses registered subsequent to Dec. 31, 1916, may not be used in messages to and from Central and South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Haiti, Santo Domingo; Curacao, or in messages transiting over the Commercial-Pacific cable or via transpacific wireless.

Text—Cablegrams without text will not be passed.

Signatures—All cablegrams must be signed by the name of the firm, or, in case of an individual, by at least the surname; code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

Decoding and Translation of Cablegrams—All code cablegrams and cablegrams written in the approved foreign languages will be decoded or translated by censors.

Suppressions, Delays, &c.—All cablegrams are accepted at the sender's risk, and may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor and without notice to the senders. No information respecting the transmission, delivery, or other disposal of any cablegram shall be given by paid service, and requests made by mail must be addressed to the telegraph or cable companies and must be passed upon by the censor. Telegraphic and post acknowledgments of receipt (P. C. and P. C. P. services) are suspended in all countries.

Information to Senders—Any explanation of a text word or words, &c., required by the censor from the sender in the United States shall be obtained by a collect message from the censor to the sender and by a paid reply from the sender of the cablegram.

Coded cablegrams filed directly at cable offices where a cable censor is stationed, as New York, Key West, Galveston, and San Francisco, should be accompanied by a translation. This will expedite the work of the censor and thereby greatly reduce delay.

All submarine cable lines touching American shores are covered by the censorship.

CABLE CENSOR HERE HAS A STAFF OF 100

Sixteen Are Girls, Trained in Decoding—Headquarters Established at 64 Broad Street.

Although the President's order for the regulation of cable communication was to the effect that the censorship was to go into force at once, up to a late hour last night the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union, cable department, had not been instructed officially that the censorship was on. While officials of both companies have participated in conferences here and in Washington in the last week, they declared yesterday that so far as they had been informed the question of how the censorship was to be enforced was still in a tentative stage.

The impression at the executive offices of the concerns, however, was that there would be no attempt made to interfere with cable messages from Europe on the ground that all incoming messages are sufficiently censored by the French and British authorities. Messages sent from here overseas will be subject to censorship, as will be communications from points not now covered by the Allied censorship. All of the officials were certain that the censorship would not retard transmission of commercial messages.

The censor appointed for the New York district, Commander Arthur B. Hoff, U. S. N., retired, was Assistant Naval Attaché in London during the Spanish-American war, and was serving as Attaché in Berlin when the naval "plucking" board retired him in 1913. Since June, 1914, he has been serving as Industrial Commissioner for the Erie Railroad, with offices at 50 Church Street. For the last ten days he has been going over the details of the censorship with local cable officials, and coincident with the announcement that he had been chosen to watch over cable communication, it was learned that offices had been retained for the work at 64 Broad Street. There, with a headquarters staff of 100, Commander Hoff will direct the censorship for the district.

None of his assistants will be inexperienced, for, according to one source, the Navy Department has been quietly preparing a corps for censor service. Of the staff to work here, sixteen will be young women, all specially trained in decoding messages—the work to which they will be assigned. The work of enrolling these assistants was started at 6 o'clock last night in the offices of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve Corps, 26 Cortlandt Street, following a conference between Commander Hoff and representatives of the cable companies. Among those sworn in were members of the Government's regular force of censors, key operators, and Spanish translators—the last specially needed, as most of the censoring will be done on messages originating in points in Central and South America.

Commander Hoff professed to have no knowledge of when actual work would begin, and declined to discuss how his organization was to work.

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Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.

Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Furs and Fur Lined Overcoats

Winter apparel of all kinds cared for during the summer months and guaranteed

FREE FROM MOTHS

Loans good for one year—legal rates. Genuine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c. Established 1876. Mail inquiries solicited.

WANTS NEWSPAPER MEN TO DIRECT CENSORSHIP

Representative Kahn Would So Amend Espionage Bill—Senate Again Takes Up Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Administration Espionage bill was taken up by the Senate tonight and made the unfinished business with a view to passing it during the present week.

The censorship section already has been approved by the Senate, but there will be opportunities during the week to consider it again. A provision authorizing the President to declare an embargo on exports that might go through neutral countries to Germany and Austria is expected to lead to vigorous opposition.

A similar bill is pending before the House, where Representative Kahn of California announced today he would introduce an amendment to place the power of censorship in the hands of a committee consisting of four experienced newspapermen and one representative each of the State, War, and Navy Departments.

EARNED $1.89 IN 6 MONTHS.

French Girl Tells Horrors of Deportation by the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—Le Journal publishes an interview with a young girl from Lille who, deported by the Germans a year ago for harvest work, has just been able to return to France.

The girl, who is of a well-to-do family, was summoned at night, taken to the station, where she was entrained with thirty other young women and 500 men in cattle vans. A German Lieutenant told one of the girls she should be proud, as she was now attached to the Sixth Army Corps of the Bavarian Crown Prince. The deported workers were provided with papers showing they were attached to the corps. The voyagers had to submit to numerous sanitary visits which the German army doctors rendered obnoxious. During a certain period supplies were seized entirely, the deported persons being obliged to subsist for days on unripe fruit.

Iron discipline was maintained, the workers having to march in military step to and from work. Consequently there were frequent cases of sickness. One young woman, having succumbed to the hard life, the German arranged an elaborate funeral, at which the commanding officer made a touching oration in honor of the victim. The Germans insisted these deported people were paid workers. What these "wages" amounted to can be imagined, in view of the fact that earnings of the young girl in question for six months' labor amounted in all to $1.89.

2 AMERICANS DECORATED.

France Gives Legion of Honor to Andrew and Norton, Ambulance Men

EPERNAY, France, May 1.—General Ragueneau of General Nivelle's staff on Sunday afternoon presented the order of the Legion of Honor to A. Piatt Andrew, Inspector General of the American Field Ambulance.

The ceremony took place in the courtyard of an old country house near Rheims.

Information has come from Paris that Richard Norton has received the Legion of Honor from the French Government, the first American to receive this distinction for services during the war.

With H. H. Harjes he was the co-originator of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Mr. Norton was graduated at Harvard in 1892, and is a son of the late Charles Eliot Norton.

GEORGE V. TO URGE ECONOMY

King of England to Ask People to Use 25 Per Cent. Less Food.

LONDON, May 1.—King George will issue a proclamation soon urging the people to economize to the extent of 25 per cent. in the consumption of food, owing to the gravity of the situation. The proclamation will be read publicly from the steps of the Royal Exchange in London and all Town Halls throughout the country. On Sunday it will be read in all churches.

SIMS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

American Admiral a Guest There While Working Out War Problems.

LONDON, May 1.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, President of the American Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., is a guest at Windsor Castle, according to the Court calendar.

Admiral Sims is engaged with the British naval authorities in working out problems involved by the participation of the United States in the war.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

LINENS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

URGES AMERICA NOT TO CURTAIL LIBERTY

London Nation Says We Can Help Revive Flagging Spirit of British Freedom.

RESENTS PRESS MUZZLE

Acrimonious Debate in Commons Over Nation Article That Was Copied and Disseminated in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2.—The Nation, in the course of an article entitled "An Appeal to American Liberalism," says:

"In the close material and spiritual partnership between our country and America for the rescue of civilization, America coming in late and with her own spiritual resources as yet intact can perform an incomparable service in helping to revive the flagging spirit of British liberty at home. Liberalism here, as the otherwise unimportant incident of the suppression of our own overseas circulation shows, is a threatened cause.

"Now, America under President Wilson's guidance can show better than any European State how it is possible for a free nation to fight a war for freedom without losing its own freedom in the process. Our own costly lessons, even, may help America to conserve the principles of domestic liberty and to avoid the dangerous temptation of short-range bureaucratic expediency to scrap every wholesome human liberty 'for the duration of the war.' We cannot believe that Americans will consent to lay down on the altar of war one after another of their most precious principles of self-government or will pretend that self-government can be conducted on any other policy than that of keeping the mind and intelligence of the people nourished with the fullest knowledge and the freest opportunities of communication and discussion.

"Selected information and doctored criticism are enemies of free co-operation, and knowledge of that treason to intellectual liberty must weaken the moral bonds of confidence which should unite the Governments and peoples of our alliance. The interception of lines of free communication is in fact the counterpart of those very practices of secrecy and intrigue with which our enemies have been seeking to corrupt the mind of the American public from the beginning of the war and which President Wilson denounced in scathing terms in his message.

"War at its then consecrated champion of democracy, America may rightly and reasonably ask of her democratic allies that they shall not by lowering themselves to the level of their enemies in their internal conduct of war damage the enthusiastic faith of the American people in the goodness of their cause. For Americans have as keen a sense as others of the inconsistencies between principle and practice in the conduct of their friends. They may submit like others to certain curtailments of their normal liberties of action in a time of war, but they will, if we mistake not, remain the zealous guardians of the fundemental liberties of thought and speech. They will continue to want to know and to found their personal knowledge upon the freest access to the knowledge and views of others, especially of those with whom they have a common bond of language and mutual understanding."

The Nation was the subject of further questions in the House of Commons yesterday. MacCullum Scott asked the Prime Minister if he would state who were the Directors of the Nation newspaper, whose articles had been picked up in the German trenches and circulated for the encouragement of their soldiers and where the articles were originally published. Under Secretary of State for War MacPherson, who replied, said:

"The gentleman referred to by the Prime Minister was the member for the Stirling Burghs, Mr. Ponsonby, who is said to be associated with the direction of a trust fund, created for subsidizing The Nation and other papers."

Mr. Ponsonby, who was present, queried: "May I ask on whose information the honorable gentleman has it that I am a Director or associated at all with The Nation? And is he aware that no article over my signature has appeared in The Nation since the beginning of the war?"

Mr. MacPherson: "I understand the article referred to was not published in The Nation but in THE NEW YORK TIMES and was quoted in a paper found in possession of a German prisoner. There is no doubt that the particular article in The Nation, supposed to have been written by the member for the Stirling Burghs, was used by the Germans, and that it was contained in a paper found upon a German prisoner. An extract from a leaflet written by the member for Stirling Burghs, 'an honorable member, and passed by the censor,' gave a very grave view of the state of this country at the time, and the German propaganda department, an extremely clever organization, used it, prefacing it with some such words as 'Let us see now what a well known British democrat has to say about the situation.'"

Mr. MacPherson said he had seen the paper referred to, which was found on the German prisoner, and he had seen an extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Pringle observed that seldom had a case been put up by the Government which had crumbled so completely on examination. The Member for the Stirling Burghs was not and never has been a Director of The Nation, nor had he during the war written any article for that paper over his signature.

Mr. MacPherson said he could not answer the question as to how this article from The Nation got into the German papers, but it was a fact that it was reproduced word for word in the Lokal-Anzeiger. He had not concluded his reply when the House stood adjourned.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO BE REORGANIZED

Changes in Inventions Board and Sea Traffic Department to Deal with U-Boats.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2.—Important reorganizations of the staff and methods of the admiralty will shortly be put into effect for the purpose of meeting the submarine menace, according to The Daily Mail. The changes are being planned by Premier Lloyd George, in collaboration with Sir Edward Carson and the War Cabinet. The Premier has lately been devoting much attention to the problem, and has directed important inquiries with a view to the introduction of new methods.

An examination of the administrative machinery with which the admiralty has been fighting submarines in the past is said by The Mail to have convinced the Premier that a reorganization is desirable. The paper specifies two directions in which important changes are contemplated, namely, the Admiralty Inventions Board, of which Lord Fisher is Chairman, and the Department in Control of Sea Traffic. The Mail asserts that the direction of sea traffic has been inefficient, owing to a failure to realize the great proportions of the submarine menace.

Chinese Minister Leaves Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—Dr. Yen, Chinese Minister at Berlin, and staff left for Copenhagen today. Many friends assembled at the railway station to bid the popular Minister farewell, among them members of the German Foreign Office. Some minor officials remain to care for interests of some forty Chinese students.

CALL FOR OUR TROOPS ABROAD GAINS FAVOR

Continued from Page 1.

available tonnage at the disposal of the Allies.

Lord Eustace Percy, who is the chief authority on trade with the British mission, told newspaper men today that the Germans were sinking ships faster than the Allies could build them and that the submarine menace was above all else the chief menace which they had to face.

"The British yards alone," he said, "cannot possibly meet the present rate at which our ships are being sunk by German submarines. England and the United States will have to combine in the task, and both will have to speed up their programs. It is a race between the combined producing abilities of the two countries against the submarine ravages.

"So far as Britain herself is concerned, she could get along comfortably, but she has to see to the needs of her allies; to send coal, steel, oil, and food to them. We have enough bottoms to import the 10,000,000 tons of wheat surplus from our dominions, and our annual consumption is only 6,000,000 tons. We have to bear the burden of world transportation, however, and we look to the United States for relief in the situation."

Only a little over 20 per cent. of the total merchant tonnage of Great Britain is now free from requisition for military uses, and most of this is represented by passenger liners, Lord Percy said. About 34 per cent. is in direct naval and military service, while from 22 to 24 per cent. is operating under an arrangement by which part of the shipping space is reserved for food and war supplies.

If Great Britain is to continue her military service at the present rate in the face of submarine losses the United States must make up the difference.

Although, he said he could not give out an estimate of the number of vessels sunk, he said as a basis of estimate forty British merchant ships were sunk in the third week of April.

"There are now only 200 ships in foreign trade service, carrying jute, rubber, wool, and hides from the Far East, Africa, and Australia to the United States," he said. "Fifteen per cent. of the total British tonnage is carrying supplies to and from France and the United States. One thing which we can do to aid is cut down needless exports and imports. We have begun this already and will develop it further. We are gradually diminishing the number of ships engaged in foreign trade service and conserving our tonnage."

Lord Percy explained at length the methods pursued by the Allies in co-operating on the shipping problem in conference at London. Japanese shipyards are being used to build ships to transport American steel, and plans are under way to utilize Canadian yards as well.

Admiral de Chair conferred with Secretary Daniels this morning and, it is understood, discussed the submarine problem. General Bridges called at the War Department and conferred with Secretary Baker this afternoon.

M. Viviani had a conference this morning with Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat, and Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, reviewing the work already accomplished and checking up on results. Mr. Balfour had luncheon today with Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Ship Shortage the Obstacle.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The United States stands ready to send an army to Europe whenever the Allies deem it wise to divert the necessary shipping from transporting food to transporting men.

It became known definitely today that the Government had offered the Allies troops, but had suggested that the alarming shortage of world shipping might make it impractical to send them at once. In spite of objections of the General Staff to putting any American forces on the firing line before the great war army has been raised and trained, the Administration has determined that the small contingent earnestly desired by France for moral effect shall be sent as soon as possible. The general belief here is that the way soon will be found.

Whether the force first to carry the Stars and Stripes into battle in France shall be made up of regulars or National Guardsmen, or both, has not been worked out. This phase was not discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, but Secretary Baker remained afterward for a conference with President Wilson.

State Department officials have continuously urged the sending of an army, solely for its psychological effect, not only in encouraging the allied troops, but in discouraging the Germans. Convinced that the diplomatic advantages far outweighed the technical and training difficulties advanced by the General Staff, they have felt that such a step would consecrate the United States as a full member of the alliance entitled to a most honorable seat at the peace conference.

The amount of tonnage that would be required for transport is usually put at about twenty tons per man in a fully equipped force. For the regular American unit of 24,000 men, nearly half a million tons, therefore, would be necessary, or ships about equal to the seized German tonnage in American waters. It remains for the Allies to figure out if they can afford to divert that amount of shipping.

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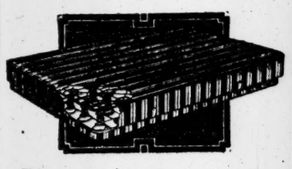

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Modish Apparel For the Mother-to-Be.

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WOULD SEND TROOPS ON ALL STEAMSHIPS

Shipping Expert Points Out to Washington the Great Difficulties of Transportation.

SMALL FREIGHTERS USEFUL

Men Could Be Accommodated Without Interference with Passengers or Cargoes, He Says.

The difficulty of transporting large numbers of troops to France under the present conditions of limited shipping facilities and submarine activity has been pointed out to the Administration at Washington by a New York shipping expert, who also suggested that small bodies of troops should be sent over at once on every passenger and freight steamship leaving this port.

With the present amount of tonnage available, he said, in discussing the matter yesterday, it might be possible to transport 500,000 troops to France in twelve months by working at the highest pressure, if there were no accidents to cause delay, but it was more likely that it would take eighteen months to convey that number with their equipment.

"Very few persons, outside of the shipping experts," he continued, "have any idea of what it means to transport 100,000 men across the Atlantic, with all their equipment, let alone one or two millions, as proposed by the Government. As soon as the War Department can make arrangements American troops should be dispatched in drafts on ocean traffic. Leaving the Atlantic ports, from the big liner, which can accommodate from 2,000 to 3,000, down to the small freighter, which could only carry 200 men, I understand there are about 100,000 Italian, French, and British in the United States of fighting age and they should be rounded up and sent across while the drafts of American troops are being got ready.

"The four American liners New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and St. Paul could carry about 2,000 men each, in addition to their ordinary passengers, mails, and cargo. The Manchuria, Mongolia, Minnesota, Finland, and Kroonland could carry about 2,000 troops each easily without interfering with their cargo capacity to any extent. The regular passenger liners of the Cunard, White Star, and French Steamship Companies could carry 2,000 or 3,000 men on their tween decks and during the warm Summer months, another thousand men on deck.

"Freighters which have no passenger accommodation could carry their dead weight cargo in the lower hold and have the 'tween decks fitted with hammocks for the accommodation of troops. Permission for these vessels to carry passengers would have to be obtained from the licensing boards of their respective countries, but it should not be difficult as it is for national service."

This expert added that the German and Austrian steamships in New York could convey from 40,000 to 45,000 troops when they were properly fitted up as transports, but the main thing was for the Government to start and organize this transportation bureau now, so that the staff would be efficient when the time of real emergency arrived.

Four years ago, when the Federal Government had practically decided to send an expeditionary force of 100,000 to 150,000 troops to Mexico, the Army and Navy Departments were instructed to provide the necessary transportation for the men, artillery, and equipment. It was not discovered until two years afterward that through lack of co-ordination the army and navy had each made arrangements for the chartering of all American shipping.

HOSPITAL UNITS READY.

Appeal Issued by Organizations Here for Non-Professional Staffs.

The directors of the seven Red Cross base hospital units in New York, one of which, the Presbyterian Hospital unit, has been ordered to France, held a meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons yesterday to discuss plans for the mobilization of the various units. Those present were Dr. Samuel Lloyd of the Post-Graduate Hospital unit, Dr. George D. Stewart of the Bellevue unit, Dr. Nathan Brill of the Mount Sinai Hospital unit, Dr. Frederick Kammerer of the German Hospital unit, Dr. Charles E. Peck of the Roosevelt Hospital unit, and Dr. Charles L. Gibson of the New York Hospital unit. All of the units, it was said, expect mobilization orders within the next week or ten days. The Red Cross was represented at yesterday's meeting by Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Base Hospital Committee of the New York Chaper, who was also Chairman of the committee which raised the $250,000 needed to equip the units.

The directors reported that the personnel of the staffs of their units, including the professional nurses, are in readiness for active service and that most of the equipment is ready.

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—just a few of the *real values* offered in the May White Sale.

Satin Bodices, pictured, 98c.

Crepe de Chine Bodices—tailored or enriched by beautiful laces. $1.49, $1.98 to $3.98.

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises. As pictured, or lace and ribbon-trimmed. $1.98.

Second Floor.

May White Sale Booklet Mailed on Request. Address Dept. R.

Bloomingdale's
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We make such Floor Coverings to special order at reasonable prices in a variety of fine American Chenille as well as in imported weaves such as French Savonnerie and Aubusson, English Hand-tufted, Scotch Chenille Axminster and India.

Sketches prepared and samples submitted upon request.

Orders may be placed now for delivery in the early Autumn.

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W.B. Support-U BELT FOR MEN

For Golf, Riding, Military, Motoring or Field Athletics

Uplifts the sagging or over-developed abdomen, supports the spine and assures erect, soldier-like carriage; shoulders back and chest out develops deep breathing and lung expansion. Durable, long-wearing fabric (to secure correct figure-conformation), the gentle yet firm pressure exerts a massage-like action, resulting in marked reduction of abdomen in surprisingly brief period, with consequent comfort and better health.

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Other Styles up to $12.00

When ordering by mail give measurement two inches smaller than actual size of abdomen.

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James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue *34th Street*

The National Security League

has for over two years been telling the American people that the Nation was unprepared for war.

The Country Is at War Today!

Dangers which threaten are graver than ever before. Do you know of them, and, if so, what are you going to do about it?

The annual meeting of the National Security League will be held at the Hotel Astor (eighth floor) at eight o'clock, Wednesday, May 2nd.

J. Bernard Walker, editor of the "Scientific American," will give startling facts relating to the submarine menace.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, will speak on Patriotism through Education.

Miss Grace Parker will talk on Woman's Work in the Preparedness Program.

Members and the Public Invited!

ROBERT BACON, President.

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Form-fitting knitted suits for men, women, children

Loose-fitting woven athletic suits for men

There is a Munsingwear size that will fit your figure perfectly.

All sizes for men, women and children. Many different styles and fabrics to choose from. It will pay you to always say **Munsingwear** instead of underwear.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

VON RINTELEN SPENT $508,000 IN HIS PLOT

David Lamar Got $18,500 on Two Checks and Others Scattered Cash in Proportion.

SPURNED BY GOMPERS

Wall Street Wolf and His Prison Keeper Create Disturbance at Opening of Court.

George Plochmann, Treasurer of the Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street, testified yesterday at the trial of Captain Franz von Rintelen, David Lamar, ex-Congressman Buchanan, and their five associates of Labor's National Peace Council that von Rintelen, a German naval officer, had deposited $508,000 with his institution in April and May of 1915.

John Lord O'Brian, who made the opening argument for the prosecution, said that von Rintelen had brought this sum with him in currency when he arrived in this country, early in April, 1915, to use in disrupting the munition industry through labor disturbances. The chief factor in bringing von Rintelen's plan to nothing, Mr. O'Brian said, was the indignant refusal of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to have anything to do with the pro-German conspiracy, and the refusal or withdrawal of all other genuine labor leaders as soon as they saw the true nature of the enterprise.

As Mr. O'Brian pictured it, the same lack of judgment which has wrecked practically all pro-German schemes in this country characterized the von Rintelen plot. For instance, when conventions of labor leaders, farmers, and pacifists were held in Chicago and Washington, the true Americans who attended from honest motives were instantly made suspicious, because von Rintelen's agents went about brazenly waving handfuls of money and scattering it among the delegates.

The Prosecutor said that, when von Rintelen arrived, early in April, he was immediately put in touch with David Lamar, who is said to have agreed readily to assist in spending the half million dollars.

As a necessary means for bringing about strikes it was sought to enlist labor leaders. Above all, Mr. O'Brian said, it was considered necessary to enlist the powerful support of Samuel Gompers, and Buchanan, who was said to have received $5,000 of von Rintelen's money, went to Atlantic City to call on Gompers.

"Mr. Gompers declined to have anything to do with it," said Mr. O'Brian. "But they went ahead and enlisted a number of other more or less well-known labor leaders, allowing them to know nothing about the German money."

The first witnesses called yesterday were Alexander H. Galt and Lucius M. Hull, stenographers, who identified the minutes of the Peace Council Convention in Washington on Aug. 1.

The third witness was George Plochmann, Treasurer of the Transatlantic Trust Company, who said that von Rintelen had deposited $8,000 with that company early in April, 1915; $200,000 on April 20, 1915, and $300,000 on May 20, 1915. He said that Lamar presented a check drawn by von Rintelen for about $3,500. On cross-examination he said he remembered this occurrence because Harry B. Fonda, Vice President of the company, had exclaimed to him:

"That's David Lamar. I hope von Rintelen isn't having anything to do with him."

Plochmann said he had been sure it was not Lamar, "I said, 'Oh, no, that is a Mexican.'"

On May 11, 1915, Mr. Plochmann said Lamar cashed one of von Rintelen's checks for $15,000.

Lamar, who has made himself the central figure in the courtroom, began early by quarreling loudly with his guard before the trial started. He was leaning over the press table talking when his keeper, C. B. Musgrave of the Atlanta Prison, asked him to return to his seat. Lamar angrily refused. When the guard spoke to him peremptorily Lamar shouted: "Touch me at your peril."

Musgrave caught him by the collar and hustled him into his seat. Seven jurors were in the box when this occurred, and counsel for the defendants asked for dismissal of the jury and a new beginning of the case.

Mr. Dolphin said that a man had said loud enough for the jury to hear that it was disgraceful to allow a convict to act so, and insisted that this remark, and the physical handling of Lamar degraded him and prejudiced the jury against him.

Ex-United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey, representing Buchanan, and Frank Moss, representing Fowler, argued that, after this exhibition, it was unfair for their clients to be forced to trial as associates of Lamar. Isaac R. Oeland, chief counsel for the United States, then agreed to the dismissal of the jury, which had not been sworn, but Judge Cushman refused.

Immediately after this argument A. P. Jacobs, foreman of the jury, rose, said that he had overheard while going home the night before that Lamar was a convict. He said he could not believe a convict and asked to be excused. Seamon Sylvester, another juror, asked to be dismissed because of a death in his family. Both jurors were allowed to go, and Edward T. Byrne, an automobile salesman of 159 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Samuel Solomon, a salesman of 1,324 Fifth Avenue, were chosen to replace them.

HER HOME FOR HOSPITAL.

Miss Morosini Would House Wounded Soldiers on Her Estate.

Miss Giulia Morosini, daughter of the late financier and owner of Elmhurst, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, in the upper part of the city, intimated to the authorities yesterday that, should American troops be dispatched to France and need thus arise to establish here a large number of detached hospitals for wounded men and sanitariums for convalescents, she would be willing to give up the greater part of her residence and its grounds for either purpose, retaining only enough of its rooms to house herself and her brother, who lives with her. Elmhurst is one of the most beautiful residences in Riverdale and is regarded there as the show place of the settlement.

KING PLEADS FOR PRISONERS

Alfonso Favors Exchange of Those Captured Early in the War.

MADRID, May 1, (via Paris.)—King Alfonso is working hard to obtain the consent of all the warring Governments to the exchange of prisoners captured in the early battles of the war. In an audience given recently to Deputy Prat of Versailles the King said:

"It would be a humane work to end the torture which these good and brave soldiers, whose heroism and hardihood are incontestable, have been undergoing for thirty-two months. I should be most happy if I could bring it about."

INTENDED BOMB FOR J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Germans Arrested with It Are Held in $10,000 Bail for Grand Jury.

HIRSCH SEEN AT WORK

Police Saw Him Experiment in Laboratory—His Comrade Denies Any Knowledge of Plot.

Wolf Hirsch testified before Magistrate Groehl in the West Side Court yesterday that the two-pound bomb, which he was carrying when the police arrested him Monday night, was to have been exploded in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., at Wall Street and Broad. His companion, George Meyringer, insisted that he knew nothing about the bomb, and was simply going downtown with Hirsch. Both were held in $10,000 bail each for the Grand Jury.

The police record of the prisoners describes them as follows:

Wolf Hirsch, 28 years old, of 248 East 113th Street, an assistant chemist in the Harriman research laboratory of Roosevelt Hospital, a former Secret Service officer of the German Government, and reserve petty officer in the submarine division of the German Navy.

George Meyringer, 42 years old, kitchenman in Roosevelt Hospital, in reality an expert telegrapher and a close student of finance.

The police explain they got on the trail of the men as a result of Meyringer bragging to acquaintances in a Wall Street office of his ability to tap wires. Clerks in this office overheard him and notified the police several weeks ago. Since then detectives of Captain Tunney's bomb squad have never lost sight of him, and by following him met Hirsch and maintained a complete surveillance over both.

According to Captain Tunney each detective assigned to watch the men had orders to shoot them if necessary. So close was the surveillance that detectives were hidden in the laboratory when Hirsch placed several chemicals in a cup and saw him set fire to a part of the mixture causing it to explode, whereupon Hirsch, the detectives say, did not attempt to conceal his pleasure.

Meyringer and Hirsch, the police state, made several visits to Wall Street and closely inspected the Morgan bank and other Wall Street houses. The plan was to wait for a rainy night, and with the bomb hidden in an umbrella to go to Wall and Broad Street and attempt to place the bomb in a seldom used door, which the men had found was not so closely guarded as some other entrances to the bank. When the private guards were not looking a time fuse was to have been set, the bomb placed, after which the men would disappear. They would have been far uptown when the bomb exploded.

The work of destruction completed, the two men, according to the police, confessed they intended to leave the city the following morning, and while the newspapers were fresh with the news of the explosion they would tap a main line telegraph wire outside the city, and Meyringer would send in a bulletin of extensive submarine depredations on the Atlantic Coast. This would be followed by another bulletin telling of the assassination of a high public official. The trunk line wires would then be cut and at the same time a confederate, it is believed by the police, would cut the wires from Chicago to New York and thus delay communication between the principal cities of the country.

According to Hirsch and Meyringer this would suffice for their brokers to buy on the tumbling market, and they would make a clean-up. Detectives have reported that Meyringer almost daily examined telegraph and light conduits in different parts of the city and evinced considerable interest in their location. The police said that Hirsch told them he had "pulled off some stunts in Petrograd and London."

In court yesterday afternoon Hirsch did not deny the story as told by the police. Meyringer, however, steadfastly refused to admit that he had been concerned in any plot with Hirsch or anybody else.

LISTING THE GLOATERS.

Secret Service Takes Note of Those Who Find Joy in German Success.

It became known yesterday that Federal agents were compiling a new census—the "gloaters," or those whose sympathies are more Teutonic than American, and who at times seem to forget that Germany is the enemy of the United States, and gloat over the sinking of merchantmen by German submarines and reported German successes in the battle zones of Europe. The Secret Service has received since the declaration of war hundreds of complaints by American citizens against aliens and foreign-born citizens who are charged with openly expressing themselves in sympathy with Germany, in some instances even going so far as to "gloat" over the sinking of American ships by German submarines.

There is no law covering such offenses, and all that can be done is to get the names of the "gloaters" and file them away for future reference.

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(Dancing Frocks—formerly $75 to $125—at $65 and $75)
of serge, twill, tricot, taffeta, satin, crepe charmeuse and georgette crepe

Coats & Capes that were $45 to $75 at $35 and $50
of serges, twills, tricots, summer velours, tweeds, etc.
(Fashionable Satin Capes, richly lined, at $75)

Blouses—formerly $15 to $35—at $10 and $15
of silk, linen, voile, georgette crepe and chiffon

Separate Skirts—formerly $22 and $25—at $15
of wool jersey, men's wear worsteds, etc.

Summer Furs—at 20% Reduction
Handsome Capes, Stoles, Pelerines and Scarfs—of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—Kolinsky—Mole—Ermine—Silver Fox—Blue Fox and other fashionable furs.
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The GIMBEL Specialty has always been style. One takes fine workmanship and fine material here as a matter of course.

At the prices named the present showing is indeed inviting. The styles are mostly our own, dictated by GIMBEL standards of metropolitan apparel.

The double-breasted models are quite as smart as the single-breasted, which is saying a great deal. There are plain blues, browns, Oxford greys; plaids, checks, mixtures. But why enumerate? The assortment is up to our *usual* strength.

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The smart new Raincoat with the military swagger, that doesn't look a bit like a raincoat. $10, $12.50, $15 $19.50, $21.50 and $25. All sizes.

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offers specially-prepared assortments of Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Bathrobes, Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks and Overcoats,

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made of Japanese Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.) in an attractive variety of patterns and color effects:
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Of woven-stripe madras, in a diversity of smart patterns; with soft or stiff cuffs, at $1.65
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Of imported grenadine, in many smart colors, at $1.35
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Of American-made silks, in a large number of new patterns . . . . 80c.

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Initialed (all white), per doz. $2.30 & 2.60
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MEN'S PAJAMAS
of fancy cotton materials, . per suit $1.65

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of fancy Turkish toweling . . . $4.75

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Light-weight Balbriggan Shirts, sleeveless or having long or short sleeves; and Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length, per garment . . . . . 48c.
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Black Silk Half-hose . . per pair $1.10
Silk Half-hose, with cotton tops and soles; in black, white, tan, purple, gray or navy blue . . . . . per pair 60c.
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Of superior-quality silk taffeta, with handles capped with sterling silver . . $4.85
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MEN'S WALKING STICKS
of malacca or partridge wood, mounted with sterling silver $2.50

Men's Imported Spring Overcoats
in several smart, well tailored models; exceptionally good value . . . . . at $24.50

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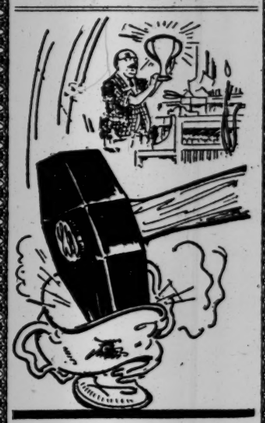

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Wonderful, glorious Glacier Park! The home of "living" glaciers and towering mountain peaks, of numberless sparkling lakes and wild flowers—more than a hundred varieties of wild flowers are found in profusion. I can't tell you about it all in this little advertisement, but write or call and I will send or hand you an illustrated folder which will surely make the notion of going to Glacier National Park this Summer appeal to you.

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GIANTS today with BROOKLYN. 3:30 P.M. Polo Grounds Adm. $1.65.

DETECTIVE REFUSED TO WORK FOR SWANN

Jessup Testified District Attorney Wouldn't "Meet an Honest Issue."

REJECTED IMMUNITY OFFER

Markewich, He Swore, Told Him If 'Anything Happened' Before Grand Jury He Would Be All Right.

Henry G. Jessup, dark, slender, and very youthful in appearance despite his ten years on the police force, took the witness stand yesterday afternoon before Commissioner George L. Ingraham, and, with a satisfaction which he seemed at no pains to conceal, addressed himself to District Attorney Edward Swann. Although officially giving testimony before Governor Whitman's commissioner appointed to hear the charges of ex-Judge James A. Deiehanty and Lucian S. Breckinridge that Mr. Swann permitted political exigency to govern his official acts, the young policeman seemed to relish his opportunity as one affording him the chance to say to the District Attorney's face what previously he had been compelled to transmit through the mediumship of Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich.

With Detective Clinton Wood and several others, among them Detective Snydecker, Jessup, a dedective at Police Headquarters, had been assigned in 1915 to the so-called industrial investigation squad, which had for a task the study of conditions in the cloak making trade, conditions that had culminated in numerous assaults and the murder of Hyman Liebowitz in December, 1914, and out of which had developed the cases against labor leaders which Mr. Swann is accused of having quashed for the sake of political influence.

"Mr. Markewich told me: 'I want to put you before the Grand Jury in the Breckinridge case. We've got it on Breckinridge. Snydecker took that grafter, Al Wilson, over to Division Street and introduced him around, and this fellow's been collecting graft ever since. That —— Breckinridge has been collecting thousands of dollars. We've got it on Wood and Snydesker, too. They've been pulling the wool over your eyes. You're a good fellow. You're all right. We know that, but they've been fooling you. Now you see you are going before the Grand Jury, and if anything happens after that you'll be all right. Nothing can happen to you. You'll have immunity.'"

Jessup said he was indignant at the suggestion and told Markewich he didn't need immunity and wouldn't have it. He continued:

"I told Mr. Markewich that I would go into the Grand Jury room, but I would tell them that anything I said was said with the distinct understanding that immunity was waived. I wouldn't have anything to do with that. Well, I went to the Grand Jury room door and stood there for several hours waiting to be called, but I wasn't called, and at last District Attorney Swann came along and said he wanted to see me and Snydecker."

Jessup glanced toward Mr. Swann as he spoke and kept his eyes on the District Attorney, who sat, in the midst of counsel, only a few feet from the witness stand. He told of Swann inviting Snydecker into his private office, saying he had heard the detective believed the District Attorney had treated him unfairly, and presently, Jessup said, he himself was summoned before Mr. Swann. The District Attorney told him, Jessup said, that he wanted the detective to "get" Al Wilson for him. Jessup testified that Mr. Swann said:

"'I want you to do this for me. I want you to get the assignment to this office. I will fix that for you, and then I want you to 'get' Wilson. You know he is a notorious crook.'"

Jessup said he replied that he didn't know anything about Wilson, but was willing to "get" him if Mr. Swann had the evidence, and this the District Attorney assured the detective he possessed. As this conversation concluded Jessup said he showed Mr. Swann a morning newspaper, in which was a statement by the District Attorney associating two detectives with Breckinridge in a general condemnation. Jessup testified:

"'I showed this to Mr. Swann, and he said: 'Why, that doesn't mean you. There are 11,000 policemen in the department.' I replied: 'Yes, but only two of them, Wood and I, were assigned to help Mr. Breckinridge.' 'Well, I didn't mean you,' Mr. Swann went on. 'I'll retract it.' I told him a letter of retraction wouldn't be fair compared to the publicity this charge had had, and finally he became impatient and went off, shutting the door on me and saying: 'I've got 500 things on my mind and I haven't time to talk to you.'

"I went outside, where I met Mr. Markewich, and he told me I mustn't mind what Mr. Swann said, that he was very much excited and hadn't meant what he said. I told him I did mind, however, and presently he asked: 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' I told him: (and it was here Jessup gazed directly at Mr. Swann) 'You can tell him that I won't take an assignment to his office, that I won't take an assignment to work with any man who won't meet an honest issue, and he has evaded this.'"

Jessup had begun to tell about the so-called "kidnapping" of Wilson, which was followed presently by his transfer of allegiance to the District Attorney, but was stopped when Commissioner Ingraham adjourned until this morning. Besides Jessup other witnesses were of the sort who had testified on the previous days and who were brought forward by Mr. Mellen to show that Markewich and Eder had employed threats and promises of money to persuade the witnesses to give perjured testimony.

POINCARE SENDS THANKS.

Acknowledges "France Day" Message of French Institute Here.

The French Institute in the United States, comprising the newly created section of Alsace-Lorraine, sent on "France Day" to President Poincaré the following cablegram:

The French Institute of the United States with the section of Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine, expresses to President Poincare, the illustrious representative of Lafayette and Rochambeau's country, its profound joy at the indissoluble union of the two nations with the hope that absolute victory will liberate the two noble provinces which were torn from France.

MACDOUGALL HAWKES, President.

To this cable Ambassador Jusserand answered in the name of the President of France, under date of April 29, as follows:

Hon. Macdougall Hawkes, President French Institute, 599 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mr. President: My Government informs me that as President of the French Institute and in the name of the section of Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine you have been kind enough to telegraph to the President of the Republic expressions of your joy and of the members of your association for the indissoluble union of the two nations and the certain liberation of the provinces ravished from France.

I have, therefore, the honor, according to the instructions which I have received, to express the thanks of Mr. Raymond Poincare for this message which has profoundly impressed him.

Receive, Mr. President, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JUSSERAND.

LONDON HONORS GEN. SMUTS

United States Is Fighting for Universal Liberty, He Says.

LONDON, May 1.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Smuts, who was relieved of the command of the British forces operating against the Germans in German East Africa to attend the Imperial Conference here, received the freedom of the City of London today. General Smuts said:

"The United States entered the struggle because, like us, she recognized that universal liberty was at stake. Our ideal is to be free to build up our country under warm skies. We can not do that while the terrorism of militarism overshadows us.

"The end of the struggle is coming near, there is no doubt of that. There are difficult, anxious and dangerous weeks ahead, which will apply as severe a test to the spirit of the Allied nations as ever has been applied, but I have learned the spirit of our armies and know that it is magnificent in its confidence to carry the struggle through to a victorious end."

According to the Central News, a high military command will be offered to General Smuts and it is expected he will accept it.

MOHANSIC BILLS KILLED.

Senate Favors the Plan for a Legislative Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Despite the fact that Governor Whitman in a message to the Legislature had urged their enactment, the Senate today after short debate killed all the bills introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, for the protection of the Croton watershed from pollution.

The bills included one measure providing for the abandonment of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane, and another for the abandonment of the Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys, while embodied in the third was a general prohibition against the establishment of any curative or correctional institution under state auspices in the Croton watershed.

After defeating the Wagner bills the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 11, adopted the Hopkins resolution providing for an investigation by a legislative committee of the entire question involved in the proposal to abandon the institutions.

New Law Forbids Silencers.

ALBANY, May 1.—The possession of a firearms silencer renders the owner liable to five years' imprisonment under the terms of an act signed by Governor Whitman today. The measure, which was introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany, makes exceptions in the cases of military and police officials.

MAY DAY STRIKES FEW IN THIS COUNTRY

Continued from Page 1.

accepted for the army, 13 for the navy, and 11 in the Marine Corps.

About 7,000 workmen in Toledo factories received an increase in wages.

In Albany about 3,000 union men went on a strike, hampering construction work temporarily. In Pittsburgh the minor strikes involved 4,000 carpenters, 300 plumbers' laborers, and 200 hoisting engineers, who asked for increased wages. Two thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America went on strike at Grafton, W. Va., for an eight-hour day and a readjustment of the mining rate, which had been refused by the operators.

In Rock Island, Ill., 600 carpenters struck when a demand for increased pay was refused. Another 900 carpenters struck in Milwaukee, demanding $4.50 a day, an increase of 50 cents. A number of the Jewish bakers went out also. About 500 bakers struck for higher wages in the foreign districts of Philadelphia.

MAY DAY PLANS CUT HERE.

Union Square Meeting Fails, but Small Gatherings Are Held.

The cold drizzle yesterday extinguished much of the flame of Socialistic ardor expected to blaze up in New York. The Socialist Party had decided not to hold its annual parade, but a big mass meeting was to have been held in Union Square, as well as smaller gatherings at night in assembly halls in different parts of the city. Most of the minor meetings were held as planned, but the weather was too much for the big demonstration.

When Algernoon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science, who was to be Chairman of the Union Square meeting, reached the scene at 2 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the exercises he found two or three hundred faithful but very wet Socialists wearing sashes lettered in red: "Workers of the World, Unite!" But it looked too wet for a meeting; some of the other speakers were not on hand; so the gathering dispersed after Mr. Lee had made a short speech appealing for support of the revolutionary movements in Russia and Germany, and decrying defection from the Socialist Party here.

Ukrainian Socialists met at night at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, and the Finnish branch of the party at its headquarters, 1,041 Madison Avenue. In the Bronx there was a gathering at Niblo's Garden, 170th Street and Third Avenue, with speeches in English, German, and Jewish. The German groups of Harlem met at the Harlem River Casino, Second Avenue and 127th Street, and listened to addresses in those three languages and Hungarian; and at the Kings Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, the members of the party in Long Island boroughs were addressed by Assemblymen Shiplacoff and Whitehorn and other speakers. Twelve hundred members of the Socialist Labor Party held a meeting at the Parkway Palace, Fifth Avenue and 110th Street.

Food not the only cause of indigestion

It is not only the food you eat that causes indigestion and stomach distress. It is your lack of saliva, gastric and digestive juices. Your circulation is poor. You do not excrete the waste from your body. That's where the trouble comes.

Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, helps to stimulate and promote the secretion of these digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by re-establishing normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate all the good, nourishing food you eat. Try Man-a-cea Water with your next meal and see if it does not make a difference. Sold by druggists, by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., and other leading grocers.

MAN-A-CEA

JEWS HERE TO LEND MONEY TO RUSSIA

Rich and Poor Will Contribute as Evidence of Their Support of the New Democracy.

CALLED 'LOAN FOR FREEDOM'

Petrograd Committee Appeals for Aid Through the State Department at Washington.

A body of prominent Jews, including Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, and Oscar S. Straus, will form a committee in this city within a few days to organize and solicit Jewish support for a substantial loan to the new Russian Government. Contributions to the loan will be sought from all Jews, poor as well as rich, one of the objects of the movement being to indicate to the leaders of the new Russia that, for the first time in history, a Russian Government has the full-hearted support and sympathy of American Jewry.

The campaign is to be undertaken in response to a message which a Petrograd committee representing the Jews in Russia sent through the State Department to Jews in the United States, stating that the Jews of Russia were confidently supporting a "new public loan for freedom," which has been issued by the Provisional Government, and asking Jews here to lend their aid.

Acting on this suggestion, Louis Marshall had an informal consultation with Mr. Schiff yesterday, and it was decided that as soon as the State Department had transmitted to them the official text of the message they would proceed at once to organize a committee for the raising of the loan. Mr. Marshall believed that the Jews of America would be only to eager to contribute.

"We will hold a meeting in a few days," said Mr. Marshall, "to appoint a committee with a view of getting support for this Russian loan. We will issue a call to those who desire to participate, and we have no doubt that the call will meet with most enthusiastic response. It is a very proper thing to do. There is no reason any longer to question the sincerity of the Jews of America in their support of the new Russian Government. I have never seen such a satisfactory condition among the Jews, such a unanimous feeling of sympathy and admiration as they now manifest toward the Russian democracy. A very substantial sum will be raised by the Jews in this country. It will be a popular loan, not confined to a few, but the poorest will be invited to contribute as well as the richest."

Mr. Marshall said he had received assurances that the Jews of the Ghetto would not fall in their support of the movement. He made the point, however, that the size of the contributions would necessarily be affected by the fact that the American Jews were more or less concentrated at the present time on the raising of the $10,000,000 Jewish relief fund.

In speaking of the loan Mr. Straus said:

"Whatever our Government or people can do to support and strengthen the present free Government in Russia will be of the greatest service not only to Russia, but to her ally, America, and the other Allies. While I am not a financier, I have no doubt that the Russian loan will be supported sympathetically in this country. 'Enlightened self-interest' and sympathy for democratic Russia prompt the fullest co-operation on the part of America with the democracy of Russia."

WANTS A JEWISH NATION.

Press Bureau at The Hague Inquires as to America's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary of State Lansing has received a cablegram from the Joodsch Correspondentie Bureau at the Hague, asserting that it has been established by Jewish intellectuals for the purpose of keeping the press of the world informed regarding the Jewish situation and asking the attitude of the United States Government toward the national renascence of the Jewish people. The message to Mr. Lansing read as follows:

"Among the peoples which expect this war to bring their national renascence are also the Jewish people. The liberation of small nations, which, as stated by your Government, is the aim of the present war, gives the Jewish people a hope that their yearning for freedom in all countries, national freedom and autonomous development in Palestine will be understood.

"Yet the Jewish people have not yet been mentioned by name anywhere, either in the official declarations or in the latest notes, and no great power has made its position known as to the Jewish claims, the claims of a people scattered over the world and having no legal representatives to speak in its name to the Government. The undersigned bureau, set up by Jewish intellectuals to the end of keeping the world press informed of the present Jewish situation and the Jewish movement, trained on the peace conference, taking the liberty of respectfully addressing you in quest of your opinion and attitude toward those yearnings, anxiously awaits its being enabled to forward to the Jewish people, anguished at their future, a message conformable to the principles of right and justice."

FOR A WEST SIDE INQUIRY.

Senate Passes Commission Measure and Also the Ottinger Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—By a vote of 46 to 3 the Senate today passed the revised Ottinger bill in relation to the proposed contract between New York City and the New York Central Railroad for the west side improvement. On a "rapid" roll call the Senate then passed the Green bill, which had already been passed by the Assembly, which provides for an investigation of the contract and the entire situation involved in the west side project of the New York Central by a commission composed of seven members, five to be named by the Governor and one each by the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

As far as the Senate is concerned this means the end of perhaps the stormiest chapter in the history of the present session. The two bills were passed in pursuance of an agreement reached in conference between the Republican leaders of the Senate and representatives of contending factions holding divergent views on the question of the west side contract.

The Ottinger bill, which has been before the Legislature since the opening day of the session, in its present form provides that an agreement must be reached prior to Dec. 1 or the tracks of the New York Central on the west side may be ordered removed from grade by the Public Service Commission for the First District, the railroad to shoulder the entire expense.

Under the existing law the Board of Estimate has sole power to represent the city in the negotiations. Under the Ottinger bill as amended and passed today in the Senate concurrent jurisdiction is given to the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission, no agreement being valid in which both these bodies have not acquiesced. The bill also prohibits the granting of any west side franchise to the New York Central for a period exceeding fifty years, or the giving in fee of any lands under water, and provides for readjustment of terms under which any franchise is granted at intervals of twenty-five years.

The commission created under the Green bill is intended to be one of experts, who are to be paid for their services at the rate of $50 a day.

SIGNS THE PENSION BILL.

Governor Approves Measure Affecting New York City Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Governor Whitman today signed the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill providing for the renabilitation of the teachers' pension fund in New York City. The Governor said that he felt that some sort of relief was imperative for the fund.

"This bill now before me," said Governor Whitman, "was framed by the Mayor's Commission on Pensions, and has been approved by the Mayor of the City of New York. It was unanimously approved by the Board of Education. It is constructed on a sound actuarial basis, approved by life insurance actuaries and by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State. It is based on a system of equal contributions by the city and by the employes, which is generally recognized the world over as equitable to both interests."

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The Dictaphone experts on office organization will gladly demonstrate the *right* of The Dictaphone to become a part of your office organization. They are at your call, without any obligation on your part.

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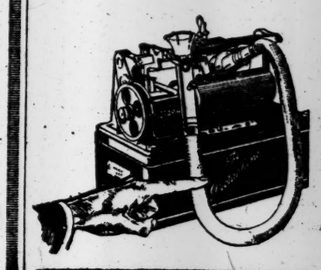
You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone



Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

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VALUE

The value of a building to its Owner is impaired or improved, as the case may be, according to the time consumed in building it, for three months' delay means the loss of three months' rental, whereas an opposite result means a corresponding benefit to the Owner.

We frequently run a little ahead of schedule, but seldom behind it.

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Consign your goods to Soigneurst Freres Bordeaux Customs Brokers, Freight Agents all formalities And Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.
Agents for Armour & Co. & the American Cotton Oil Co. And all French Railways.

FEAR

A short-sighted dread of the dentist's chair is responsible for much needless suffering.

See your dentist regularly and he won't have to hurt you because he can either prevent the formation of cavities or fill them while they are small. In the end you save both money and health.

Consult your dentist also about the home care of the teeth. Ask him how to use a tooth brush and what to expect of a dentifrice.

S. S. White Tooth Paste is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser, made by the world's best-known manufacturer of dental equipment and supplies. It is as pleasant to use as it is efficient.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

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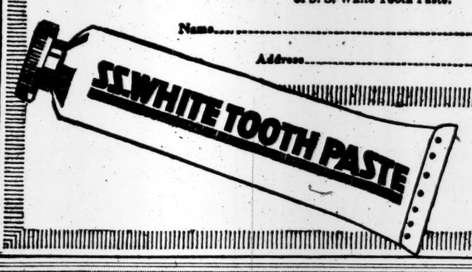

April Gain

In April The New York Times published 1,175,021 lines of advertisements, a gain of 62,802 lines over April, 1916, and, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

In four months of 1917 The Times has published 4,053,292 lines of advertisements, a gain of 349,331 lines. This includes a greater volume of display advertising than any other New York newspaper.

Average circulation, daily and Sunday, exceeds 340,000 copies.

INSURANCE COMPANY FACES FRAUD CHARGE

Injunction Against Pittsburgh Life and Trust Sought in Receivership Suit.

$1,900,000 DEALS ASSAILED

Warrants Out for New York Men —Sale of Realty Here to Dummies Is Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 1.—State Insurance Commissioner O'Neil tonight asked Judge Shafer to issue an injunction to prevent the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company from doing business until a hearing on Monday as to why a receiver should not be appointed. Mr. O'Neil charges that several New Yorkers have misused $1,900,000 of the company's funds in some transactions involving New York property and has sworn out warrants for their arrest.

James H. Mahan, Secretary-Treasurer, refused to discuss the case tonight. The Directors compose men high in financial circles of this city. The company was organized in 1902 and began business Jan. 1, 1903. It has about 20,000 policyholders in Pennsylvania. The Directors are:

E. F. Acheson, W. W. Blackburn, W. I. Berryman, James Carothers, James J. Donnell, Earl O. Dunlap, Robert Garland, (President of the Chamber of Commerce,) V. Q. Hickman, G. W. Johnson, Fred W. Kiefer, James H. Mahan, John H. Murdoch, W. Howard Nimick, W. H. Self, F. C. Parsons, and Howard S. Sutphen.

Charges Astounding Frauds.

Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, announced last night that the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, a $24,000,000 life insurance company, had caused receivership proceedings as a result of financial transactions of a most astonishing character never before equaled in life insurance history.

These transactions, he said, included the use of the company's own funds to the extent of more than $1,000,000 to purchase its own stock, the sale of the company's real estate in this city to dummies, and the loading of the assets with securities of doubtful value, which were substituted for some securities to the extent of several million dollars. They are alleged to include an issue of $6,000,000 bonds on timber lands just acquired for $1,000,000, and the loading of the company with these bonds.

Investigation into the affairs of the company was started by a notice in the newspapers of an announcement that the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company had conveyed the Washington Life Building, at 145 Broadway. Supt. Phillips communicated with the Commissioner of Pennsylvania and was advised that he had received no notice of any contemplated transfer. Mr. Phillips meantime received a telephone message from Clarence F. Birdseye, who advised him that good assets of the company had been exchanged for bonds of a lumber company.

Subsequent investigations, according to Mr. Phillips's announcement last night, showed that prior to March 28 the Dare Lumber Company and the East Lake Lumber Company, corporations organized under New York laws, owned and were operating a lumber property in North Carolina, and George F. Montgomery, a promoter, entered into negotiations for them, which resulted in an agreement by Montgomery to purchase the property for $1,000,000. No deposit appears to have been made.

Deal for Stock Purchase.

At about this time, according to Mr. Phillips's statement, Montgomery began negotiations with Birdseye, a New York lawyer, who at about the same time proposed to the President and Vice President of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company to purchase the majority stock of the company at $80 a share, a high price. It is alleged an agreement was entered into with the then Directors controlling a majority of the stock, which in substance provided that on the deposit, with the Keystone National Bank of Pittsburgh of $10 a share on account of the purchase, amounting to $120,000, the Directors agreed to resign and turn over the immediate control of the company, with its $24,000,000 of assets, protecting $115,000,000 of outstanding insurance, to a Board of Directors to be named by Birdseye.

On March 28, according to Mr. Phillips, Birdseye negotiated a loan for $120,000 with the Commercial Trust Company of New York upon his note or notes and bearing the indorsement of Montgomery.

It further appears, the Phillips statement says, that a few days previous to March 28 Kellogg Birdseye, son of Clarence E., approached several intimate friends and requested them to go to Pittsburgh to assist in the reorganization of a corporation and to act temporarily as Directors. When the meeting of the old Directors of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company was held the next day, it was found that Birdseye had brought an insufficient number of dummy Directors, and a Pittsburgh law firm was called in to supply five young men. An officer of the Commercial Trust Company of New York met with the old Directors and certified two checks amounting to $120,000. The sale of the stock having been consummated, Birdseye, it is alleged, took control of the company, the Directors resigning, and each being replaced by a dummy.

Process Server as Dummy.

The new Board of Directors selected officers and immediately adopted resolutions authorizing the transfer of the Washington Life Insurance Building in New York to Thomas A. Crawford for $3,900,000 par value of the bonds of the Dare Lumber Company. Superintendent Phillips, who examined Crawford yesterday, said that the latter was merely a process server.

The new Directors, according to Mr. Phillips, also authorized a loan to Crawford of $3,000,000, secured by a mortgage on the building. The funds were to be advanced to Crawford, $1,900,000 in cash, $200,000 by a credit on his purchase of another building, and $900,000 in bonds of the Dare Lumber Company. In order to place the company in funds, it is alleged, the Directors authorized the sale of certain high-class securities.

Mr. Phillips states that when Birdseye and his associates returned to New York on March 30 they took from safe deposit vaults approximately $1,500,000 of the high-grade securities owned by the insurance company and delivered them to Spencer Trask & Co. for immediate sale. This banking firm sold part of the securities, and the proceeds, about $1,000,000, were deposited to the credit of the insurance company in the Commercial Trust Company. Immediately after the deposit a check for $1,300,000 was drawn to the order of Thomas A. Crawford, which was turned over to Birdseye, who indorsed it and deposited it to his own personal account. It is alleged Birdseye then drew checks on his account in sums aggregating $1,000,000 for payment to the owners of the Dare Lumber Company and East Lake Lumber Company properties, and another check for $100,000 to the order of George F. Montgomery.

Subsequently Spencer Trask & Co. made further advances of about $800,000 on securities which had been placed in their hands, and the money is said to have been used in the same way. Mr. Phillips's investigations showed that Birdseye acquired bonds of the lumber company of the par value of $3,000,000 for $1,100,000.

The statement issued by the Superintendent continues in part as follows:

Advocates Legal Action.

"It is hardly conceivable that the old Directors of the life insurance company, having charge of millions of trust funds, would have turned over to strangers, none of whom had a dollar invested in the capital stock, the control and management of the company. These old Directors are men of high financial responsibility, and it is my opinion that a cause of action exists against them to compel a restitution of the assets of the company which have been wrongfully dissipated.

"I propose immediately to present to the District Attorney of New York County the facts and depositions obtained in my investigation, and co-operate with him in any efforts he may make to punish those responsible, with respect to acts which took place in this county.

"George A. Nichol, Jr., a friend of the Birdseyes, and one of those selected by them to act as Director and Vice President of the reorganized company, said in substance that the assurance of a personal friend was sufficient justification for him to dispose of trust funds of a life insurance corporation without any further inquiry or investigation. The other dummy Directors who have testified before me are William D. MacQuesten, Elmer S. Keay, and Alfred Luery."

BILLY SUNDAY SAYS 'LET ROOSEVELT GO!'

Revivalist Would Like to Go to France "if Just to Black His Boots."

WARNS AGAINST CENSORSHIP

"Oh, Washington!" He Shouts, "Don't Make the Mistakes They Made in Germany and England."

Billy Sunday struck a responsive chord in the hearts of his 12,000 hearers at the tabernacle last night when he expressed the hope that Theodore Roosevelt would be given the opportunity to head an army of American troops in the fighting in Europe. All the prophets had carried "big sticks," said Sunday in a sermon that was full of militant and patriotic utterances, and there was no reason why Roosevelt, one of the most prominent exponents of the big stick, should not be given the opportunity he sought to serve his country.

"They say Roosevelt wants to take an army to Europe," the revivalist shouted, adopting one of his favorite fighting poses. "I say let him do it. I'd like nothing better than to go along with him, if it was just to black his boots."

This caught the fancy of the crowd, which responded with an emotional outburst which was noteworthy even for a Sunday audience. Several hundred of those in the big auditorium were laundry workers who had brought flags with them, and they waved these frantically. The cheering lasted for several minutes, many of the ministers in the reservation at the right of the pulpit joining in it. Dr. Lyman Abbott, formerly the editor of Outlook, occupied a seat just in front of this reservation, and smiled and nodded his head while the demonstration was going on. Sunday scored another hit a few minutes later when he warned Congress not to repeat the mistakes of Germany and England by attempting to restrict the freedom of the press.

"Oh, Washington," he cried, throwing back his head and shouting at the top of his voice, "don't try to fetter the press of this country and make the mistakes they have made in Germany and England. Americans must know where they are going. Don't try to keep us from knowing what we are doing and we will go with you to the last ditch."

Earlier in the day he had made a statement along similar lines to the reporters in which he asserted that Americans, of all people, were entitled to all the information possible on the progress of the war, although he did not believe in publishing anything that "would give a tip to the enemy."

"We want to whip those fellows and do it right, and we don't want to let anything get out that might give them an advantage," he said. "Not only do I believe that legitimate news should not be suppressed, but I also believe that if the American people had been fully informed of the situation, exactly as it is, many more of them would have volunteered and would have come forward to help the nation in the war."

The rain kept many persons from attending the services yesterday and the crowds both in the afternoon and at night were smaller than they have been since he began his revival campaign in this city. Only 2,500 heard the afternoon sermon, and of those 207 "hit the trail" by going forward and shaking him by the hand. About 12,000, which is 8,000 less than the tabernacle will hold, attended the service at night, and of these 820 "hit the trail."

Sunday began his sermon at night by asking the crowd to rise and sing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Then, before telling the story of Ahab and Jehoshaphat as an illustration of the need of militancy in religion and everyday life, he reminded his audience that last night was the anniversary of Dewey's entrance into Manila Bay during the Spanish-American war.

"There is hope in a country which teaches its children to salute the flag," he said. "I'd like to see the flag flying from the window of every home, and over every school house, as well as to see a Bible on every teacher's desk."

He said that men who would not fight were of no value either to their church or their country. And a man who had no temper was a man without force of character. Sunday said that although the "world was bathed in blood" and the wounded from the trenches "filled many lands," the present was a turning point in history, and those who are living are passing through "the brightest and most precious hours" of their existence.

"Many prophecies are coming true," he said. "The Jews are going back to Palestine and are to have a nation of their own for the first time since the days of the sweet singer of Israel." In developing his text, which was from Second Chronicles xvii., 13: "As the Lord liveith, even what my God sayeth, that will I speak," Sunday touched on some of the criticisms of his methods of preaching. He said he was willing to go before a jury of New Yorkers equipped with Bibles and stand trial as to whether he was preaching anything but the word of God.

LABOR CRITICISES SUNDAY.

Leaders Tell Him Workers Object to J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Movement.

Carl Beck, managing director of the Labor Forum, accompanied by James J. Bagley, a labor union official, had an interview with Billy Sunday yesterday morning. Beck told him that laboring people didn't like the look of a movement where John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was one of the leaders, and asked why he didn't attack what the Labor Forum regards as the wrongs of the downtrodden laboring classes with the same vigor that he applies to denunciations of the liquor traffic. Mr. Sunday said that the Christian religion was the common ground on which labor and capital could meet, and that acceptance of the teachings of Jesus would solve all social problems.

Mr. Beck asked him if he thought $10 a week was a living wage, and Mr. Sunday said he didn't. Each man said later that the conference had been conducted amicably, and that the two had parted with entire friendliness, but neither seemed to think much had been accomplished. A statement issued by the Labor Forum as to what Mr. Beck had said to Mr. Sunday contained the following:

"When facts prove that 'the heaven of the rich is built on the hell of the poor,' and you still permit Rockefeller to beto be conspicuous at the opening of your tabernacle and to sit on your Board of Directors, you invite an ethical revolt in the minds of hundreds of thousands of working people to whom 'Remember Ludlow' is as deep and terrible an appeal as was 'Remember the Maine.' If your tabernacle were turned into a public forum, the working people would tell you that the House of Rockefeller, which has served Mammon more than God, is in the same class with the House of Romanoff in Russia.

"The Great Teacher took a whip of cords and lashed the money changers out of the Temple, while you have asked a representative of the most conspicuous House of Mammon in the world to sit on the platform with you, and have not accorded equal recognition to the plain people whom Christ conspicuously honored when he selected fishermen and humble workers to be His spokesmen and closest associates. That goes far to nullify all the good you do."

AGREEMENT ON PRISONERS.

France and Germany to Keep Them 18 Miles Behind the Front.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says official advices received from Berlin are to the effect that the French and German Governments have agreed to withdraw prisoners to thirty kilometers (18.64 miles) behind the front.

The announcement adds that the new order would begin today.

TO ELECT H. L. BRIDGMAN.

Republicans Nominate Him as Regent to Succeed Berri.

ALBANY, May 1.—Herbert L. Bridgman, business manager of The Brooklyn Standard Union, and an Arctic traveler and geographer, was nominated by the Legislature today as a member of the State Board of Regents, to succeed the late William Berri of Brooklyn. The term will expire in 1929. He will be elected by a joint session of the Legislature tomorrow.

Mr. Bridgman was supported by the Republican members, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., former President of the New York City Board of Education, received the ballots of the Democrats, and the two Socialist members of the Assembly voted for Mrs. Bertha Howe Mailley.

WANTS FRENCH TOLD TRUTH

Deputy Denounces Colleagues Who Curry Favor at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—Fernand Engerand, a Deputy, under the heading, "In order to please," sharply reprimands his parliamentary colleagues in the Echo de Paris for continuing the dangerous habit of trying to please their electors at all costs. This currying favor with electors, affirms the writer, has been the cause of countless disasters for French politics, and he demands that henceforth French politicians emulate the example of Lloyd George by fearless expositions of the truth. Hard times are ahead, he says, and the nation is able and willing to bear its share of the privations, but only on condition that the system of false illusions be put aside.

STUDENT CENSUS WORKERS.

Princeton Men to Help on Agricultural Labor Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—Princeton students will act as enumerators in a census ordered by Governor Walter E. Edge to ascertain how many men now employed elsewhere are available to work on farms during the planting and harvesting seasons. The students, in conjunction with the Boards of Trade, will canvass practically all workers in the State.

The authorities, in urging farmers to plant unusually large crops, have got the reply that farmers cannot afford the risk unless assured of harvest labor.

The forty Princeton students who will take part in the census are members of the department of economics and are taking a course in statistics. They receive no remuneration except expenses.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,250	at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value.....	$3,750
8,000	at 4½%	on four-story and basement brick store and apartment, value.....	16,000
20,000	at 5%	on three four-story and basement brick apartments, value.....	30,000
23,500	at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value....	40,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

Free from Personal Taxation

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

Founded 1826 *Greeley 1900*

Special

Today and Thursday

Men's Oxfords

Usual Price $6.00

$4.95

Smartest English styles, all sizes, in Dark Tan Russia Calfskin and Gun Metal Calfskin.

Direct Entrance *Ground Floor* *38th Street*

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Franklin Simon & Co

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out TO-DAY

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Of gabardine, Poiret twill or serge, in navy, black or tan, also checked worsted, Oxford or hairline suitings. Belted or semi-fitted coats. Straight or pleated skirts. *Heretofore $34.50 to $59.50* **24.50**

NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out TO-DAY

WOMEN'S GEORGETTE GOWNS

Beaded and embroidered models

In navy blue, copen, taupe, gray, prune, white or flesh, richly embroidered in metal and silk threads or beaded to match. *Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50* **29.50**

NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Clearance Sale TO-DAY

45 Paris and London Hats
60 Hats from Our Ateliers — **10.00** *Heretofore $15.00 to $30.00*

25 Paris Model Hats
35 Hats from Our Ateliers — **15.00** *Heretofore $28.00 to $65.00*

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Paris Millinery Shop—Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Downtown and Country Club Clothes

Correct In Every Detail.

Lower Than Elsewhere In Price.

At work and at play the successful man feels the full importance of correct apparel. His clothes must be designed to meet the conditions under which he wears them—garments carefully tailored of dependable, appropriate fabrics. Our Men's Department is ready to serve such men at prices lower than they will find in any other good store in town.

Business Suits, $14.75 to $39.75

Here the young man with a promising career ahead and the older man who has made his mark will find clothes that meet their individual tastes. The styles range from the ultra-extreme to the ultra-conservative, and include English Soft Roll Sacks, Double Breasters, Conservative Models, Belted Coats, and other models; well made of up-to-date, serviceable materials.

Smart Golf Suits, $19.75 to $24.75

With long trousers or knickers, as you prefer. Coats designed to give plenty of action to the golfer—yet of the sort a man might wear to the office before the game. Pinch Back model with stitched-on belt or Norfolk with pleated front and belt all around. Well tailored in tweeds and homespuns of gray, green, tan or brown.

Riding Clothes $29.75 to $34.75

In one of these outfits you will be comfortably, serviceably and appropriately dressed for a canter through the park, along the Drive or cross country. Tweeds, tan covert cloth and fancy mixtures have been made up into smart coats and breeches; coats ¼-lined; breeches with buttoned or laced cuffs.

Tennis Togs at Less Than Elsewhere

Attractively designed Sport Coats in Norfolk and Pinch Back models, in blue, green or brown; Flannel, **$9.50**; also a neat Tan Gabardine Coat with belt which may be fastened inside or outside the coat, **$12.75**. White Flannel Trousers, **$4.75**.

R. H. Macy & Co. 22A

French Flags British Flags

The French and British Commissions will likely be in New York Friday and Saturday. Those who wish to honor these of our Allies should display the French and British colors.

The British Union Jack
(Mounted)
Size, 8x12 inches, 10c each
$1.00 doz.
Size, 14x18 inches, 25c each
$2.50 doz.

The French Tri-Colors
(Mounted)
Size, 18x24 inches, 35c each
$3.50 doz.

British Flags and French Flags
(Unmounted)
Size, 32x48 inches, with beading and two brass grommets, price, $1.50

The Flags of the Other Allied Nations
(Mounted)
Roumanian, Belgian, Serbian, Russian and Japanese Flags.
10c each; $1.00 doz.
25c each; $2.50 doz.
Other prices, too.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Gimbels

32nd St. Broadway 33rd St.

Show Your Colors

Seal Your **Letters** with the **U.S. Flag**

This cut actual size of gummed Labels in full colors.

1000 Flags, $1.00
3000 Flags, $2.00
6000 Flags, $3.50

To Dealers 120 10c packages, $1.00; 200 10c packages, $10.00

Postpaid anywhere on receipt of price.

FENTON LABEL CO.

9th and Thompson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

KILBANE HAS BETTER OF WELSH IN EIGHT OUT OF TEN ROUNDS IN FAST FIGHT

KILBANE MASTERS WELSH WITH EASE

Featherweight Champion Has All the Better of Bout with Lightweight King.

EIGHT OF TEN ROUNDS HIS

Cleveland Boxer Has Goodly Margin on English Pugilist in Every Way Save on Defense.

Freddie Welsh of England, lightweight champion of the world, was forced to bow to the superior ability of Johnny Kilbane, the Cleveland boxer, possessor of the featherweight championship title, in their ten-round bout last night at the Manhattan Athletic Club, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

In point of scientific boxing the contest reached the high level that was expected, for that it was a bout between the two cleverest of the lighter boxers in the ring today was evident from start to finish. In the matter of heavy hitting and reckless aggressiveness, however, the contest fell far short of its potential interest, and there were many times when the huge throng of spectators, occupying every available nook of the spacious clubhouse—and some that were not available—yelled for the boxers to put more action into their efforts.

Kilbane earned the honors in every round of the ten sessions, with the exception of the first and third rounds, in which Welsh, keeping his rival always at close quarters, worked in effective manner with both hands to the body. The weights, as announced before the bout, favored Welsh, who weighed 139 pounds, by a matter of nine pounds.

The contest can be summed up briefly in a sentence thus: Kilbane outclassed his opponent in every department of boxing in which Welsh is supposed to be almost peerless except on the defense. The Cleveland boxer displayed a brand of speed and cleverness, coupled with an ability to deliver his blows in lightning-like fashion, that completely astounded the spectators and bewildered Welsh himself.

Kilbane Grins at Swings.

There were times during the bout when Kilbane just contented himself with stepping nimbly in and out of his rival's range and coming up unexpectedly under Welsh's swinging arms to rest contentedly on the Englishman's shoulder and there grin broadly at the lightweight champion's futile efforts to hit him.

Kilbane showed on frequent occasions, however, that, when the whim seized him, he was capable of driving his opponent before him with a succession of heavy blows to the face and stomach, mostly to the face, and his flurries of this direction, which were few for the greater part of the bout, made the crowd yell wildly in his honor.

The featherweight champion, smiling broadly throughout, took particular pleasure, however, in showing off his cleverness to the crowded house, and each time he made Welsh miss he laughed heartily. In fact, Kilbane seemed to be losing valuable time in indulging his mirth, for there were several occasions when he could have shot home a heavy blow to the face or body went unnoticed by him.

When he was not engaged in ably ducking and sidestepping Welsh's almost frantic efforts to land on him, the Cleveland boxer was giving his utmost attention to showing the spectators just how he could tie up the lightweight champion in knots of his own making and then counter cleverly and effectively. Especially in the latter rounds did Kilbane unleash his prowess to outbox and outspeed the lightweight championship title holder, and there were times when the efforts of Welsh to land seemed ludicrous to those about the ringside who had seen him perform against less experienced and clever boxers than Kilbane.

Knockout Blow Never in Sight.

At no stage of the match, though, could it be said that either man was in dire need of medical attention. The possibility of a knockout blow ending a bout in a local ring was never more remote than last night. Welsh, true to his ring traditions, clung to the crouching style of fighting, and presented a superb defense that at times baffled even the wily attempts of Kilbane.

In the first and third sessions Welsh, with his ability to close quarters, carried off the honors. He drew Kilbane into close contact, and while there counted for points with light blows to the stomach. Kilbane, during these two rounds, did little but look to the referee to break him away from Welsh, who kept laboring away with both arms while Kilbane vainly tried to ward off the blows or block them.

In the second session Kilbane for a moment unloosened his heavy hitting powers and landed with left hooks and a right cross to the side of the head on Welsh. These blows had the effect of making the lightweight champion wary for a space, but he was soon at close quarters again trying to land with blows to the stomach.

From the fourth session to the finish Kilbane gave frequent flashes of his ability and gained the honors of the remainder of the bout. In this round Kilbane landed effectively to the face and jaw with a hard right several times and danced away from his rival without receiving a return. At times he made it appear as if Welsh were his pupil at boxing.

Near the bell in the fifth session Kilbane shook up Welsh with three hard overhand rights to the jaw, and in the sixth round he had the Englishman's head continually bobbing on the end of a right-hand uppercut in close, bothering Welsh considerably with an extended left jab and shaking him with solid lefts and rights to the jaw.

In the seventh and eighth rounds Kilbane was always on top of Welsh and had the latter in a quandry. He dazzled Welsh with his speed and the latter seemed spellbound, so much so, in fact, that the featherweight champion crossed his right and hooked his left in quick succession on several occasions without the least difficulty.

The same was true of the ninth round, and the closing session, the boxers being locked together when the final bell ended the bout. Neither bore a scratch for their labors, although Welsh's lips bled slightly from Kilbane's right cross and left hooks.

SLATER BILL IN MORGUE.

Anti-Boxing Measure Is Once More Given Quietus.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—A last attempt to revive the Slater bill to repeal the present law under which boxing is conducted in New York was made in the Senate today in response to urgent appeals from Governor Whitman, who is as determined as ever that the Frawley law be stricken from the statute books. The measure was received by the upper house amid a storm of objections and finally interred in the Senate morgue, the Committee of the Whole.

Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill favorably from his committee and urged its immediate advancement to the order of final passage. After the objections which arose from every part of the Senate Chamber had died away, Senator Thomas H. Cullen of Kings, Democrat, arose and declared that he did not think Senator Walters was serious when he brought out the measure.

"I can hardly believe," he said, "that this is meant to be anything more than an opportunity for the friends of this bill to view the remains for the last time."

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 0.
Brooklyn at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Detroit at Chicago.
Postponed; rain.)
St. Louis at Cleveland.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
Chicago	10	7	.588
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Boston	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692
Chicago	10	6	.625
New York	7	6	.538
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Cleveland	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Detroit	5	9	.357
Washington	5	9	.357

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

CUBS ARE BUSY IN FOURTH.

Collect Seven Runs and Add Two in Ninth, Beating Cards, 9 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Chicago batted Doak and Watson from the box in the fourth inning today and, helped by two misplays, won from St. Louis, 9 to 0. In this inning four singles, a triple, a base on balls, a sacrifice, and errors by Doak and Miller netted seven runs. In the ninth Doyle hit a home run into the right field bleachers, scoring Wolter, who had walked, ahead of him.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	5	0	0	1	3
Wolter,rf	3	2	2	3	0
Doyle,2b	5	2	2	0	2
Merkle,1b	4	1	0	11	1
Williams,cf	4	1	1	3	1
Mann,lf	5	1	2	3	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	1
Deal,3b	4	1	1	2	F
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSchack	0	0	0	0	0
Reuther,p	2	1	1	1	2
Total	35	9	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	1	3	3
J.Smith,rf	2	0	1	3	0
Miller,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Hornsby,ss	2	0	0	1	2
McAuley,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Crulse,cf	4	0	1	0	0
F.Smith,3b	2	0	0	2	0
Defate,3b	2	0	1	2	0
Snyder,c	1	0	0	3	1
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	1
Doak,p	1	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	1
North,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	0	5	27	13

a Batted for Douglas in third.
Errors—Reuther, Miller, Doak.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Wolter. Home run—Doyle. Stolen bases—Merkle, Mann. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Reuther, 3; Doak, 2; Watson, 1; North, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 2 hits, 0 runs in 2 innings; Doak, 8 and 1 in 3, none out in fourth;), Watson, 2 and 2 in 3; Reuther, 3 and 0 in 7; North, 4 and 2 in 5 1-3. Struck out—By Douglas, 1; Reuther, 3; North, 2. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

HERZOG AND ZIM RECOVER.

Both Will Play Today if the Weather Gods Smile.

The rainy weather is benefiting the Giants, although it is having the opposite effect on the other major league clubs. The two days of forced rest have given Charley Herzog and Heinie Zimmerman, the cripples, a chance to get back into shape and both will be in the lineup today if the Polo Grounds prove dry enough to permit the clash of the Dodgers and McGraw's team.

Yesterday Brooklyn released Pitcher Dick Durning, who looks and acts like Rube Marquard, to Montreal of the International League. Pitcher Jack Enright of the Yankees, who was sent to Toronto a few weeks ago on trial, has been returned to the New York Club.

All the major league clubs are now getting ready to cut down their squads to the prescribed limit. American League clubs must cut down their players to twenty-five before May 15, while the National League aggregation will be permitted to carry only twenty-two players after that date. It is believed that before the season is over both leagues may reduce the number of players to each club below the present limit.

GREAT AUTO MEET PLANNED.

Purse of $25,000 for Sweepstakes at Cincinnati Speedway.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Memorial Day at the Cincinati Speedway promises to offer a varied and interesting program of contests for motor-driven machines. While the chief event of the day will be the second annual international sweepstakes race at 250 miles, with a purse of $25,000, additional attractions have been provided to furnish thrills and excitement from morning until the ending of the big race.

Division of the $25,000 prize money for the 250-mile race has been arranged as follows: First, $10,000; second, $5,000; third, $2,500; fourth, $1,750; fifth, 1,500; sixth, $1,100; seventh, $900; eighth, $800; ninth, $750; tenth, $700.

Among the special features already arranged are a series of aviation exhibitions by some of the noted flyers of the world, contracts having already been closed, or agreed upon, with Ruth Law, Katherine Stinson, and Baxter Adams. These experts will give exhibitions both morning and afternoon, and it is likely that one of the trio will make flights from the speedway to the downtown sections of Cincinnati and return to the track.

Arrangements also are progressing for a series of three races for amateurs, to be decided previous to the 250-mile race. These contests will be limited to local owners driving their own stock cars.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	2	0	1	3	1	4	3	2—	16	14	1
Richmond	4	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	0—	9	10	8

Rochester at Newark—Postponed; wet grounds.
Montreal at Baltimore—Postponed; wet grounds.
Toronto at Providence—Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	12	5	.800
Newark	8	3	.727
Providence	6	6	.500
Richmond	7	8	.467
Rochester	6	7	.462
Toronto	6	8	.429
Montreal	5	8	.385
Buffalo	3	10	.231

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
St. Paul, 6; Louisville, 4.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 7; Nashville, 6.
Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 1.
Mobile, 4; Birmingham, 3.
Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 3.
(First game.)
New Orleans, 8; Atlanta, 1.
(Second game.)

SENATORS THROW OFF YANK HOODOO

After Dropping Four Straight, Griffith's Men Pull Out a 3 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Beating the Senators has been a popular pastime with the Yankees this season, but the worm turned today and Griffith's team came through with a victory after dropping four in a row to the New Yorkers. Harry Harper, making his first start of the year, limited the Donovan boys to four scattered hits, and this batting anemia, coupled with some poor work by the Yankees at critical times, brought about a Washington victory, 3 to 2.

Bill Donovan announced in the first inning that the game would go to protest as a result of a decision by Umpire Bill Dineen on a peculiar play. With Foster on third base and Milan on second, Rice grounded to Baker. The latter threw to Nunamaker, and Foster, who was almost at the plate, back-pedalled to third base with Nunamaker in pursuit. Milan in the meantime had camped on third base.

Instead of stopping at third, as usually happens on one of these plays, Foster continued on and stopped about six feet beyond the cushion. Nunamaker tagged Milan, standing on the base, then continued on to Foster and touched him. Donovan contended that Milan had no right to the bag, and would have been declared out if Foster had stopped there and both were tagged.

As Foster had gone beyond the base and made no attempt to get back, he, too, was out according to Donovan and other Yankees. Dineen ruled that Foster alone was out, insisting that Foster had not touched the base in going back, and that Milan therefore was not forced to return to second. Another run was scored before the side was retired.

The Yankees had runners within scoring distance on numerous occasions, but could score in only one inning, the third, when Harper handed out three passes. Shawkey's walk, Gilhooley's single, and a pass to High filled the bases. Another pass to Maisel forced Shawkey home, and Pipp's sacrifice fly to Milan chased Gilhooley in.

Snappy double plays by McBride, Morgan, and Judge cut the Yankees short in the fourth and fifth innings. In the sixth, poor coaching by Baumann undoubtedly cost the run which would have carried the New Yorkers into an extra inning game. Pipp opened with a double and slid into third on a short passed ball. Henry threw into left field trying to catch Pipp, but Menosky had backed up the play, and Pipp was out by yards trying to score. Again in the seventh and eighth innings the Yanks reached second with one out, but could not reach Harper for a hit.

The Senators crashed hard into Shawkey in the first inning, getting four hits and two runs. Judge tripled over Gilhooley's head, and scored on Foster's single to left. Foster took third when Milan singled to centre, and then was ruled out when run back on Rice's grounder to Baker. Milan was out at the plate when Menosky grounded to Maisel, but Morgan's single scored Rice.

The winning run went over in the sixth. Rice doubled to centre. Menosky hunted the ball over Baker's head for a clean single when he tried to sacrifice. Rice advanced, Ayers struck out, and scored on Morgan's sacrifice fly to High.

Today's defeat was the third for Shawkey in as many starts this season.

The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Rice,rf	4	2	1	3	0
Menosky,lf	3	0	1	0	1
Morgan,2b	3	0	2	3	4
McBride,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Henry,c	3	0	0	7	0
Harper,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	3	10	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	2	1	2	0
Miller,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Maisel,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Pipp,1b	0	0	0	3	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Magee,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Fpaugh,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Pennock,c	4	0	0	7	0
Shawkey,p	2	1	1	0	5
aBaumann	1	0	0	0	0
bHendryx	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	4	24	10

a Batted for Gilhooley in seventh.
b Batted for Shawkey in ninth.
Errors—Foster, McBride, Peckinpaugh.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2

Two-base hits—Milan, Pipp, Rice. Three-base hit—Judge. Stolen base—Morgan. Sacrifice hits—High, Pipp. Sacrifice flies—Pipp, Morgan. Double plays—McBride, Morgan, and Judge; Maisel, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 7; Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 10 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Harper, 4 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Harper, 4; Shawkey, 6. Passed ball—Henry. Time—2 hours, 14 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

NARRAGANSETT BAY RACING.

Yachtsmen Will Hold Usual Regattas Despite the War.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—There will be no cessation of racing activities among the yacht clubs composing the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, which plan to hold their usual regattas during the coming Summer, despite the war, and to stimulate the racing of sail and power yachts. Arthur P. Brayton of Fall River, the newly elected President of the association, says that many of the newly commissioned officers of the navy and recruited seamen have come from the ranks of the yachtsmen in this bay and from other yachting centres along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and that the nautical experience and love of the sea which they have gained as yachtsmen is largely responsible for their entry into the service of the navy.

He believes that the yacht clubs are performing a patriotic duty in encouraging their younger members and the public in general in gaining skill and interest in nautical matters, and that yacht racing is one of the greatest stimulants to that end.

BIRDS AND BEES TO RACE.

Bayside Y. C., Noted for Small Craft, Will Hold Regattas.

The Bayside Yacht Club, despite the fact that many of its members will serve actively in Uncle Sam's forces, has decided to carry out its usual Summer racing program. The Bayside Yacht Club is noted for the racing of little boats. Probably no other small club on Long Island Sound has so many racing yachts in commission. The fleet includes the Bayside Birds, Bees, and Butterflies, all boats of more than local fame.

The club plans to start its racing year on May 30, with a Memorial Day special race for all classes. There will be the usual Saturday afternoon regattas for all classes until Saturday, Sept. 8, when the club will have its annual "Fall flight." The club has decided not to hold either the annual yawl or the annual motorboat race. The uncertain condition of Long Island Sound, due to the war, is the reason given for the cancellation of the fixtures.

Kentucky Calls Off Schedules.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 1.—The University of Kentucky today declared all athletic activities off as a result of practically every man on all the teams having enlisted for war service or gone back to farms to assist in raising food.

N. Y. U. TO KEEP UP SPORTS.

Dean Brown Favors Maintenance of Intercollegiate Athletics.

New York University will not follow the example of a number of other institutions that have canceled their athletic schedules, it was learned yesterday. Dean Marshall S. Brown of University Heights made the statement that he does not believe the present situation to be one which demands the discontinuance of intercollegiate games. The schedules there have not been altered materially, and the athletic work at New York University will continue as usual.

Instruction in tennis will again be given during the Summer school's session, which opens July 2. This will be given under the direction of Professor Alexander Haring. This was introduced during 1915 to encourage outdoor recreation, and no charge is made. Another innovation to encourage outdoor recreation is the Camera Club, also free to students. Trips to points of interest in the vicinity of University Heights will be arranged to meet the convenience of members.

RAIN MARS WOMEN'S GOLF.

Mrs. Stockton Takes Prize at Opening W. M. G. A. Tourney.

The first one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was held yesterday at the Dunwoodie Country Club. The weather was not what might be called propitious and the eighteen women who made the round of the links in the handicap were more impressed by the dampness than any other single event of the day.

Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Somerville won the first prize with a card of 103—1—102. Mrs. J. H. Williams of Dunwoodie was second with 112—7—105. There is no award for low gross at these one-day tournaments, but the player with the low gross score at each event is credited with one point toward a season's prize, which is awarded at the annual meeting to the player with the highest total of points.

Because of the inclement weather and the small number of entries, this tourney will be played over again at Dunwoodie.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR REGATTA

Rowing Association Plans Carnival and Flag Raising.

The officials of the New York Rowing Association, who, at their meeting on Monday night, decided to abandon the annual regatta, the biggest rowing event in the East, yesterday sent out an announcement to the effect that a rowing carnival and flag raising had been arranged to replace the annual fixture. This will be held on the date that the regatta was to have been held at the Bayonne Rowing Club's course at Newark Bay, Decoration Day, May 30.

The substitute water carnival will begin promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Nonpareil Rowing Club, 196th Street and the Harlem River. From that point the course will lead south to Macomb's Dam Park, where the flag raising will take place at about 3 o'clock. The city officials have been invited to attend the water carnival, and the New York Rowing Association expects the substitute affair to be a great success.

TO USE BELMONT INFIELD.

Arrangements Made for Patrons at Race Track, Owing to Fire.

Owing to the destruction of the stand at Belmont Park Terminal, arrangements have been made by the United Hunts Racing Association to threw open the infield to patrons of the race meet on May 12 and 19. It is believed that a better view of the races will be obtained from midfield than from the enclosure outside of the finishing stretch. Entries for the events will close tomorrow with George W. Gall, 18 East Forty-first Street.

Among the events to close are:

The Turf and Field, of one mile on the flat; the Green Hedge Steeplechase, at two and a half miles; the Preparatory Handicap Steeplechase, at about two miles; the United Hunts Double Event, at about two miles; the Hopeful Steeplechase, at about two miles; the South Shore, at a mile and a quarter on the flat; the Hamptons Steeplechase, at two miles; the Timber Toppers champion chase for, over, about three miles; the Great United Hunts Steeplechase, at two and a half miles; the Masqueraders Steeplechase of three miles over brush jumps; the Terminal, at one mile on the flat, and the Hopover, a hurdle of about two miles.

BIG SALARY FOR JOCKEY.

McLean Reported to Have Signed Williams at $500 a Month.

Edward B. McLean, the Washington sportsman, who has just joined the ranks of steeplechase owners, is determined to cut a figue in jumping races if money can attain that object. Word has just been received from Pimlico that Jockey Fred Williams, one of the best cross-country riders, has been engaged to ride the McLean jumpers at a salary of $500 a month. So far as known this is the largest salary ever paid a steeplechase rider in this country. The contract with Mr. McLean had scarcely been ratified when Williams received a cablegram from J. D. Cohn offering him a contract to ride in steeplechases at Chantilly from May 7 to July 15, but had to decline the offer.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; four furlongs. *Grey Eagle, 109 pounds; Perigourdine, 106; Onward, 109; *Umatilla, 109; Tit for Tat, 109; Royal Arch, (imp.,) 109; Kate Glenn, 106; Martial Music, 106; Tickolette, 106.

SECOND RACE.—The Patapsco Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; two miles. Bamboo, 142 pounds; Welsh King, 146; Stucco, 145; Ballybay, 149; ‡Handrunning, 135; New Haven, 155; ‡Superhuman, 137; High Flyer, 145; †Early Light, 144; Racebrook, 145; Meshach, 145; Captain Matlock, 152.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Vistula III., 105 pounds; Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 110; Bladen, 110; Bright and Early, 105; Daybreak, 105; The Belgian, (imp.,) 110; Robin Goodfellow, 110; Melodrama, 110; Buddy, 105; Bar of Phoenix, 110; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 110; Jack Dawson, 110; Jade, 105; Wild Thyme, 105; Jimmy Burns, 110; Kildare, 110; Riverside, 110; Buckboard, 110. Excluded: Lynette, Bond, and Millie B.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four furlongs. Plancy, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Little Sweeper, 111; †Mr. Dooley, 109; Orlando of Havana, 114; Sunrose, 111; Austral, 114; Wetona, 111; Sweet Marguerite, 111; Lord Herbert, (imp.,) 114; Ben Gunn, 114; †Marmont, 109; Shifty Sadie, 111; Bill Livingston, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Presumption, 120 pounds; †Sam Slick, 110; Surprising, 115; Marianao, 110; †Shrapnel, 110; Stellarina, 110; Roscas, 118; Lohengrin, 115; Eddie Henry, 115; Plumose, 10; Cagiostro, 115; Balgee, 120.

SIXTH RACE.—The Severn Selling, handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Monomoy, 99 pounds; Bonnie Tess, 107; Ocean Prince, 113; Pierrot, 106; Jem, 118; Fairy Legend, 108; Postmaster, 100; Sky Pilot, 105; Billy Culbertson, 108; G. M. Miller, 114; Precise, 95; Transit, 114.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Govan's Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Damrosch, 111 pounds; Hyannis, 99; Kewessa, 117; Tea Caddy, 111; He Will, 127; Indian Chant, 106; Mary Powell, 101; Ultimatum, 107; Hauberk, 116; J. J. Lillis, 115; Nebraska, 108; Garbage, 105.

*Ross entry. †Apprentice allowance claimed. ‡Ten pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather raining; track heavy.

RENNERT HANDICAP WON BY FENMOUSE

Flames and Storm Work Vainly to Spoil Opening Day at Pimlico Track.

PIMLICO, Md., May 1.—Fire and water combined to play havoc with the prospects for the opening of the Maryland Jockey Club meeting here this afternoon, which had been looked forward to as the most promising of the three Maryland meetings. An early morning fire that swept over the stables destroyed several of the racers, but fortunately was checked without doing any damage to the stands or other buildings. Then rain came in the afternoon to check the flow of racegoers who were preparing to journey from Baltimore and Washington to witness the opening of the sport.

There was no dampening the enthusiasm of the crowd, however, and there was a fine turnout of faithful followers of racing when the bugle sounded for the first race.

The heavy track affected the running of the Rennert Handicap at a mile, which was the feature of the afternoon, and in which J. W. May's consistent mare Bayberry Candle carried the top weight of 125 pounds. The task was too much to ask so early in the season, and the race throughout was strictly among the lightweight brigade.

G. A. Muller started Fenmouse, a Belmont cast-off, that was in at 109 pounds, and which, under the careful guidance of E. Ambrose, assumed command, with Woodstone and Robert Bradley in close attendance. Among the trailers, besides Bayberry Candle, was the good handicap horse Runes. Neither of these had a chance when the leaders hit the stretch, and Fenmonse, making a determined run in the last furlong, corralled first money by a comfortable margin. Johnny McTaggart landed Woodstone in second place, with Robert Bradley taking show money.

In the Druid Hill Park Purse, the chief two-year-old event decided, Tommy McTaggart had the mount on Ral Parr's Coral, and, getting him away in lively style, he made a race of it from the first post, holding J. P. Jones's Virginia Yell safe all the way. Scabbard proved the better of the R. T. Wilson pair and took third money.

In the other two-year-old race, which was the first on the program, Mr. Whitney's Bonnie Broom, one of the outsiders, under clever handling by Robinson managed to land the purse from the Sunset Stable's Midnight Sun.

There was a great shock for the form players in the Steeplechase, in which all the well-played horses came to grief on the slippery turf. These included Kintore and Sharpshooter, both of which were heavily supported. With the favorites all out of the running early in the race, Henderson landed Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Munford's Colonetta, which paid the nice price of $56.40 in the mutuels.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $700; four furlongs. Time—0:49 2-5.

Bonnie Broom, (J. P. Whitney's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Whisk Broom II.—Bonnie Star, $25.30, $6.40, and $3.70. (F. Robinson).....1

Midnight Sun, Sunset Stable's ch. c., 110, by Peep o' Day-Summer Night, $3.50 and $2.20. (K. Traxler).....2

Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 107, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, $2.70, third, (J. Ryan).3

Star-Spangled, Charlie Leydecker, Roederer, Mohican, Common Law, and Twin Six also ran. Dirigo, Start Right, Rubber II., George Starr, and Odallsque scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Pimlico Inaugural Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; purse, $700; two miles. Time—4:09 3-5.

Colonetta, J. H. Munford's ch. m., 7 years, 142 pounds, by Ormicant-Loot, $56.40, $16.30, and $7.90. (E. Henderson).....1

Bryn Rose, W. T. Lander's ch. m., 6, 137, by Bryn Mawr-Rosebay, $19.50 and $10.30. (J. Yourall).....2

Tredette, A. P. Humphrey's Jr's, b. f., 4, 131, by Fredennia-Hackett, $14.30, third. (A. P. Humphrey, Jr.).....3

Kintore, Sharpshooter, Eugenia, McGee, and Mattre Corbeau also ran. Shannon River, Distant Shore, and Dan Scotched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:17.

Blue Fox, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 108 pounds, by Waterboy-Russian Sable, $9.30, $4.70, and $4.20. (T. Parrington).....1

Meddling Miss, O. E. Pons's ch. f., 103, by Tony Bolero-Busy Miss, $4.10 and $3.30. (H. Merimee).....2

Kathryn Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 103, by Ballot-Old Squaw, $4, third, (A. Johnson).....3

Queen of the Sea, Flecha Negra, Intriguer, Owaga, Specter, Luck, Hopscotch, Lorlane, and Rosanne also ran. Arbitrator and Three Cheers scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Druid Hill Park Purse, for two-year-olds, purse $700; four furlongs. Time—0:51 2-5.

Coral, R. Parr's b. c., 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Mimosa, $7.30, $3.40, and $2.20, (T. McTaggart).....1

Virginia Yell, J. P. Jones's ch. g., 112, by Plaudit-Mary Scribe, $2.60 and $2.10, (E. Ambrose).....2

Scabbard, R. T. Wilson's br. c., 112, by Helmet-Roman Gold, $2.10, third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Woodthrush and Ballast also ran. Matinee Idol, Game Cock, and Jack of Spades also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Rennert Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added; one mile. Time—1:43 1-5.

Fenmouse, G. A. Muller's b. m., 5 years, 109 pounds, by Rock Sand-Flittermouse, $10.30, $4.20, and $3.20. (E. Ambrose).....1

Woodstone, M. Shea's ch. c., 4, 108, by Rock Sand-Woodvine, $6.60 and $4.40, (J. McTaggart).....2

Robert Bradley, W. R. Mizell's ch. g., 106, by McGee-Lady Quex, $6.80 third, (A. Collins).....3

Bayberry Candle, Runes, All Smiles, and Ask Ma also ran. Wooden Shoes and Christie scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

Nightstick, Kentucky Stable's ch. g., 7 years, 118 pounds, by Broomstick-Handspun, $7.10, $4.30, and $3.40, (J. Butwell) 1

Crimper, R. Parr's ch. c., 4, 115, by Maintenon-Frizette, $3.50 and $3.50, (T. McTaggart).....2

Jock Scott, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 110, by Ogden-Frankie, $11 third, (L. McAtee) 3

Lucius, Tea Caddy, Rhine Maiden, Back Bay, Starfinch, Firing Line, Madame Herrmann, Manhasset, Merchant, Lone Star, Candy Land, and Priam also ran. Hanohala, Warsaw, and Tea Caddy scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6 years, 114 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalia, $8, $3, and $2.50, (H. Merimee).1

Broomsedge, R. Parr's b. g., 6, 119, by Broomstick-Sister Mary, $2.50 and $2.20. (J. McTaggart).....2

Thesieres, M. Smith's ch. g., 7, 114, by Bannockburn-Discard, $2.30 third, (A. Johnson).....3

Lantana, Tootsie, Stanley S., Lady Innocence, Chilton King, and Life also ran. Hiker, Edith Baumann, Fairweather, Jerry, and Buzz Around scratched.

Cochran and Cutler Split Honors.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago billiardist, and Albert G. Cutler of Boston played two exhibition 18. 2 balk-line matches last night at Daly's Billiard Academy, each winning one match. In the first match Cutler defeated Cochran by a score of 300 to 257 in nine innings. The high runs were: Cutler, 110; Cochran, 81. In the second contest Cochran defeated his opponent in a very close match, by a score of 300 to 297 in nine innings. The high runs were: Cochran, 148; Cutler, 125.

TROTTING BOARD MEETS.

Only One Horse and Driver Expelled by National Body.

Only one real ringer was unearthed on the opening day of the semi-annual session of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. This was the bay mare which was started as Nellie H. at Tuscaloosa, Ala., on Oct. 24 and 25 and also at Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 31 and Nov. 2. Investigations of Secretary W. H. Gocher resulted in this mare being fully identified as Sarah D., a mare with a record of 2:12¾, and she was expelled with her driver, C. A. Hammond of North Vernon, Ind. The mare's winnings at Greensboro amounted to more that $300, and if this is returned for redistribution she may be reinstated to the trotting ranks.

A demand having been made for the identification of the chestnut mare The Princess, it was decided that the mare called The Princess by Electmont had not been properly identified. The Princess was raced in Pennsylvania last year, and the board ruled that Charles Goodman of Grand Marias, Mich., and Charles J. Root be suspended until the mare is identified to the satisfaction of the board.

Besides

COPEAU TO DIRECT FRENCH THEATRE

Founder of Theatre du Vieux Colombier in Paris Is to Succeed Lucien Bonheur.

GARRICK TO BE REBUILT

Old Theatre Chosen in Preference to the New Bijou Intended for the French Company.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Jacques Copeau as director of the local French Theatre and of his acceptance. It had been known for some time that M. Copeau, who came to America several weeks ago to deliver a series of lectures, had been invited by the Board of Directors of the Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis to become the artistic head of the theatre, and it had been rumored that he would probably accept, but this was the first official statement of his acceptance.

The Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis was founded a year ago by a group of men desirous of cultivating an interest in the French drama in this city. Robert Goelet was made President of the Board of Directors, Otto H. Kahn Vice President and Chairman, and the other members were James W. Barney, Nicholas Murray Butler, Paul D. Cravath, William Adams Delano, Arthur Iselin, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, and H. R. Winthrop. Lucien Bonheur, who had managed a company of French actors in this city for several seasons, was made the manager of the company, which was established in the Garrick Theatre pending the completion of the Bijou in West Forty-fifth Street, originally intended for the French company.

The announcement of M. Copeau's appointment also stated that Mr. Bonheur's connection with the company had terminated, and that none of the Board of Directors was associated in any way with the future plans of Mr. Bonheur. The former Director announced recently that he intended to continue to present French plays with French actors in this city, and that he expected to have a Broadway playhouse next season. He recently left Mount Sinai Hospital, where he underwent a serious operation, and is at his country place at Great Neck recuperating.

M. Copeau is the founder and director of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier in Paris. Although the theatre was in existence only a season before the war came and closed it, it established its founder as a man of the theatre to be reckoned with. M. Copeau will sail for France shortly to arrange his affairs there and will return in September with the artists, scenery, and costumes of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. The program for next season will be issued within the next few weeks.

M. Copeau chose the Garrick as the home of his company in preference to the Bijou. The old theatre will be completely rebuilt, however, during the Summer, along lines suggested by him. The affairs of the Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis will be wound up by the directors, and the new theatre, which will be permanent, will take its place.

PADEREWSKI STILL A POLE.

Famous Pianist Sees Hope for Native Land in America's War Aims.

I. J. Paderewski last evening denied a rumor that he was to become an American citizen. The story was contained in a recent cable dispatch from Lausanne, near his Swiss home. Possibly because of its source, the famous Polish musician departed from his custom of silence in such matters.

"The present is pre-eminently not a time to renounce one's nationality," said Mr. Paderewski "The entrance of the United States into the war has given Poles everywhere the hope that their country—my country—may also be free at last. It has changed the whole complexion of the war.

"America is going to fight, not for territory, not for profit of any kind, not even for self-defense, but for an ideal of democracy that may be the determining factor. Nothing could be more admirable, more noble, than President Wilson's statement of this country's aims. I think we cannot yet estimate the great influence it will have, not only on the Allies now, but on the final peace when that shall come."

Mr. Paderewski isto address meetings of his countrymen at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and elsewhere before going for the Summer to his estate near Paso Robles, Cal. He will speak in the Polish tongue to most of these assemblages, besides making addresses in English at several colleges, beginning at Columbia University shortly.

Degrees for Page, Borden, and Smuts

LONDON, May 1.—Cambridge University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador; Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Lieut. Gen. Jan Smuts, the famous South African commander.

WOULD CLOSE CENTURY BAR

Ethical Culture Society Objects to Intoxicating Drinks at Theatre.

An injunction proceeding by the Ethical Culture Society, brought in the name of its secretary, Robert D. Kohn, an architect, to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Century Theatre Building on the ground that the theatre is within 200 feet of the Ethical Culture School at Sixty-third Street and Central Park West, was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. The Court reserved decision after counsel for John Wagener, the defendant, who holds the liquor privileges for the building, had denied that he is violating the law. Mr. Kohn, through his attorney, George W. Wickersham, contended that liquor is served not only in a "gentleman's bar" in the basement of the building, for which the license was obtained, but in the Vanderbilt suite on the second floor and in the Cocoanut Grove on the roof, both of which places, the plaintiff asserts, are not covered by the license.

The defendant contended that no liquor has been sold within 200 feet of the school since March 23 last and that the selling in the "gentleman's bar" and the Vanderbilt suite is only between 9 and 10:30 P. M. Mr. Kohn said yesterday that when the New Theatre was built and a bill was introduced to permit the sale of liquor there the Ethical Culture Society did not oppose it because of the nature of the enterprise, although its permission was never given. He said that conditions had changed, and that residents of the neighborhood, including the society, were "distressed" by the form of entertainment presented, especially in the roof garden.

Mme. Bernhardt Sits Up in Bed.

Sarah Bernhardt was able to sit up in bed without aid yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital for the first time since her operation two weeks ago. This, coupled with the fact that she had passed a fairly comfortable day, made the prospect of her recovery seem more encouraging.

Austrian War Interest 5 1-2%.

AMSTERDAM, May 1.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, says it hears from Vienna that the subscribers to the sixth Austrian war loan will have the choice of accepting ten-year treasury bills or bonds redeemable in forty years. Both series will bear interest at 5½ per cent.

Lloyd George Goes to France.

LONDON, May 1.—Premier Lloyd George left London tonight for France.

'THE YOUNG SKYLARK' SUNG.

Mascagni's New Opera Is Enthusiastically Received in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 1.—"Lodoletta," or "The Young Skylark," is the title of a new opera by Pietro Mascagni given here tonight at the Costanzi Theatre. The production was conducted by Mascagni, always with a favorite with the Roman public, which again received him triumphantly. The libretto, by Forzano, is a sweet and simple story, much resembling the novel by Ouida, entitled "Two Little Wooden Shoes." The first two acts occur in Holland and the third in Paris.

The audience applauded enthusiastically the chief episodes and principal musical numbers of the opera, asking several encores, especially that of the chorus of Dutch milkmaids, which was most characteristic and effective. The third act was most touching and evoked genuine emotion. The opera is considered another noteworthy success for the Italian composer.

The maestro produced his "Cavalleria Rusticana" originally in 1890 at the Costanzi, and of his later operas, both "Amico Fritz" and "Iris," the latter in 1898 first saw the light in Rome.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO DISCREDIT MR. ROOT

Continued from Page 1.

unless there are members on that commission who will be personally acceptable to the Russian Social Democrats the Russian press will create the impression that the commission was sent for the special purpose of fighting down the Social Democrats, which are now in the ascendancy in Russia.

"You think that is not so, but I have talked with many Russians right here in New York City and I know what they are thinking over in the other country. I know how old insinuations are revived, and nothing is more difficult than to combat insinuations. If those present here had some means of conveying to the President, or to ex-Secretary Root, the necessity of having on that commission men who would be acceptable to the Social Democratic Party in Russia, they would really be doing a great patriotic act for this country. It is a necessity, a distinct necessity, gentlemen, for the reason that suspicion on the part of the Social Democrats will lead to dissension, will open forth a way of attack on the Government. You think that they do not attack the Government. I will give you an example that they do. On my desk in New Haven lies a letter from Miliukoff, (Minister of Foreign Affairs,) written three months ago, and signed by him, and in that he states that Russia needs Constantinople; he gives the reason why. He dwells at length on that subject, and meanwhile the Russian Government was forced to announce that it is against the policy of acquisition.

Says Wilson Should Act.

"Meanwhile the Russian Government was forced to announce that the Russian soldiers are going to control the supply of food and of order in the army. Not everything is going well in Russia. And just because I feel a conviction for this, my adopted land, just because in my intense desire to see right triumph over might, because of my deep desire to see that the spirit of freedom rule all over the world—for that reason I would like to appeal to you not to be too optimistic, but to do your very best to induce those who still can prevail upon the President to find means, whichever means those are, to give that commission such a shake up that it would be strengthening the Government by not inducing the Russian Socialists to dissent right away.

"We ought also to carry to them in some way the news that freedom at this moment is dependable—not a demand for any Socialistic State which is not possible at present in Russia—but that freedom at present is dependable entirely upon the situation at the front; that if the Germans should be able to overthrow a disorganized army, this country and Great Britain and France will have a fight on their hands perhaps for five years to come, and that they will have to shed blood to defend democracy. And the more we can do in that direction, the more we can hope that this terrible moment will be postponed.

"I would like to say only one word more, and that is that in the newspapers a separate peace movement by the German Chancellor is announced. It seems that on Thursday he is going to give out propositions which contain something like the same demands that the Russian workmen are making. Suppose that it should be the same? Suppose that the Russian workmen will then insist on a separate peace because their demands are met?

"I have been trying my best throughout the last four or five weeks to convey this information to the President, but he is at present the busiest man in this country; but if those among you who are persuaded by what I have said, and who have a chance, have a possibility to bring it before the President, you ought to do it; you ought to do it before the commission goes. You ought to do it to save the world from a calamity, which rises like a spectre in the East, and which will engulf not only Russia in anarchy, but may result in ruin to Europe and to this country."

Speech Makes an Impression.

The Russian's words made a profound impression on the audience, an impression that seemed to be reflected in a number of the speeches which followed his—among the others, in the speech of Mr. Hughes, who referred in his talk to the "very serious words of warning with respect to affairs in the great nation that has so recently burst the bonds of despotism and is emerging into all the difficulties and privileges of freedom.

"God grant the conditions in Russia may not prove to be as it has been suggested they may possibly be under certain contingencies. May heaven forbid that the hopes that have been raised by the outburst of liberal sentiment in Russia and the organization with which it so rapidly equipped itself will be blighted, and that we shall find there a serious element of division and of danger.

"But we must plan to see this through. To do that every man, so far as humanly possible, must serve where he is best fitted to serve, and the obligation must be recognized by all to take the place for which their talents, physically and mentally, fit them."

Mr. Hughes appealed for united support for President Wilson. He said that the day of partisanship had passed. He said he was grateful for the leadership which the country now has, and applauded the President's determination to bring about universal service.

Ambassador Domicio da Gama of Brazil, the first speaker of the evening, referred to "these dramatic movements of our international life," and said:

"Brazil is nearly at war." (He was interrupted here by loud applause.) "I belong to a republic that is called in the United States 'the great republic to the south of us,' and that republic is certainly connected with the other republics of America, and more so with the United States, by the closest bonds of more than political—of economic and commercial relations."

Send Troops Now, Says Hughes.

Mr. Hughes said that, personally, he hoped to see an efficient American military unit sent to the French line at the earliest possible date.

"There would be the tremendous advantage," he said, "of receiving first hand information constantly with regard to conditions at the front by which we can develop satisfactorily the force that is being trained at home. In other words, we need information, we need constant information as to conditions at the front."

Mr. Hughes said that England in the future would be ruled by the Englishmen now in the trenches, and that the same would be true in other nations. "If America is to have the respect of the nations of the future and earn it now," he said, "she must earn the respect of the men in the trenches, and the men we send must be men fitted to do their part."

Ambassador Almaro Sato of Japan said:

"If this war has not already produced anything better, it has already created a friendly spirit between your country and mine. And I am sure before very long another of the greatest and oldest countries of the East, your sister Republic of China, may join us in the common cause.

"Gentlemen, this great European struggle has now become in every sense a war of the world and of humanity. Whatever its origin, later developments have shown it to be a war for civilization. America's entry into it gives it that final judgment. The great decision that the people and the Government of this country made last month is admittedly one of the noblest and the most unselfish acts in human history."

The new Minister from Belgium, E. de Cartier de Marchienne, received an ovation when he stepped to the speaker's platform. He spoke of Belgium's former place in commerce, and said that, "like Neboth, we were so prosperous that our neighbor coveted our vineyard. Three years ago that neighbor sought to destroy us and take away our land," he said. "He has killed many of our people; he has robbed our Treasury; he has destroyed our factories; he has dug up and removed some of our railways; he has even enslaved over 100,000 of our artisans—the pride of our race. But he can never enslave nor kill the spirit of the Belgian people.

"We may be 'down,' but we are not 'out,' and we hope at an early date to resume business at the old stand—and on a larger scale than ever."

Mr. Gerard spoke briefly, saying that the only reason he had been speaking at all since his return from Germany was to forward the preparedness movement in this country, and now that Congress had about agreed on conscription he thought he might stop. Referring to the recent attacks on him as a result of the comments he had made on opponents of the measure, the Ambassador said:

"And that reminds me that I have had occasion quite recently to come out and oppose those who were opposing the bill, and I want to say now, because I do not want to be misunderstood at any time and I do not want to hurt any one, that I believe that those who were opposing conscription were of course acting sincerely. But they remind me of the man who hit his wife on the head with the motto on which was embroidered 'God Bless Our Home.'

"And as for the newspaper, The Evening Post, which has opposed that conscription, I have just been sitting at the table with my personal friend, Alexander Noyes, who is one of the principal editors of that organization, and I know that he and Rollo Ogden, the editor, are good, red-blooded Americans, and I hope that from now on Rollo is going to put his hand in the hand of his Uncle Sam and continue the good American work that we first learned from the Rollo Books."

ROOT IS UNFIT, HILLQUIT SAYS.

Russian Socialists, He Adds, Know What Party Here Thinks of Him.

Morris Hillquit, International Secretary for the Socialist Party in the United States, said last night that the Russian Socialists were "thoroughly aware of the estimate of Elihu Root held by the members of the party in this country."

"There is no doubt," he added, "that by the time Mr. Root reaches Petrograd the people of Russia will be informed of his record as a conservative." Mr. Hillquit was asked if the Socialist Party had officially made any report on Mr. Root to the Russian Socialist leaders.

"Not yet," he answered, "but I repeat they will know all about Mr. Root. I can assure you of that. The American Government should realize that if it wishes to curry favor with the Russian people it should send to Russia a man whose calibre is proper. Mr. Root is not that man."

Mr. Hillquit was asked if he thought the action he indicated the Socialist Party might take was not a violation of the law which would prohibit in time of war a citizen's discrediting a representative of his Government.

"As I understand it," he replied, "Mr. Root is not going on a 'war' mission at all. It's merely a friendly call, a sort of neighborly greeting of one country to another—that's all."

LAW FORBIDS INTERFERENCE.

Heavy Penalty for Influencing Action of a Foreign Government.

The Federal law under Section 5 of the Criminal Code, treating with criminal correspondence with foreign Governments, provides as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United Staes; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign Government, or the agents thereof, for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such Government or any of its agents or subjects."

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BENEFIT CONCERT By JOHN
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HIPPODROME, Sun. Night, May 13, at 8:15
Entire proceeds equally divided between the French Tuberculosis Soldiers' Relief Fund and Athlone Relief Fund.
TICKETS $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1 at Box Office Tomorrow (Thurs.) at 9 A. M.
Regular Full Size McCormack Program.
Aeolian Hall, Sat., Eve., May 5, at 8:15. Proceeds go to Relieve Belgium.

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JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:30. | LAST WEEK
Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30 | LAST WEEK
LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
MAUDE ADAMS | A Kiss for Cinderella
LYCEUM 45 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 6 TIMES
Mats. Tomor'w & Sat., 2:20 | LAST 6 TIMES
LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
The Case of Lady Camber

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For 2 Weeks Beginning MONDAY, May 7 SEATS TODAY
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SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS
Evgs.: Mon., May 7, Tues., 8, Wed., 9.
Matinees Wed., May 9, and Sat., 12.
"THE MAID MISTRESS" and "THE NIGHT BELL"
"THE MOCK DOCTOR"
Evgs.: Thurs., 10, & Fri., 11, Sat. 12.
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Evgs.: Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat.
"BASTIEN and "THE IMPRESARIO."
Thurs. Evg. "THE MAID MISTRESS" and "THE NIGHT BELL"
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GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20
LAURETTE in J. Hartley Manners' Play
TAYLOR 'Out There'

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today (Popular) & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play,
ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today (POP.) & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
The Brat

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. at 8:30 | LAST 6 TIMES
Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:20 | LAST 6 TIMES
Arnold Daly "The Very Minute"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE THOS. A
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

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Playhouse W. 48th | 8TH MONTH.

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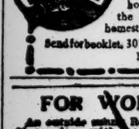
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.

SYSTEMATIC PREPARATION.

The Senate's promptness in passing again the Army bill, a matter of legislative formality, without unessential amendments, encourages the hope that the conference will not be unduly delayed and the bill will soon be sent to the President. The enactment of this law is the first step in our practical preparation for military operations. Its provisions can be carried out, with such co-operation as the various State Governments promise, so that the assembling of the first contingent of drafted men can begin on Aug. 1. The Governor of New York has wisely decided to postpone the laborious work of making a complete war census of the State, so that the enrollment for selective conscription can be quickly completed. The military authorities of the State and officials of the cities and counties have already begun to make lists of the men subject to the draft. There are more than 600,000 men in this State between the ages of 21 and 27 years, there are approximately 161,000 in New Jersey and 78,000 in Connecticut, a total of 830,000 in these three Eastern States alone, but, of course, many of these will be found legally exempt from military service.

With the co-operation throughout the country as effective as it will be in this neighborhood, however, there should be no difficulty in enrolling the first increment of 500,000 for the reserve army, and training can then proceed continuously until the termination of the war stops the demand for troops. Meanwhile, the labor of increasing the regular army and the National Guard to authorized strength is likely to go forward much more expeditiously. Large numbers of men, finding that military service is compulsory, will elect to serve with State organizations, which will presumably remain intact during the war. The new regulation permitting men to enlist in the guard for the period of the war only will measurably increase its recruiting. The chance of quick advancement in the regular army will appeal to many other men, now that military service has become the common lot. This will be one of the first advantages of the conscription.

Early service of our troops on the fighting line in France is considered desirable by our allies. The appearance of the American flag will hearten the heroic opposers of the Teutonic aggressors. Throughout the country the feeling is growing that we should lose no time in taking an active part in the land operations. The demand is, in short, that in a military way we must do all we can and as quickly as possible. We must prepare with the utmost speed, prepare to make our co-operation effective. That American troops are needed in France and should be dispatched to swell the ranks of the defenders of democracy without needless delay is a fact not disputed by any reasonable citizen. We have entered the war to do our full share, no matter what the cost may be in money or men. But we cannot do our fair share except in a systematic way.

Soldiers cannot be equipped until the Quartermaster's Department has provided the means of equipment, they cannot be properly armed until the Ordnance Department has provided the essential two rifles for each man in service and the needful complement of field guns, machine guns, and ammunition. The delay in mustering into the Federal service so large a part of the National Guard indicates that equipment and supplies are not yet on hand in large quantities.

The troublesome problem of assigning officers to the higher commands must be solved. It is essential that in every branch of the army, as in the navy, such officers should be selected for ability and professional fitness rather than from personal and political considerations such as have led to lamentable complications in three of our previous wars. Much will depend at the outset upon the choice of commanders of corps and divisions. The formation of volunteer divisions, apart from the routine work of getting the regulars in shape and mustering in the enlarged National Guard, will be a difficult matter. Any actual interference with the well-laid plans of the Government is not to be considered for a moment. But there is no excuse for needlessly restraining patriotic ardor expressed in a practical way. With all that has been done in the way of preparation thus far, nobody can say how many elements not yet provided for will be included in our army a year hence. By that time, for instance, we ought to have a serviceable aviation corps. There may also be contingents of American troops of good quality besides those assembled under the new army law.

HARDEN AND DERNBURG.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN has told the truth to Germany before, but never so openly. He throws off all disguise, all restraint, and tells his country that "the German house" is "an eyesore to the world." It must become a democracy, for "democracy is the word of the hour," the other nations are leaguing themselves in accord with it, and "shall Germany freeze without?" A commentary on HARDEN'S amazing utterances is supplied by the simultaneous publication of Dr. DERNBURG'S speech at Breslau, almost equally frank. Germany has become "an eyesore to the world," HARDEN says, but how? Dr. DERNBURG answers:

> We have delighted ourselves in standing on guard in shining armor in Central Europe, and we have in a fateful hour set ourselves against the general tendencies of a world that desires peace.

"Put the German house in such order that tomorrow it will be habitable," demands HARDEN in Berlin, and DERNBURG says in Breslau, "The new Germany is here and requires its house. Let us build it. Do not let us delay." "Shall Germany freeze without?" asks HARDEN, and DERNBURG supplies the commentary:

> We shall not reach permanent peace if we keep ourselves in that isolation which the war has brought us to and into which, indeed, we had fallen before the war, unknown even to those whose duty it was to have known it.

But HARDEN goes far beyond DERNBURG or any other German when he tells Germany the truth about the way in which America was forced into the war. He dares to say, what the whole outside world knows to be the truth, that the German peace overture was a fraud, put forward to be rejected, so as to make a "bridge over which German many could pass to relentless submarine warfare." He tells Germany that America has not entered the war to get rich, as the Germans have been told, but instead has chosen, for the sake of an ideal, to give up the profits it was making out of the war and burden itself with heavy expenses. He charges his Government with having lied to the President in its official communications.

There may be other voices speaking the truth to Germany. If there are not, there soon will be. The truth is an import that has been blockaded, and it has been a long time running the blockade, but once it gets in it can never be put out again, nor can it be kept in the original package.

KEEP STATE TAXES DOWN.

It would seem that the taxlayers at Albany think that the best time to increase taxes in the State is when the Federal taxes are being increased by the billion. Those who must pay the Federal tax will be of another opinion, and none more certainly so than those upon whom the Federal taxes fall most heavily. New York is the last State in the Union which can endure unnecessary additions to its contributions to war taxation. A tax for a surplus is an unnecessary tax, and that is the sort of budget under preparation at Albany. The State's unavoidable expenses are put at $80,000,000, a sum in itself sufficient to stagger the taxpayers. But it is proposed to collect $94,000,000, because of so many excellent taxes which have not been levied yet.

The direct tax is peculiarly suited to apply in payment of the State's interest and sinking fund requirements. There are merits to that proposal standing by itself. In the opinion of some the State really needs an income tax. But the State can do without one of these theoretically admirable taxes. If it has the direct tax it can get along without the income tax another year. And, not to be invidious, if it has the direct tax it can get along without the tax on corporate income. The opinion of this city is detached upon the merits. It would pay the bulk of either tax, or of both of them. The burden of the direct tax falls unjustly upon the city as compared with the State, but so long as there is a direct tax it gives the city an opportunity to insist that the tax shall be levied more justly, and therefore more to the benefit of the city, than now. On the other hand, the corporate income tax would prejudice the city, because so many of its enterprises would have to pay a tax not laid upon their competitors. There might be an emigration of capital to neighboring States, which New York itself would regret.

It is urged that if both taxes are laid this year, there will be no necessity for the direct tax another year. The surplus estimated to be in sight, if both taxes are laid, is the best argument for relief from one tax or the other this year. The tax not laid this year can be laid with better grace in a year when the Federal taxes are not so burdensome and when the State has a deficit instead of a surplus. It is sure that if the State has a surplus, uses will be found for it. On the other hand, if the State has a deficit of moderate proportions, the taxlayers will calculate more closely. Ordinarily, a deficit is not a good thing to have in the house, but there would be no pangs if one should develop at Albany this year. A deficit is preferable to a tax for a surplus. A deficit always can be cured, but there is no remedy for the payment of taxes without necessity.

We are hearing that a hysteria of economy is undesirable. A hysteria for taxation makes a good pair. The strongest argument for the corporate income tax is that it remedies in some degree the inequities of the direct tax. But if we have both taxes, that argument falls. If the State has a surplus, it will be spent in ways which will attract labor desired in other fields. There are many undertakings desirable in themselves which it is preferable to defer or to reduce to a minimum when there are so many demands for labor for the production of food or war necessities. The State is expanding its activities and its taxes at the worst time ever known.

THE CONSCRIPTION CENSUS.

Governor WHITMAN has shown a constant, intelligent, and active interest in all measures and means of military instruction and training in State and national defense. He continues to merit hearty praise in these regards. For more than a week, under his orders, the military authorities of the State and County and City officers have been working hard to prepare for the Federal Government a census of conscriptibles.

As soon as the Army bill is signed and the President's proclamation for the registration of all men subject to draft has been issued, Governor WHITMAN will order the temporary postponement of the military census of the State. The conscription census, taken in a single day, with the election district as the unit, will be rapid and thorough. Promptly after the registration is completed the War Department will know the number of possible conscripts in the State within the age limits set, the trade, handicraft, business, occupation of each, the number of conscripts with dependents, and so on. A great and necessary task will have been well done.

County Boards of Registration, City Boards of Control, are being organized. Sheriffs and Mayors have been notified. The plan is to enroll the conscriptibles by voting districts, and, so far as possible, at the regular voting places.

The Governor has lost no time in making ready for the enrollment.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE PARTY.

There is new proof that the Republican Party is not fairly represented by its Publicity Association, whose President, ex-Senator JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., occasionally issues proclamations or statements from an office in Washington. In the House debate upon the War Bond bill the party's spokesman and leader was Mr. FORDNEY, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, who gave assurance that the Republicans would support not only the pending measure but also the coming bill for new internal taxes. He distinctly opposed revision of the tariff at the present time, although he has been a prominent advocate of protective duties. Revision would involve, he said, a delay of not less than five months. Moreover, abnormal conditions affecting prices, cost of production, and international trade made it impossible now, in his opinion, to get the data required for any revision.

Probably he had on his desk the statement, issued a few days ago, in which his party's Publicity Association drew depressing pictures of the dreadful effect of the present tariff and predicted additional misery in the near future "unless the American people, regardless of party, insist upon immediate action by Congress for the protection of American producers." The association would have the high duties of the Payne-Aldrich law put back without a minute's delay. It is at variance with the Republicans of the House and their tariff leader. Why does the Republican National Committee permit the public to believe that it is willing to maintain and to be misrepresented by a Publicity Association of this blundering kind?

A FATAL ERROR.

PETROGRAD, April 30.—I am in the position to state that the question of the future of Austria is now regarded as one of purely military expediency, even by the most marked anti-Austrian elements here.

It would appear, therefore, that the time has arrived when the Entente might decide on an Austrian policy with the object of procuring a separate peace, with real guarantees for the rights of European nationalities and of the Dual Monarchy. It is recognized here now that such a peace would facilitate the defeat of Germany, and for this reason, and not for love of Austria, modifications of views have taken place.

This dispatch in yesterday's TIMES points to a dangerous ignorance or easy good nature in the Russian elements referred to. In view of the dangling of so many illusive or intentionally deceptive plans or suggestions of peace before the world, invariably with some purpose of propaganda and to the injury of the Allies, this notion of a separate Austrian peace by the Entente with "real guarantees for the rights of European nationalities and of the Dual Monarchy" looks German-stamped. One cannot resist the conclusion that it is of German origin.

There can be no "defeat of Germany" until Austria, her tool and instrument, her corridor to the Orient, is smashed into its component parts. So long as Austria-Hungary continues, so long will it be a continuation of Germany, a part of "the Central Europe" dream.

The Hapsburg monarchy is built on the theory of divine right. The Dual Monarchy is a monstrous composite. A Magyar minority in Hungary, a German minority in Austria, have oppressed the Slav races that are a majority. One of the first necessary steps in securing the rights of "European nationalities" will be to establish, regroup, federate, or autonomize, as their voice shall decide, the Slav nationalities of many names in Austria-Hungary. The Dual Monarchy is a purely artificial arrangement.

Without the emancipation of the majority of the Hapsburg peoples, without the breaking up of Austria-Hungary, the vassal State of Germany, Germany will not be defeated. The future of Austria is much more than a question of military expediency. It is a question vital to the freedom of Europe, to its release from the German nightmare, to the prime common aims of the allied democracies.

FREIGHTS AND FOOD.

The inquiry of the Federal Trade Commission into the food price situation elicited testimony that the high price of wheat was due rather to the lack of transportation than of grain. Dealers testified that there were great quantities in storage which could not be moved to the places where the supply was deficient. In some places wheat is 15 cents a bushel above other places because the cars are lacking to carry grain from where it is cheap to where it is dear. In other words, supply and demand are no longer in normal relation. The man who gets cars can put his own price on wheat. He is selling transportation rather than food.

The rates are fixed by the Interstate Commission, but the price of the grain is fixed by the man who pays the rate. The appearance is that the grain is scarce and dear. The equal truth is that the transportation is scarce, and cannot be increased by raising the rate without an inconvenient interval. It is a mockery now to point to the reduction of the rate, and ask approval for it. Any rate would be paid, and the increase would come off the price of the grain. The railways are not the extortioners. They are not masters of their rates. They raise wages whenever they are told.

The bearing of this testimony upon the movement for the fixing of prices is apparent. It would cheapen grain to supply transportation, on either land or sea. It is idle to decree a price for goods which cannot be moved to consumers. Anybody who now suggests that the profits of the railways are of any interest or importance compared with the excellence of their service would find scant hearing.

Also, although the raising of rates now will better conditions in a year or two, the true time for raising them was some years ago, when the attention of the regulators was preoccupied with scandals affecting less than one-tenth of the railways. The need of the other nine-tenths, and of all who depend upon the railways for transportation, was obscured by undue regard to the reduction of profits and rates. Whatever good was done in that manner is undone by the result now apparent in this crisis. Even yet the rate regulators are not convinced. That is clear from the mental attitude shown yesterday in their statement regarding the rate question. The railways are on their defense. The hungry customers of the railways are overlooked. It is really necessary to light a fire under the commission.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Removal Should Be Prompt.

Mayor THOMPSON of Chicago is far from being a person of importance for those who know anything about him. He does occupy, however, as the chosen Chief Executive in one of America's largest and best known cities, a position which, for the large part of the world's population that has heard or will hear only that, if anything, about him, makes it inexpedient to ignore his public expressions of opinion.

As it happens, this remarkable product of municipal politics in Chicago has chosen to reveal that, instead of giving his Government loyal support in the conduct of the war in which it is engaged, he is in a state of contemptuous disagreement with all that it is doing. The distinguished guests to whom it is paying high honor, and with whom it is in more than friendly consultation on subjects of gravest import to the present safety and future welfare of the United States, have been discussed by Mayor THOMPSON with much less than ordinary courtesy, and for the financial and military measures of the Administration and of Congress he has only scorn.

In ordinary times all this could be dismissed as the empty vaporings of a small politician, but these are not ordinary times. The country is at war, and the giving of aid and comfort to its enemies, and attempts to interfere with the carrying out of its carefully chosen plans, constitute crimes for which the law provides prompt and severe punishments. This fact Mayor THOMPSON evidently had forgotten when he characterized the proposal to invite the members of the French mission to Chicago, and there is need for bringing it at once and emphatically to his attention.

A part of the penalty he has earned is already upon him in the discovery that his utterances have no support from the people of Chicago or from the other city officials. It is well that steps have already been taken to determine the exact measure of the Mayor's responsibility for what he said. That he can and will be removed from the office he has disgraced is hardly a matter of doubt, and it should be done immediately, for it is no more tolerable that the French delegates should be barred from Chicago because a man who has insulted them is at the head of its Municipal Government than that when they come he should meet them as the representative of its citizens.

A Teutonic Portrait of Mr. Root.

Evidently the Berlin Tägliche Rundschau employs on its staff an editor who in the true German manner scorns such things as facts when he sits down to write a piece for his paper, and follows the simpler plan of evolving his material from deep within his own inner consciousness. For by no other process could the concept, "Elihu Root," have taken the form it did in his article.

"Let me see," he said to himself in effect, before starting. "The man is an American. He passes, according to dim memories that float through my mind, for a statesman in his immature and uncultured country, but of course he is only a politician, and for his reputation as an orator he can have only the basis of volubility. And didn't he once make a tour somewhere—perhaps to China or South America—as a sort of business promoter? Now I see him clearly!"

And then the able German journalist proceeded to inform the readers of the Tägliche Rundschau that the person whom the United States was going to send to Russia to advise with the revolutionary leaders was one ELIHU ROOT, a sort of General Commercial Traveler, possessing a large mouth, but no positive knowledge on any subject, and capable of delivering only speeches of the sort held eloquent in the wild and woolly West!

That the picture thus drawn is not quite accurate, that it is wrong, indeed, in every detail, is a matter of no particular consequence to the talented artist. It went perfectly with what he wanted to write about the American mission to Russia, and as some instinct probably told him that he would have to write in a wholly different and therefore unsatisfactory way if he consulted other authorities than his inner consciousness in regard to Mr. ROOT, of course he did not take the risk of acquiring the undesirable information.

Such caution has its merits and its rewards. Also its penalties. And it has been displayed, now and then, outside of Germany. But there, and especially since this war began, it has become the regular procedure in discussing foreigners of all sorts.

One Economy Works No Injury.

If the farmers were as a class somewhat more articulate than they are, they would probably be protesting by now with some vehemence that the only form of economy urged without qualification on the people of this country is the economy that will cut down the price of the farmer's products by reducing the demand for them. Against all other manifestations of the desire to save some money for use in what may be the hard days to come we have been warned that thus we would ruin the shopkeepers and turn their employés out to idleness in the streets. But food! A cutting down of expenditures there will be all right!

Yet the farmers are considerably more numerous than the shopkeepers and the manufacturers put together, and the farmer, strange as it must seem to our many advisers, shares the common human liking for big profits on the wares in which he deals and the common human disliking for those who try to cut those profits down when for once he has a chance to even up for his many lean years.

Yet it is a fact that economy in food is at this time safer than any other. For one thing, it will not be carried, except under the sternest compulsion, far enough to have any evil effects, even on the farmers. For another thing, there isn't the slightest chance that, for years to come, the prices of agricultural products will be low, or that there will be any trouble in regard to the farmer's hired men except the trouble of getting enough of them.

The case of the shopkeeper and manufacturer is different, and for it different treatment can fairly be demanded.

A QUESTION FOR THE PUBLIC

Princess Troubetzkoy Propounds an Inquiry About Billy Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a question that I would like to put to the public, and I would be very grateful if you would enable me to do so.

I will quote verbatim from a report in The Evening World of Billy Sunday's remarks in his "Tabernacle" on the afternoon of Saturday, April 28.

Here is the quotation:

> If Jesus Christ would walk into church today He'd say: "Get out of here, you old lobsters, you old four-flushers; you've been making My house a clearing house for worldliness and you're only a pawn on the devil's chess board."

The question I want to put to the public is this: Does it, or does it not consider the foregoing remarks blasphemous?

In a country where it is considered blasphemous to represent Jesus Christ as speaking in a religious play, no matter how solemnly and reverently He might be represented as speaking, nor what language the greatest poet might invent for Him, how can the people of that country, of America, hear Him described as uttering the vulgar slang of the street and not recoil from the sacrilege?

AMELIE RIVES,
(Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy.)
New York, April 30, 1917.

A Use for the Vaterland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a mark of esteem and friendship on the part of our Republic to the Republic of France, I would suggest that on the completion of the overhauling of the Vaterland she be loaded with 30,000 tons of foodstuff and sent to France with the compliments of the citizens of the United States to the citizens of our sister republic.

Every one of our States should be given a chance to contribute its share, such as meats from Chicago, grain from Kansas City, fresh and dried fruits from Los Angeles and San Francisco, and eggs, butter, and canned products from various other parts of the United States. I think this would be a fitting tribute on our part, and while the giant steamer should be convoyed, I doubt whether the enemy would sink their own ship.

HENRY M. TOCH.
New York, April 30, 1917.

A Visitor Who Became Famous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on "Other Visitors" in today's issue of THE TIMES, you have omitted the name of the glorious King Albert of the Belgians, who came here some fifteen years ago, like Edward VII., "to see the country as a part of his education." At that time he was the nephew of the ruler of that obscure little kingdom, which, at the outset of this ultimate effort of barbarism, revealed itself to the world as the incomparable champion of honor, valor, and chivalry.

J. H. de LSY.
Plainfield, N. J., April 28, 1917.

THE NEW WAR CONTRACTS.

Confidential Relations Between the Government and Manufacturers.

New York, April 28, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few weeks the Council of National Defense has summoned to Washington several hundred manufacturers. These are the men to whom the Government looks to supply the $7,000,000,000 worth of equipment and supplies which will be required by our new army of one million.

The preconceived idea of these manufacturers in regard to supplying Government wants suffered there a derangement the full import of which many of them do not yet fully comprehend; but it is becoming more and more apparent to them that what transpired at these meetings at Washington portends an innovation in Government buying which is replete with possibilities for both.

The day of the professional Government contractor who, in times past, entered at the back door, but stood first in line when contracts were handed out, is past. The Government expects to deal only with bona fide manufacturers; intermediate profits are eliminated.

The council, by the stand which it has taken, substitutes for the expected fear of the pernicious possibilities of promiscuous competition, which has impelled many firms of standing in the past to sidestep Government contracts, a reciprocal form of agreement whereby the interests of both the buyer and the seller are protected.

Imagine the surprise of these manufacturers upon hearing the Government soliciting them to co-operate, to combine to fix fair prices, to organize for united buying of raw material, to allot quantities, and to do all of those other things which, had they dreamed of doing the last twenty years of trust-baiting and agreement smashing, would have brought them into contact with the courts.

The Council of National Defense realizes very fully the important part which industry plays in the successful prosecution of modern wars; that upon the manufacturers rests the burden of supplying the armentarium for the fighting man.

No one knows better than they that it is equally inhuman and unjust to expose men to danger in war without first seeing that they are provided with every means of protection which modern invention affords and suitable provision for taking care of the salvage of battle.

The Government in taking the manufacturers into its confidence and in intrusting to them the authority to decide upon fair prices, and to organize the most efficient methods for supplying its needs, has stretched out its hand more than half way. The manufacturers in turn are determined to see that this confidence is not abused.

LEON L. WATTERS, Ph.D.,
Chairman Committee on Classes 6 and 9.

McClellan's Mexican Diary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of April 15, you publish extracts from a "Hitherto Unpublished Mexican War Diary" kept by General McClellan when he was a young Lieutenant. While experience has taught the value of universal military service, there is no reason to condemn those men of the volunteers, whose service was not without value. Some of these Generals, including General Patterson, had seen service in the regular army almost before the youthful Lieutenant was born. The diary is typical of youthful prejudice and schoolboy criticism; it made entertaining reading (as it always does) for the people at home. In the extracts from letters to General Patterson from regular officers in Mexico these men do not constitute themselves such expert critics of the commanding Generals as the youthful Lieutenant. I should like to call your attention to a statement made in The Chicago Tribune of January 18, 1916, by Captain Henry J. Reilly; speaking of the value of trained leaders, he said: "General Patterson, without military experience, was placed in command of an expedition to Vera Cruz." I sent Captain Reilly a letter throwing some light on affairs in Mexico at that time, and in the issue of The Chicago Tribune following the receipt of my letter, Captain Reilly makes a very handsome retraction. He says:

> "The papers to which you refer show that General Patterson not only held some service in the regular army but also throughout his life was a prominent patriot. I am only too pleased to take the opportunity to give the same publicity to this statement as was given to the erroneous one made Jan. 18 in the article to which you refer."

MARY HUSTON ELENER.
Washington, April 21, 1917.

Mayor Thompson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Marvelous Mayor Thompson! He is the last word in the expression of the divine rule of politics. I venture to predict that if by some strange freak the German fleet steamed down Lake Michigan and prepared to bombard Chicago the august Mayor would quickly hie himself to the North Side and confer with his henchmen in the German wards before a single shot could be fired against the invaders.

I have known Mayor Thompson for years. I have listened reverently to his public utterances for years. He is one of those eternal mysteries. Why they come or why they stay I know not. Since he settled that street car strike (if he really did it) there's been no holding him down. The saucy statements of his City Council will not squelch him.

FELIX ORMAN.
New York, April 29, 1917.

The Answer to Britain's Call.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest the letter of Alfred Rose on the question of the young Britons here who are keeping out of the war. He says he personally knows of only one who responded to the old lion's roar, and this was R. L. Cuthbert, a brother in the profession. I think Mr. Rose's statement is entirely misleading and gives a false idea of the situation. As Treasurer of the St. George's Society of New York I know that we have many members who are at the front; also in my own office we have had a number who have answered Britain's call, some of whom have made the "great sacrifice." In justice to these men I mention the foregoing, and would add that there is no doubt that many similar reports of responses to the call can be given.

RUPERT S. HUGHES.
New York, April 25, 1917.

THE WELCOME CALL.

Out of a chaos of divided thought,
Into the singleness of one high aim,
Have we been led at last; and with the flame
Of sacrificial fires our souls are fraught.
Not without travail have we thus been brought
By our sure pilot's hand, past shoals of shame
And hidden reefs that threatened our good name,
To Honor's haven, where bright deeds are wrought.
But now we stand in company with men
And own a common foe, a common cause
With those who bear the battle valiantly.
Then let us prove our birthright once again
And cast our all into the scale, nor pause
Till our young freedom sees old Europe free!

REGINALD McINTOSH CLEVELAND.

THE RIGHT TO CONFISCATE GERMAN SHIPS.

Their Use by the German Government Is Held to Remove Them From the Realm of Private Property.

By N. SUMNER MYRICK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal of misapprehension seems to exist in the administrative and lay mind, and the legal mind as well, respecting the ultimate disposition of the German merchant ships recently seized by the Government. Various persons who, from their general or special knowledge of international law, may be assumed to speak with a certain degree of authority, have contributed by their writings to the pervading confusion upon the subject. One of these wrote two months or more ago that it was inconceivable that our Government would even seize the German ships, much less confiscate them, while a recent contributor to THE TIMES gravely questions whether the German Government's misconduct toward us does not justify the repudiation of Article XXIV. of the Prussian Treaty of 1799 and subsequent treaties, which provide that "if war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs," &c., as though that had the slightest bearing upon the question! This writer concludes that the ships are actually hostile property and may be confiscated, but assumes that the United States will pay to the owners whatever compensation may be hereafter determined to be justly due.

But compensation is never given for hostile property; it is only property that preserves intact and undiminished its character of private property for which compensation is given when seized by an enemy.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, who wrote an interesting article about the status of these ships in the event of war, which was published in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES on the first day of the current month, makes copious extracts from the three treaties negotiated between Prussia and the United States, now known as the German treaties, and various observations upon them that are extremely interesting to read in view of the existing relations between the two countries. Only once, however, does he approach what lawyers term the "nub of the case," and that is when he ventures to suggest that it is a fair question whether the ships might not be seized without payment, on the ground that they had been deliberately used in a manner hostile to the United States while the two countries were at peace; that the owners were accepting orders from overseas which were contrary to the peace of our ports and which were intended to weaken our Government in case of war.

Others there are who in striving to walk straight in the matter bend backward, and to justify themselves revert to the well-established policy of our Government respecting the seizure of enemy private property on the sea regardless of the fact that our Government in formulating its policies never contemplated existing circumstances. Concerning this phase of the subject it may be said that it is true the United States has invariably supported the practice among nations of permitting belligerent merchant ships a reasonable time in which to leave port after a declaration of war; that it has uniformly stood for the principle that private enemy property at sea, unless contraband, should be immune from capture equally with similar property on land, and that it has always been in advance of other maritime nations, at The Hague and elsewhere, in respect to these questions. Therefore it may be assumed that under what might be termed normal circumstances our Government would be precluded from enforcing confiscation; but the circumstances of the case presented by these German ships are not only unusual, they are without parallel in the history of international relations. Certainly nothing is to be found in the text books that will modify this statement.

These ships sought asylum from their enemies in the ports of the United States, as they were fully justified in doing, but they did so upon the understanding that their crews would demean themselves as they would in peace times, and, in addition, be prepared to obey any proper and lawful orders that our Government might enforce against them and the ships, even to compelling them to leave our waters under safe convoy. The instant they committed an infraction of this understanding the ships were in a way to lose their right to immunity from confiscation in the event of war between Germany and the United States. In one way and another it has been made apparent that at least some of the ships have been used for the propagation of sentiments unacceptable to the generality of our citizens, some of them as headquarters for the manufacture and distribution of machines of destruction to be used against nationalities with whom the United States was at peace, involving at the same time loss of life to citizens of the United States, and for numerous other unneutral purposes. A Government less inclined than ours to refrain from severe measures during the last two years would have seized these ships and interned, or shipped home, their crews months ago.

If the case stopped here it might well be claimed that, admitting the right to sequester, nothing in it justified the extreme measure of confiscation, but as to the recital of justifying circumstances there is much more to be said.

A large, if not the larger, number of these ships were built with a view to their conversion into warships by simply mounting guns, and they were manned by naval reserve crews. In other words, they were potential or quasi-war vessels, and, it is fair to assume, if lost, or destroyed at sea or confiscated anywhere as a result of orders of the German Government, that Government would be bound to compensate their owners. It appears from evidence brought out in the Admiralty action against the Cecilie in Boston, and the fact has been otherwise substantiated, that these ships from the very first day they entered our ports were, generally speaking, under the control of their home Government, and at practically no time were they in the category of peaceful merchant ships under exclusive control of their owners. Finally, there came a day when orders were received to destroy the machinery of these ships, and doubtless to destroy the ships themselves if reasonable opportunity permitted, since one of them was purposely sunk in Charleston Harbor. These orders emanated, not from their owners, but from the German Government, and they were obeyed, in accordance with naval discipline. Further, these orders were issued and the destruction that followed was effected as war measures—at least the orders and their execution were in anticipation of war and became hostile acts upon a declaration of war, and thereupon subjected the vessels to confiscation as enemy public property. Their status is that of private property on land commandeered for military purposes that an enemy may capture and destroy. The same situation would arise in case of any German privately owned property in this country that was about to be destroyed by order of the German Government to prevent its use by our Government or its citizens.

The limitations of a newspaper article do not permit of a complete statement of the case for confiscation. Suffice it that the right to confiscate is conceded by many of the best authorities on international law in this country, who have viewed the subject from the standpoint here presented, and doubtless has been conceded by the Germans among themselves.

N. SUMNER MYRICK.
Boston, April 20, 1917.

BISHOP LAYS CORNERSTONE.

Work on St. Bartholomew's New $3,000,000 Home Formally Begun.

Three hundred members of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church attended the laying of the cornerstone of the new church building at Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon. Bishop David H. Greer, who, though ill, officiated, and Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, made short addresses. The new edifice will cost $3,000,000, and will be constructed of Indiana limestone. It will be cruciform, with transepts, balconies, and a series of galleries, and will seat 1,488, with additional accommodations in the chapel adjacent.

Bishop Greer commended the work of the 2,000 members of the church, who in less than two months gave the necessary $1,000,000 with which the work was begun. In the cornerstone he placed a Bible, an Episcopal Prayer Book, a photograph of the church plans, a history of the church, a copy of the Journal of the General Episcopal Convention held last year in St. Louis, coinage of 1917 from a cent to a $20 gold piece, and a collection of sermons written when he was the church's rector. Others who officiated were Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Dr. Ernest M. Stires, and Dr. Henry Lubeck. Those who braved the rain to attend the ceremonies included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. R. Gould, Henry Lewis Morris, William H. Butterworth, Bertram G. Goodhue, William W. Appleton, William B. Osgood Field, John Morgan Wing, P. A. S. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. James Warren Lane, and William Armstrong Greer, son of the Bishop.

DOCTORS FOR PROHIBITION.

Clinical Society Would Put the Lid On During the War.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 1.—A movement for prohibition because of the entry of the United States into the war was begun today at the annual meeting of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, at which Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissione of New York City, presided. This resolution was adopted:

> "In the critical condition of the world's food supply we consider it desirable that the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and their importation into this country be prohibited for the duration of the war and for one year thereafter."

Dr. George Blumer of New York was elected President, Dr. E. P. Joslyn of Boston Vice President, Dr. Clifford Hess of New York Treasurer, and Dr. W. W. Palmer of New York Secretary.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

Li Ching-shi Takes Finance Portfolio—His Predecessor Removed.

PEKING, China, May 1.—The Chinese Parliament today approved of the appointment of Li Ching-shi as Minister of Finance.

Chen Chin-tao, the former Chinese Minister of Finance, was removed from office early in November, after having been charged with receiving a bribe in connection with the smelting of brass coins into ingots.

GEN. BELL IN COMMAND AT GOVERNORS ISLAND

After Salute of 13 Guns He Receives Officers of the Eastern Department.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell assumed command of the Eastern Department of the Army yesterday. He landed at Governors Island shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when a Major General's salute of thirteen guns was fired. This was the only ceremony marking the change of command from General Wood to General Bell.

General Bell was accompanied by his aids, Captains George C. Marshall, Ewing E. Booth, and J. B. Murphy. Shortly after he arrived at the headquarters building on Governors Island the staff officers, the officers of the Twenty-second Infantry, and those on special duty went to the headquarters building. The General, in answer to their good wishes, assured them of his pleasure in coming to New York, and said he was certain that the department would continue to work as smoothly and efficiently as in the past.

As soon as General Bell was settled in his office he announced the members of his staff. They are Colonel George T. Bartlett, Chief of Staff; Colonel John P. Finley, Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs; Colonel William A. Simpson, Adjutant General; Colonel Thomas Q. Donaldson, Inspector General; Colonel Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Officer; Colonel Harry Taylor, Engineer Officer; Colonel Charles Richard, Surgeon General; Colonel Frank L. Dodds, Judge Advocate General.

The General also reappointed as assistants in the office charged with the organization of military training camps, Captain Philip Mathews, Captain C. L. Rockwell, Captain Ralph M. Parker, and Lieutenant Charles C. Griffith. Other officers detailed to staff duty at headquarters are Lieut. Col. A. C. Blunt, Captain L. A. Dewey, and Captain R. E. McKinney.

General Wood, when he passes through New York tomorrow afternoon on his way to Charleston from Boston, where he has been winding up department business, is expected to confer with General Bell. Major Halstead Dorey and Captain R. B. Lee of General Wood's staff, who are still at Governors Island, will leave for Charleston before the end of the week.

One of the last acts of General Wood before leaving was to approve formally the plan for a preparedness parade of the Public Schools Athletic League to be held Decoration Day. Approval was conveyed in a letter to General George W. Wingate, President of the league. Forty thousand schoolboy athletes are to march and they will be reviewed by the G. A. R.

As Commander of the Eastern Department General Bell will have supervision over the officers' training camps at Plattsburg, Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, and Fort Myer. He will probably make a tour of those camps in the near future.

GENEVIEVE BUTLER WEDS IN CATHEDRAL

Daughter of James Butler Married to Walter Elliot Travers by Bishop Hayes.

1,200 AT NUPTIAL MASS

Bride's Sister the Matron of Honor and Bridegroom's Brother Best Man—Honeymoon in Virginia.

The wedding of Miss Genevieve Butler, daughter of James Butler, and Walter Elliot Travers of this city, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. About twelve hundred guests attended the nuptial high mass, the bridal party walking down the nave festooned with white roses and ascension lilies.

Owing to the indisposition of Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes performed the ceremony. The mass was sung by Mgr. Guidan, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Mgrs. Mooney, Edwards, Lavelle, and Chadwick assisted in the celebration of the mass.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a robe of white satin with a Court train of tulle and lace depending from the shoulders. Over this fell the veil of rare old family lace, fastened to the coiffure by sprays of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a string of pearls, the gift of her father, and a diamond brooch, a present from the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. D. Philip MacGuire acted as her sister's matron of honor. She wore a gown of blue satin and tulle, with a hat of yellow tulle, topped with bird of paradise. She carried a bouquet of yellow Iris.

The other attendants included Mrs. James Butler, Jr., the bride's sister-in-law; Mrs. J. Byran Creamer, Mrs. George Roe, and the Misses Elsie Kennedy, Tamire Pannacci, and Browne Johnson, the latter from Baltimore, Md. They wore frocks of similar design to the matron of honor, of yellow satin and tulle, with matching hats of blue, and carried bouquets of corn flowers.

James P. Travers was his brother's best man, and the ushers included James Butler, Jr., Pierce and William Butler, brothers of the bride; Dr. D. Philip MacGuire, Leo Travers, Frederick Cavanaugh, Jr., and Joseph B. Reilly.

After the ceremony at the Cathedral a reception was held at the Butler residence, 230 West Seventy-second Street, the guests here numbering 800.

Mr. Travers and his bride left later for the Virginia Hot Springs. They will reside in New York on their return.

Mrs. Travers was graduated from the Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington. Mr. Travers is a broker and a cousin of Jerome Travers, the golfer.

JAMES B. SCOTT MARRIES.

Baltimore & Ohio Agent Weds Miss Peggy Landers, Former Actress.

James Britton Scott, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Miss Peggy Landers of 490 Riverside Drive, were married yesterday in the private chambers of Judge John V. McAvoy of the City Court. Robert N. Simpson acted as best man.

The bride retired from the stage about five years ago. She appeared with Robert Edeson, and was in "Beauty and the Beast" and other productions.

MISS MITCHELL WEDS JUNE 2.

Attendants for Her Marriage to De Coursey Fales in Bernardsville.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Brook House, Far Hills, N. J., and De Coursey Fales will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 2, at Bernardsville, N. J., in the little Church of St. Bernard. A reception will follow at the bride's home.

Miss Virginia Mitchell is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Urling Sibley, Jane Morgan, Emily Winthrop, and Helen Turnbull are to be the bridesmaids.

Halburton Fales, Jr., will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Clarence W. S. Mitchell, Anderson Dana, Paul Chapin, Charles De Rham, and H. Gallatin Pell, all of New York; John Sweetser, De Ford Beal, Frederic Cunningham, and George Putnam of Boston, and Spencer Ervin of Philadelphia.

Mr. Fales is a son of Halburton Fales of 105 East Seventy-second Street. Miss Mitchell's father is a member of the law firm of Choate, Larocque & Mitchell of 40 Wall Street.

Miss Friend to Wed Prof. Mendel.

The engagement of Miss Alice R. Friend of Milwaukee, Wis., to Professor Lafayette B. Mendel has been announced. Mr. Mendel is Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale University and a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the Graduate Club of New Haven. No date has been set for the wedding.

Celebrate A. S. Freidus's Birthday.

Dr. George Alexander Kohut gave a dinner last night at his home, 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, in honor of A. S. Freidus. The celebration marked the fiftieth birthday of Mr. Freidus and his twentieth year as chief librarian of the Jewish division of the New York Public Library.

The possibilities of Palestine becoming the centre of Jewish culture, in the march of events, was one of the principal subjects of the informal talks given at the dinner.

Among the guests were the Rev. De Sola Mendes, Dr. S. Singer, Herman Bernstein, Professor Keogh of Yale, Judge Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Abram S. Schomer, Dr. Fishberg, Joseph Barondess, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Jacob Schiff, George Dobsevage, and Peter Wiernik.

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RALLIES AT A. LEWISOHN'S.

400 Suffragists Hear Speeches—Appeal for Poland in Afternoon.

There were two large assemblies yesterday at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue. In the afternoon a talk by Mme. Laura de Gozdawa-Turczynowicz, author of "When the Prussians Came to Poland," attracted a gathering of about 300, in connection with the work of Polish reconstruction.

Last night more than 400 people came at Mr. Lewisohn's invitation to attend a patriotic meeting, held under the auspices of the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Both meetings were held in the Louis XV. ballroom, and the gathering last evening taxed the capacity of the ballroom. The Federal suffarge amendment, for the passage of which the national party is working hard, was displayed on a banner over the platform, amid festoons of the Stars and Stripes. Spirited speeches in favor of the cause were made by Mr. Lewisohn, Miss Maude Younger of California, and Miss Alice Carpenter. Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner of New York, spoke on the war of democracy and Russia. Miss Julia Marlowe recited.

When an appeal for contributions was made by Miss Younger, Mr. Lewisohn pledged $100, also Miss Marlowe, who passed through the assembly with a collection basket, which was quickly filled. Patriotic songs followed the speakers.

The patronesses, the majority of whom were present, included Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John W. Brannan, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Maitland Griggs, Mrs. E. H. Hooker, Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Kilaen Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Oscar Straus.

Keen interest was aroused by the speaker in the afternoon by her brilliant talk. The committee for Mme. de Turczynowicz's Polish reconstruction was made up of Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Anita Lawrence, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Miss Alice Preston, Miss Elizabeth H. Packard, George Foster Peabody, Herbert L. Satterlee, Mayhew J. Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Selden Peabody Delany, Edward J. Horsman, Wade Chance, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Edwin S. Kelly, and Mrs. M. Reid Cory.

PLAYLETS AID "THE REST."

Society Patronizes Benefit at the Ritz for Fresh Air Home.

An entertainment held yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton for "The Rest," the fresh air home run by the Church of the Heavenly Rest, netted several thousand dollars for that charity, the ten boxes alone bringing in $1,000.

The program included two clever playlets, "Such a Charming Young Man," by Zoe Atkins, played by members of "The Man Who Came Back" company, including Henry Hull, and also Mrs. Herbert Shipman, the wife of the rector of the Heavenly Rest.

The second number was Clifford Walker in piano monologues, ranging from grave to gay, which were generously applauded.

The second playlet was a detective bit with thrills and a punch, and entitled "At Night All Cats Are Gray." Henry Hull was the Man and Fay Bainter the Woman. The scene was laid in a collector's curio room.

Those present, nearly all of whom took boxes, were Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mrs. Charles M. Macneil, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. A. F. Kountze, Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mrs. Clarence D. Campbell, Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Miss Lota Robinson, and Miss Maria de Barril.

Hickman-Gilbert Wedding June 2.

The wedding of Miss Mary Frances Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of this city, and Edwin Norman Hickman will take place on June 2 in the chantry St. Thomas's Church. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother, 563 Park Avenue. Mr. Hickman is a son of Mrs. James Hickman of New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The presentation of the three new Barrie plays announced for next Monday night at the Empire has bene postponed until the following Monday, because of the delay in the arrival of the manuscript of "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." The play was sent from London several weeks ago, but was held up en route.

Nora Bayes will begin an engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Sunday night. Her entertainment will be similar to the one she gave recently at the Eltinge.

Richard Silvester will deliver his illustrated lecture recently given in Drama and Open Air Theatres "tomorrow night in the Actors' Fund Home for the entertainment of the veteran actors and actresses who live there.

Julia Arthur is preparing for a vaudeville patriotic sketch by Roland Burke Hennessy called "Liberty Aflame." The sketch is said to deal with current problems vital to the nation's welfare.

Walter Catlett, who was last seen here in "So Long, Letty," has been engaged by Florenz Ziegfeld for the new "Follies."

"The Skeleton" is the title of a new play by Frederick Truesdell, the actor, which Oliver Morosco has accepted for production. It will be produced in Los Angeles late this month. Mr. Morosco has engaged Dainty Marie for "What Next?"

Although the new "Midnight Frolic" has to begin a half hour earlier than formerly to allow the New Amsterdam Roof to live up to the Mayor's new closing regulations, the entertainment has not been abridged in any respect.

Lucien Muratore, the French tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, who is now in New York, is threatened with appendicitis and is unable to fill his engagements in South America. His physicians, Dr. Charles F. A. Lockz and Dr. J. C. Coryelle, have forbidden him to travel.

Music Notes.

Artur Bodansky will hold a general rehearsal in Carnegie Hall this morning at 9:30 o'clock for the concert of Ernest Bloch's compositions, to be given Thursday evening by the Society of Friends of Music. An orchestra of 100 players will assist, and Mr. Bloch will conduct his symphony, "Israel."

The Columbia University Orchestra will give a concert at Earl Hall on the campus this evening with Germaine Schnitzer as piano soloist. The directors of the musical Faculty are Cornelius Rubner and Daniel Gregory Mason, and the conductor tonight is Herbert Dittler.

Newark's music festival opened last night in the First Regiment Armory with a house sold out for John McCormack. Tonight another great audience is to hear, for the first time in the vicinity of New York, the new coloratura soprano of the Chicago opera, Mme. Galli-Curci.

ADMITS MRS. M'GEE AS BRADY CLAIMANT

Surrogate Fowler Hears Argument on Her Disputed Status as Niece.

TO TRACE PROOF IN IRELAND

Brother and Other Relatives of "Diamond Jim" Fight to Prevent Complications.

The contest of the will of James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady by his brother, Daniel M. Brady, to whom $100 was bequeathed, and his sister, Mrs. Harriet Mathieu, beneficiary of a trust fund of $25,000 under the will, began yesterday after Surrogate Fowler had heard an application by counsel for Mrs. Mary McGee of Brooklyn, to be made a party to the probate proceedings on the ground that her mother, the late Mrs. Mary O'Neil, was a half-sister of Brady. Announcement of the contest by the brother and sister was made by Lyttleton Fox of O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, in the course of his argument on Mrs. McGee's application. The will left the bulk of the estate of about $4,000,000 to the Society of New York Hospital to establish the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute.

Mrs. McGee, through her attorney, Frank E. Hipple, filed the application because Brady's brother and sister both stated that they did not know her and had no knowledge that she was an heir at law. For this reason Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, attorneys for the estate, declined to issue a citation to Mrs. McGee. When the case was called yesterday Mr. Hipple began to state his grounds for making the application in Mrs. McGee's behalf. Surrogate Fowler then asked counsel for the estate why she should not be permitted to intervene. Counsel then presented statements by Daniel M. Brady and Mrs. McArdle, "Diamond Jim's" aunt on his mother's side, contesting the claim of relationship. Mr. Fox, for the brother and sister, stated that since they had decided to contest the will, Mrs. McGee could offer her proof of relationship after the will was broken, if that should be done. He said evidence would be sought in Ireland concerning the early life of James Buchanan Brady's father, John Brady, and his wife, Mrs. Mary McNamara Brady, which would prove or disprove Mrs. McGee's claim.

Surrogate Fowler ruled that Mrs. McGee could join the contest now. Mr. Fox stated that the proof to be adduced at the trial would be based chiefly on the alleged incompetency of Brady to make his will last January. He declined to state whether "Diamond Jim's" love for jewels and other peculiarities were in the case.

Richard C. Crowley, Brady's secretary and one of the executors under his will, stated in an affidavit that he called on Mrs. McArdle and discussed with her the alleged relationship of the late Mrs. O'Neil. Mrs. McArdle told him she never heard Mrs. O'Neil claim relationship, but that Mrs. O'Neil always referred to "Diamond Jim" as "Mr. Brady," and said that if it had not been for him she would have been sent to the poorhouse. Mrs. McArdle also said that when she heard of Mrs. O'Neil's death and learned that her family had no money for burial expenses, she told Brady it would be a charitable thing for him to pay for the burial. She said he replied: "I don't see how I am under any obligation, for I have never seen the woman. Why does not her family look after her funeral?" Mrs. McArdle said she replied that the family was "worthless," and that Brady had the opportunity to perform a charitable act. For this reason, she said, he paid the expenses.

CONTEST COL. PARKER'S WILL

Relatives Say Tearing Out Page Invalidates Entire Document.

The will of Colonel James Vandenbergh Parker, active in New York society for three generations, who died at 238 Madison Avenue on Jan. 11 last, was contested in the Surrogates' Court by his relatives yesterday on the ground that he mutilated it by tearing out the page on which he left his Newport villa, Sans Souci, to Mrs. Evelyn Kimball Richmond, wife of Harold A. Richmond of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Richmond has already declined the bequest because she recognized that Colonel Parker's action indicated that he intended to revoke it.

The contest was filed by Louis C. Wildbank of New York City and Louis S., Harry S., and Martha S. Vandenbergh of Rochester, cousins of the decedent, who contend that since the decedent mutilated the will in attempting to revoke the bequest to Mrs. Richmond he destroyed the entire document. Colonel Parker left an estate estimated at $2,000,000.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY DEAD.

British Author Was Once President of Bibliographical Society.

LONDON, May 2.—Henry Benjamin Wheatley, a prominent British author, died Monday. He was born in 1838 in Chelsea.

After his education, which was had privately, Henry Benjamin Wheatley became Clerk to the Royal Society in 1861. In 1879 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Society of Arts, and later filled the same position to the British Royal Commission Section of the Chicago Exposition in 1893. He was the Honorary Secretary of the Early English Text Society, President of the Samuel Pepys Club, Prior of the Johnson Club, and President of the Bibliographical Society in 1911, as well as a member of many other organizations.

He was the author of "Anagrams," published in 1862; "Round About Piccadilly and Pall Mall," 1870; "What is an Index?" 1878; "Samuel Pepys and the World He Lived In," 1880; "The Story of London," "Pepys's Diary," "Ben Jonson's Every Man in His Humour," and many other books.

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TAKES PIER FROM COMPANY.

Dock Commissioner Smith Says It Was Charging 800 Per Cent. Profit.

The new city pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, which had been leased to the Luckenbach Steamship Company of 44 Whitehall Street, was seized by Dock Commissioner Smith at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and turned over to the Federal Government an hour later. Details of marines and sailors under Lieutenant Olsen and Commander Williams, respectively, formally took possession. In explanation of his action the Dock Commissioner issued this statement:

Flagrant violations of covenants against subleasing by the tenant, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, made it possible for the Commissioner to take immediate possession. The action of the Commissioner accomplishes two very important objects: It places the Government in possession of the finest freight pier in the harbor of New York, 1,740 feet in length and 175 feet in width, and it is the first step in putting a stop to speculation in city pier leases, to the financial detriment of the city and to the direct and serious injury of the commerce of the entire nation.

At a time when the President is appealing for united support it was peculiarly unfortunate that certain interests in control of pier accommodations through leases from the city should endeavor to take advantage of the pressing needs of the United States and her allies. In the Luckenbach case the Commissioner discovered that subleases were being made upon the basis of 800 per cent. profit. He has determined, so far as legally possible, to obtain reasonable rates and proper accommodation for the nation's commerce as a measure of preparedness and support to the Federal Government in the great work which it has undertaken. The Commissioner intends his action as a warning to tenants of city property that he will use his legal powers to the fullest extent in the prevention of subleases at extortionate rates and without the city's consent, as required in the leases.

At the offices of the Luckenbach Company it was denied that the pier had been sublet or the contract with the city violated in any way. The Navy Department wanted the pier, the officials of the line continued, and they just took it. The company's lease was for thirty years and the pier had only just been completed.

NEUTRALITY A FORMALITY.

Brazilian Government to Leave Action in Matter to Congress.

RIO JANEIRO, April 30. (Delayed.)—It is explained in official circles here that the Brazilian Government's declaration of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany is a pure formality, intended to set forth exactly on the eve of the meeting of Congress Brazil's position.

As Brazil has merely broken off relations with Germany and is not in a state of war with that country, it is explained, she could not fail to make the conflict between the United States and Germany the subject of a declaration of neutrality in conformity with diplomatic usages. However, in view of the tense situation between Brazil and Germany and the approaching meeting of Congress, which will be called upon to decide this situation, a Presidential decree enjoins upon the Brazilian authorities the observance of neutrality "so long as they are not given orders to the contrary."

In his next message to Congress the President will declare that he acted in the case of the steamship Parana to the limit of his constitutional powers, leaving to Congress the initiative in other measures which might be judged more expedient or necessary.

Obituary Notes.

OWEN KELLY, 88 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for nearly fifty years and a member of Concord Council, No. 9, C. B. L., died on Monday at his home, 349 Warren Street.

PRENTICE RANSOM GOODRICH, formerly in the insurance business in the West, died yesterday at the home of his son, South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He left a widow.

GEORGE F. GIBSON, 69 years old, bookkeeper for Shuttleworth, Keiller & Co., and a member of Fern Council, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter E. Shuttleworth, Ninety-ninth Street and Shore Road, Bay Ridge.

ALEXANDER MCLEAN, in the plumbing and contractors' supply business, died at his home, 251 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. ELLEN H. REESE KEEN, wife of Theodore M. Keen, a manufacturer of sporting goods, died at her home, 435 Harman Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was 73 years old.

Mrs. ANNES HANSON, 68 years old, died on Monday in the Swedish Hospital. She is survived by three sons, Charles A. Hanson, attached to the Fire Prevention Bureau of the New York Fire Department; William T., manager of The Medical Journal, and Arthur B. Hanson, counsel to Sheriff Riegelmann.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, wife of John Fitzgerald, a commercial artist, died at her home, 252 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

ADOLPH F. ARNHEITER, for twenty years chief baker of Coney Island, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 1907 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island. He was 59 years old. Mr. Arnheiter was a member of the Coney Island Board of Trade, the Mardi Gras Association, the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, and of Coney Island Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Dr. ALEXANDER M. STEWART, 68 years old, a dentist, died at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I., on Monday. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College, and had practiced dentistry for forty-seven years. He left a daughter and three sons, Dr. Guy A. Stewart, Dr. William J. Stewart, and Jonas A. Stewart.

ANDREW J. BOOTH, former Captain Jersey City police, died yesterday. He was 47 years old.

Mrs. ANNA B. BENNETT, widow of Charles Bennett, died yesterday in Orange, N. J. She was 73 years old.

JOHN S. JONES, employed in the Sapphire Department of the Thomas A. Edison plant, died last night in his thirty-ninth year.

Dr. FRANK W. FRENCH, a dentist of Plainfield, N. J., died on Monday night. He was graduated from the New York College of Dentistry in 1900. He was an Elk and Mason.

HERMAN E. HIBBARD, proprietor of the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School at Boston, died yesterday at Newton, Mass.

FRANK ERDLE, a former professional athlete, died yesterday at the Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, N. J. In his forty-sixth year.

CHARLES H. PHELAN, manager of the New York branch office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, died yesterday in Brooklyn.

FREDERICK K. JONES, treasurer of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, died yesterday. He was a silversmith.

GEORGE J. THOMPSON, a manufacturer of machinery, whose office was in the Hudson Terminal Building, died Monday. He was 45 years old.

JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, racehorse owner and a friend of the late King Edward VII. of England, died yesterday at Octon, House, Rugby. He was 61 years old.

Mrs. ALICE VANDEVENTER DENNIS, 48 years old, widow of Chester B. Dennis of Plainfield, N. J., died there yesterday.

WILLIAM H. DAVIDOW, a member of the firm of William H. Davidow Sons, Inc., died on Sunday at his home, 202 Riverside Drive, in his fifty-fifth year.

Police Commissioner CHARLES H. MOORE of Elizabeth, N. J., President of the New Jersey Dock and Bridge Building Company, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, in his fifty-ninth year.

JAMES POOTON, 47 years old, theatrical agent and manager, died Tuesday in Liberty, N. Y. He had been employed as reporter and editor on various New York papers, and at one time was Secretary to the late Ward McAllister. He served as advance agent for John Drew and other stars.

The Rev. GEORGE H. VARDEN, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, author, educator, and Baptist minister of national fame, died yesterday in Lexington, Ky., in his sixty-second year.

Miss Barbara Cavan, a buyer for Hickson & Co., died on Monday at Miss Alston's Sanitarium. Her home was at 319 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. She had crossed the ocean more than fifty times.

E. JESSE CONWAY, a former New York newspaperman, but who recently was connected with the Washington bureau of The New York American, died yesterday at the Emergency Hospital, Washington.

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B. AYMAR SANDS DIES, LAWYER AND FINANCIER

Ex-President of University Club Was Active in Reform Movements in New York.

Benjamin Aymar Sands, member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar Street, and son of the founder of the banking firm of Samuel S. Sands & Co., died last night at his home, 58 West Forty-eighth Street, in his sixty-fourth year. For many years Mr. Sands, who was a member of a family long in New York, took an active part in Republican politics and in reform movements in this city.

Mr. Sands was a Trustee of Columbia College, former President of the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a Director of the Lincoln Trust Company, as well as many other banks, trust companies, and financial corporations. He was a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, a member of the Bar Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the St. Nicholas Society.

He was formerly a Governor of the University Club and later became its President. His other clubs were the Union, Republican, St. Anthony, Downtown, Church, and City. In 1878 Mr. Sands married Amy Aiken, who survives him, with his daughter Mary, the wife of the Hon. Hugh Howard of Bellevue House, Delgany, Ireland.

Carroll Johnsoh, Minstrel.

Carroll Johnson, a once prominent minstrel, who made several tours with the troupe of McNish, Johnson and Slavin, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1850, and when he first came to this country he joined Haverly's Minstrels. Later he took the leading parts in Irish plays, particularly "The Irish Statesman," and "The Fairies' Well." Afterward he became connected with the minstrel company of Primrose & West. He made his home at the Hotel Normandie. He is survived by his wife.

Eleanor C. Donnelly, Catholic Poet.

Eleanor C. Donnelly, author of more than fifty volumes of poetry, most of it of a religious nature, and a frequent contributor to Catholic magazines, died yesterday at Westchester, Penn., in her seventy-ninth year. The Pope honored her several times with special marks of approval. Miss Donnelly was called the "Adelaide Procter of America." She was the sister of Ignatius Donnelly, author of the cryptogram by which he contended Sir Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.

Marriage and dearh notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MARTINE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Martine, on May 1, at the Bergen Sanitarium, Jersey City, a son.

SCHLIVEK.—Dr. and Mrs. K. Schlivek, (nee Elsie Birkenfeld,) 122 West 120th St., announce the birth of a son Sunday, April 29.

Engaged.

BRANDT—GUTERMAN.—Mr. Nathan H. Brandt to Della Guterman.

CHILDS—BOUCHER.—Gertrude Boucher to Ensign Earl W. F. Childs.

DOUGLAS—SMITH.—Elizabeth R. Smith to Edmond J. Dowd.

PROCTOR—WILLIAMS.—Joy W. Williams to William R Proctor, Jr.

Married.

DE KAY—MacMURRAY.—On Monday, April 30, 1917, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, at the Hotel Gotham, New York City, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. MacMurray, of Troy, N. Y., to Sidney Gilder de Kay.

MARSHALL—OLSEN.—Miss Anna Sheldon, 347 West 55th St., announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Selma Olsen, to Mr. Howard Marshall, 405 Park Av., New York, with E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

MATTHEWS—NEY.—On Tuesday, May 1, at St. Columba's Church, West 25th St., by Rev. John Rogers, Genevieve Ney, daughter of Judge John J. Ney, Iowa City, Iowa, to Joseph Matthews, New York City.

CARSON—BOYESON.—April 30, Norah Boyeson to Willis H. Carson, Jr.

CONNETT—ENGER.—April 30, Helen M. Enger to Wilbur Connett.

OLIVER—McMILLIN.—April 30, Elinor F. McMillin to Joseph D. Oliver, Jr.

WARD—WAIT.—April 30, Constance E. Wait to Ensign Clark O. Ward.

Brooklyn.

BONNER—STEHLI.—April 30, Lily Stehli to Paul H. Bonner.

RENNIE—KASTNER.—April 30, Theresa Kastner to William Rennie.

Jersey City and Newark.

ANTHONY—SCANLAN.—April 29, Jersey City, May B. Scanlan to Horace Anthony.

JENKS—BALDWIN.—April 30, Helen Baldwin to Arthur R. Jealous.

WILSON—ROSE.—April 30, Newark, Edith L. Rose to Andrew Wilson, Jr.

Long Island.

FORST—NICHOLSON.—April 30, Flushing, Frances M. Nicholson to Dr. John A. Forst.

Died.

COHN.—On Tuesday, May 1, 1917, Emanuel Cohn, beloved father of Mrs. Meyer L. Levinson, Mrs. Benjamin Levinson, Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, Mrs. Charles Friedlander, Mrs. Alphonse Ehrlich, David E. and Arthur A. Cohn. Funeral from his late residence, 20 Bay 31st St., near 86th St., Bath Beach, on Thursday, May 3, at 10 A. M. Interment at Macphelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

CORNELL.—On Sunday, April 29, 1917, Joseph Cornell, in his 42d year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 137 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 2, 3 P. M.

COWAN.—April 30, Barbara Leech, daughter of Robert H. Cowan, Sr., and Barbara L. Cowan, and sister of Mrs. Frank Vining Miller and Alfred, Robert H., Jr., Benjamin H., Curtis, and George Cowan. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Wednesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

CRYAN.—On May 1, Anna T. Cryan, sister of Katherine, John, and Thomas V. Cryan and aunt of John J. Cryan. Funeral from her residence, 123 West 96th St., on Thursday, 10 A. M., thence to Holy Name Church. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

DICKINSON.—Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, Mary K. Goodwin, beloved wife of Clarence C. Dickinson, daughter of the late Manning A. and Jane C. Goodwin. Notice of funeral later. Kindly omit flowers. Columbia County, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

DOSCHER.—After a short illness, John Doscher, in his 97th year. Funeral service at the residence of his son, 50 Morningside Av., corner 119th St., on Wednesday, May 2, 1917, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FITTER.—George R., April 30, husband of Dorothy Byrne Fitter of New Orleans, La., daughter of the late Captain Harry Byrne, U. S. A. T. S. Funeral Thursday morning, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FLETCHER.—On Saturday, April 28, 1917, Isaac Dudley Fletcher, in his 73d year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 2 East 79th St., on Wednesday, May 2, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

FLETCHER.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York held this day the Chairman announced to the board the death on the 28th ultimo, after an illness of several weeks of our Director, Mr. Isaac D. Fletcher, whereupon on motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Fletcher this bank has lost a valued Director and the members of this board an esteemed and honored friend, whose devotion to the interests of this institution has been of great benefit to it.

Mr. Fletcher was elected a Director on April 12, 1904.

During the thirteen years of his connection with this board he was faithful in his attendance at its meetings, and his advice and counsel were always at the service of the bank and were highly valued by its officers and his associate Directors.

The members of this board desire to place on record their appreciation of Mr. Fletcher's sterling character, his high standing as a merchant, and his lovable personal qualities and their grief at his decease, and extend to his bereaved relatives and associates in business assurances of their deep sympathy in the great loss they have sustained in his death.

H. H. POWELL, President.
New York, May 1, 1917.

FRENCH.—On Monday, April 30, Frank Whitney French of Plainfield, N. J. Funeral services on Thursday, May 3, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father, 18 Craig Place, Plainfield, N. J.

GODFREY.—On April 30, at his residence, 215 West 131st St., New York, in his 82d year, George J., born at North Shields, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, beloved husband of the late Catherine A. Mitchell and father of the late Captain George J. Godfrey, 22d United States Infantry. Funeral and interment private at West Point, Thursday, May 3.

GREENWOOD.—Shirley Carter, youngest son of Alfred Craven and Julia Wickham Greenwood, in London, England, on April 22. Kindly papers please copy.

GUE.—At his home, 606 6th St., Brooklyn, May 1, 1917, David John Gue, in his 82d year. Funeral notice hereafter.

HALSEY.—On April 30, 1917, at her residence, 330 West 85th St., Ada Stuart, only daughter of Robert and Sarah Stuart Halsey. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday, May 3, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood, private. Please omit flowers.

HOTHKISS.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at her residence, 468 4th St., Brooklyn, Rachel Elizabeth Smith, wife of the late Edwin O. Hotchkiss. Funeral private. Boston and St. Louis papers copy.

JAMES.—On May 1, at Coton House, England, John Arthur James, brother of the late D. Willis James of this city, in the 68d year of his age.

JOHNSON.—May 1, 1917, J. Carroll, husband of Marietta Carroll Johnson, aged 67 years. Remains will lie in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., Thursday, 11 o'clock (Campbell Building,) until Thursday afternoon, 5 o'clock. Funeral services at Elks Home, West 43d St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Relatives, friends and Brother Elks are invited.

KAUFMANN.—April 30, William, son of Elise and Kaufmann. Funeral service Wednesday, 2 P. M., at his late residence, 2,604 University Av.

KNIGHT.—At Sharon, Conn., May 1, Caroline Sedgwick Knight, widow of the late W. W. Knight, D. D., aged 78 years. Funeral Friday, 2:30 P. M.

LEIPZIGER.—Jennie, widow of Elkan, beloved mother of Louis, Fred, Leo E., Moe, Pauline, Hattie, and Sophie Sayles. Funeral services at her late residence, 204 West 86th St., Thursday, May 3, 10 A. M.

LUDLOW.—On May 1, Amelia Inez, daughter of the late James Ogden Ludlow. Funeral services at Mount Hope Chapel, Burr Davis & Son, 15 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, Thursday, 1 o'clock.

LYDECKER.—On Monday evening, April 30, 1917, Eliza J. Demarest, widow of Isaac S. Lydecker, in her 84th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Ivanhoe Inn, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

MAGUIRE.—Bridget J., widow of James C. Maguire, formerly of St. Louis, in her 85th year, on Monday last. Interment at St. Louis on Thursday. St. Louis papers please copy.

MAPES.—Major Francis Carpenter Mapes, aged 78 years. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell's, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30. Members Metropolitan Temple and Grand Army Posts invited.

MAY.—On Monday, April 30, in her 72d year, Amelia May, beloved sister of Esther Manes, Matilda Salomon, and Frances Stern. Funeral from her late residence, 611 West 114th St., Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

NEUBURGER.—At Wyckoff, N. J., entered into rest, Theodore Martin, beloved son of Alfred and Laura Neuburger, aged 27 years. Funeral service Wednesday, May 2, from St. Paul's P. E. Church, at Paterson, N. J., at 3 P. M.

NICHOLSON.—On Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at his residence, Mayfair Place, Morris Plains, N. J., Alfred, oldest son of Alfred Nicholson. Funeral from his late residence, Thursday, May 3, at 11 A. M.

NORRIS.—Sudd

NO LACK OF COPPER SEEN IN GERMANY

Is Used Lavishly for Torpedo Tubes, Gun Shell and Rifle Cartridge Cases.

CANNON WITHOUT NUMBER

Weekly Output Said to Total 3,000 to 3,500—Visit to Madgeburg Factories.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

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Shells were by no means all we saw in those hurried marches through the munitions factories at Magdeburg, whether powder cases or projectiles. There were guns, also, by the score and hundred; and great torpedo tubes for submarines, and rifle cartridges by the million, and supplies of copper and brass and other war materials that seemed to be never ending. We got a glimpse of the effect of the Hindenburg order for the production of all possible war supplies, and we saw one little part of Germany at work fulfilling that order.

One of the strongest impressions about Germany's condition which I took with me to Berlin was that she was very short of copper. I had heard that story from all sorts and conditions of men everywhere I went outside of Germany. It stood to reason, also, because it was known that Germany possessed no considerable original source of copper of her own, and she was using immense quantities of munitions in which copper was an important component part she must be getting very hard up. Also there was the talk about the census of copper throughout Germany, and the taking of every kind of copper utensil from the kitchen of every individual, rich or poor, and the copper roofs from the houses and the public buildings, and all that. So that I went to Magdeburg with that impression strongly in mind, and very curious to see what Germany was doing for substitutes.

Therefore it was with no small surprise that I observed, in the first plant we went through, a very lavish use of brass. And immediately afterward I saw a thing which has not even yet been explained to my satisfaction. That was the production of solid brass torpedo tubes in apparently unlimited quantities. There was one factory in which special attention seemed to be devoted to the making of these torpedo tubes for submarines. Each tube is at least twenty feet long, and they are two feet or more in diameter. They were cast out of brass, and as far as I could learn no section of them was made of steel or other metal. It was my understanding that in our own service and in those of other countries such tubes were made chiefly of steel. Thousands of pounds of brass were used in each of these German tubes. There must have been fifty of these tubes under construction at once in that one plant, and some tons of copper went into them. I asked the Major from the General Staff where they got so much copper. He replied with a laugh: "Oh, our enemies gave it to us. We have a first class copper mine in Serbia, you know."

Millions of Brass Shells.

Besides this liberal use of brass we saw them making shells—powder cases—literally by the million. And here was another thing which was decidedly surprising to me. We saw them making brass powder cases for fixed ammunition for guns of all calibres, even up to the great 42-centimeter fellows which had wrought such devastation in the early days in Belgium. I knew that in the American service the use of fixed ammunition—that is, of solid cartridges in which the projectile is fixed in the brass powder case—had been discontinued for guns of larger calibre than seven inches some years ago, and I have been informed since that our services have not used fixed ammunition even in the 7-inch guns for a considerable number of years. Consequently, I was not a little surprised at finding the Germans rolling out these huge brass powder cases, and in apparently endless numbers.

So I asked my guide in this particular plant a great many questions about these huge powder cases, most of which were not answered. The one I most desired to have answered was how this fixed ammunition was more serviceable than the combination of powder bags and separate projectiles used in our own service. The explanation was not forthcoming. I knew that the Germans had been hard put to it for powder bags. Their supply of cotton was evidently less than their supply of copper and brass. But they had told me with enthusiasm of the use of wood pulp to replace jute and cotton, and of the manufacture of all sorts of bags for military uses out of paper. They had told me specifically that no more cotton or jute bags were used for trench construction, and that all sandbags were now made of paper.

But no one would go into detail about this fixed ammunition for me. It was suggested that they had found that ammunition kept better under the open weather storage conditions at the front when the powder charge was protected by brass cases than when in paper bags. Of course, that would enable the storage of ammunition in the open, and it is notorious that vast quantities of it are so stored. But vast quantities are also stored underground, protected from the rain and the snow.

But whatever the reason for this prodigal use of copper, the fact remains that it was being made, and that our conductors merely laughed when we commented upon it. Thereupon it was suggested by one of the skeptical foreign correspondents that the whole thing was just a "stall", to create the impression in our minds that they had an unlimited supply of copper. But I for one could hardly credit even German ingenuity with such a device, involving as it would the setting up of whole munitions plants and equipping them with machinery for the production of powder cases out of brass, just to impress occasional travelling newspapermen. What difference could it make whether we were impressed or not? The English and the French were not going to alter their production of munitions on the reports we might be able to make of any such inspection of German production as our German conductors were permitting us to make.

And then we saw them turning out copper jacketed bullets literally by the million for use by the Turks in rifles captured from the Russians. Hindenburg had taken the rifles in the early days of the war, and now he was furnishing ammunition for them. They told us that they shipped these cartridges to the Turks at the rate of 2,000,000 a day. In the American service we have not used copper jacketed bullets for years. The Spaniards did not use them in our little war of nineteen years ago. The Japanese did not use them in their war with Russia in 1904. Germany seemed literally to have copper to throw away. At any rate, she had more of that than of any other soft metal that would make satisfactory jackets for bullets.

All one afternoon we wandered through acres of plant where they were turning out those brass powder cases and those copper jacketed bullets for the Turks. There were 12,000 hands employed in that plant, of whom 5,000 were women. We saw women working on machines, and even doing lathe work. We saw them handling shells—projectiles—in many stages, and in all stages for shells up to six inches in size. And they were working on powder cases up to sizes even larger. The drawing, or rolling, of these powder cases was done by men, but many of the men tending machines had women helpers. It was at this plant that one of our guides told me they were using 500,000 tons of brass a month in making powder cases. I never was quite sure whether he really hoped I would believe that or not.

The Guns of Krupp.

And then there were the guns. One plant we saw which is part of the great Krupp establishment. The head of it had been drafted to Berlin for service as Chief of the Technical Staff in General Groener's organization of the War Office. He was at the works himself to show us through. When I replied to his question that I did not speak German sufficiently well to converse with him, he said: "Well, then, I must speak English. I haven't done that for more than two years, and I was thinking I should not do it again. But I have sent them some mementoes which some of them will keep."

We marched through twelve or fourteen kilometers of gun factory that morning, going most of the time at almost double time. And everywhere we saw guns—guns in all stages of construction, from the casting box to the finished product just hitched up to be taken to the proving ground for trial before delivery to the army. These were all small guns, five-inch howitzers being the largest in calibre. Besides there were hundreds of the ordinary small guns of about three-inch calibre for the field artillery.

Naturally we asked questions—at least I did. And out of the whole number of them I got answers to some of those that interested me most. I was told, for instance, that the gun production of that plant—employing about half of its force of 14,000 hands on gun work—was about twelve finished guns per day—something less than a hundred guns a week. I was told also that that plant constituted about 8 per cent. of the total Krupp establishment—or that its production did. The great Essen works of Krupp, which are devoted wholly to the production of guns of all sizes and of munitions, employ, I was told, 80,000 hands, and the total Krupp production of the small guns we saw in the making was about 1,000 a week. Moreover, it was said that this Krupp production was about one-third of the total production of Germany, for there are several other great plants besides the Krupp works. So that on the whole the estimate for the weekly production of guns was between 3,000 and 3,500. Which agreed closely with information which another American correspondent in Berlin had obtained from entirely different sources.

They certainly seemed to be doing their best at Madgeburg to comply with the Hindenburg order for "all the guns and munitions possible to make."

PAYS $925 FOR POE'S POEMS

Rare First Edition Is Bought by Mr. Lowdermilk of Washington.

Rare books and letters, including items from the library of A. B. Spingarn of New York, were sold yesterday at the Walpole Galleries. The total was $6,412. The highest price was $925, paid by Mr. Lowdermilk of Washington, D. C., for Catalogue No. 226, the extremely rare first edition of Edgar Allan Poe's "Al Aaraaf Tamerlane and Minor Poems," original boards, Baltimore, 1829. Probably not more than ten copies of this first edition in the original binding are known. Those that are in existence owe their preservation, probably, to their having been presented by the author to friends. This copy was originally in the possession of a Baltimore merchant, at whose house Poe was a visitor.

Mr. Garrett of Hartford, Conn., gave $825 for Catalogue No. 122, "Tydings from Rome, or England's Alarm," printed by Samuel Green at Cambridge, Mass., in 1668. It is the only known copy of a work hitherto described as one of the "lost books" of early America. On the title page is the autograph of the Rev. John Bailey, pastor at Watertown, and later minister of the First Church of Boston. Other items were as follows, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 25—"The Booke of Falcorie, or Hawking," London, 1611, from the library of Thomas Gosden, with his bookplate and bound by him in brown calf; Walter M. Hill $210

No. 157—"A New Discourse of a Stale Subject, Called the Metamorphosis of Ajax," by Sir John Harrington, London, 1596, first edition, suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth immediataely on its publication; James F. Drake.... 261

No. 204—"Deacon Brodie, or the Double Life," by Robert Louis Stevenson and William E. Henley, the rare first privately printed edition, original wrappers, Edinburgh, 1880, marked throughout by Stevenson and Henley with alterations, &c., in pencil and pen; James F. Drake 455

DANCES FOR FARMER GIRLS.

Mrs. Watkins to Open Ballroom for Those in Training.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the New York City Woman's Suffrage Party that the first allotment of ten girls, the majority of them of Belgian descent, would take up a course in farming May 4 on the 150-acre farm of Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, about four miles from Mount Kisco. At the start the girls will receive board and lodging and $4 a month. As they become more efficient, the wages will be raised to a maximum of $40.

The girls were selected from a number who registered for rural service at the party's bureau. Evelyn Aldrich, a graduate of Cornell, will direct the training, and members of the party have contributed the equipment. Mrs. Watkins has arranged to open the large ballroom of her home and permit the girls to hold occasional dances.

World's Court League Quiescent.

The annual meeting of the World's Court League was held yesterday and these officers were re-elected: President, Charles Lathrop Pack; Chairman Executive Committee, Emerson McMillin; General Secretary, Samuel T. Dutton, and Treasurer, Henry Clews. The league will continue its policy of refraining from any activity which might distract the public from the one great national duty of making every sacrifice to support the Government. The league will maintain its organization, so that when peace comes it may aid in establishing institutions for deciding international disputes.

Interborough Pays City $2,170,594

Within two days the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has paid to the city for taxes and rentals $2,170,594.31. John H. Campbell, Treasurer of the company, divided the payments into $1,692,115.23 real estate taxes assessed against the company for 1917; $467,008.40 for rentals for the quarter ended March 31, and $11,470.68 for special taxes upon the elevated lines.

Traction Earns $5,757,321.

For the twelve months ended March 31 the American Light and Traction Company reports gross earnings of $5,757,391, compared with $5,441,625 the previous year. The net earnings amounted to $5,488,896, as against $5,272,106. The total surplus earnings are given as $16,630,189, compared with $15,382,224. At their April meeting the Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, a quarterly cash dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, and a stock dividend to holders of the common at the rate of 2½ shares for every 100 of common stock outstanding.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Hale & Norcross	.09
Alpha Con	.06	Julia	.02
Andes	.02	Justice	.03
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.65
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental Con	.17
Bullion	.22	Opnir	.03
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.08
Chollar	.13	Savage	.02
Confidence	.01	Seg. Belcher	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Sierra Nevada	.41
Con. Imperial	.05	Tonopha Con	.03
Exchequer	.05	Mexican dollars	.53½
Gould & Curry	.08		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger	.05
Belmont	4.15	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.73	Jumbo Extension	.40
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Junior	.10
Midway	.12	Kewanas	1.32½
Mizpah	.12	Silver Pick	.18
Monarch Pitts	.14	Spearhead	.12
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.14	Gold Wedge	.03
Rescue	.29	Manhattan Cons	.33
Tonopah Extension	3.10	Morning Glory	.17
West End	.70	Union Amalg	.21
West Tonopah	1.32½	White Caps	1.32½
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.11	Big Jim	.74
Booth	.08	Nevada Hills	.23
Daisy	.03	Packard	.38
Florence	.21	Rochester	.80
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.39
Goldfield Cons	.52	United Eastern	4.37½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Granite	54	58
Dr. J'pot	6¾	7	Isabella	13⅜	13⅝
Elkton	8	9	McKinney	23¼	30
El Paso	27	30	Portland	150	160
Fanny R	6	6½	Vindicator	65	70
Golden C	225	228	U. Gold M.	19¼	25
Gold Sov	4	5¼			

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—255—H. H. Hale, plaintiff, v. E. W. Record.—Dismissed, with costs.

256—The Mississippi R. R. Commission et al., appellants, v. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.—Submitted.

263—M. D. Beer, plaintiff, v. American Express Co.—Passed temporarily.

249—The Buckeye Powder Co., plaintiff, v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co, et al.—Argument continued and concluded for defendant.

260.—State of Nebraska, ex rel. H. C. Bittenbender et al., plaintiffs, v. Excise Board of the City of Lincoln, Neb.—Submitted.

252.—J. S. Rowland et al., Railroad Comms. of the State of Arkansas, appellants, v. S. E. Boyle, as admin., &c., et al.—One hour additional time allowed each side in reargument of this case. Reargument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 2—Nos. 252, 183, 229, 254, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Pearce<Tug Coastwise
L V Transp Co<
Schr Geo E Klinck.
Abdu<SS Nigretia.
Moore & Co<Ferryb't Pittsburgh.
Pedigrew<SS New York.
Willis<Barnes-Ames & Co.
L V Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Tracy<Tug P S Ross.
Ross<Philа & Rdg RR
Call calendar:
Nicomedes<SS Belgier.
Clinchfield Nav Co<Moore Timber.
CNY<SS Althausaloe.
Schneider<Stmbt Little Silver.
Ayervais<SS Colon.
Hughes<Clinton Barge Corp.
Horan<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Maxwell<Ltd Hustler.
Dittman<Barge Solon.
Gildersleve<Tug Transfer 21.
Moore<Neuss & H.
Isler<SS G Verdi.
Clinchfield Nav Co<Arbuckle.
Am & Cuban SS Line<3,600 tons ore.
Mulqueen<Tug Hercules.
Van Boyen<SS Belgier
Dale<SS Siberia.
Sullivan<SS Anglo-Patagonian.
Higgins<Com Gen Tr.
Henry<same.
Vascancellos<SS Sarnia.
Cullen<Barge Interstate 45.
Dorrance<Barber.
Hudson River Ltd<Scow R D Elemdorf.
Home Ins Co<Tug Transfer 15.
O'Boyle<Tug James McWilliams.
Mackenzie<Johnson Ltg Co.
US<Tug Leonard Richards & Scow 6.
Hastorf<Stand Oil Co.
Koppelman<Old D SS.
Mafra Co<Ocean SS.
Dilkes<Gulf Tow & Tr
Aaby<Dyer.
Rice<Erie Barge 225 et al.
Hallenbeck<St Paul F & M Ins So.
Crew<Tug Morristown
Lorilla<Z Aust-Am SS
Am Sm & Ref<Wells Fargo & Co.
Dumbar<By-Prod Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Anderson<Comp Gen Trans.
Chalk-O'Brien. (2.)
Stieler<Kull
Re Joseph Kliebert.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Lowe Motor Supplies Co<Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.

US<Rosen & Wagner.
Same<Pakas.
General motions at 2 P. M.:
Lowy, Wechsler et al<Parish, Linkoy & Richmond Leather Goods Co, &c.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal
Meyer<Locomobile Co of America.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity.

Duberstein, as trustee<Bkiyn Barg Foot-ser Co et al.
US<W Rl&im'd Smith
Criminal:
US<Fortune.
Same<M Cohen & Bros

Klein<Newcorn.
Gubitosa<Staffe.
Green<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Walter<Kohler.
Schultze<James Butler
Scanlon<Standard Gas Light Co.
Schaefer<Thomas McLarnon Co.
Reemer<Frank Hillman Realty Co.
Leahy<E C Fewtress Laundry Co.
Miller<Prince. (2.)
Klein<Newcorn.
Comfusione<Manhattan Sand Co.
Schmohl<Weintraut.
Cromarty Law Book Co<Bentley.
CNY<A Lewitt Paper Box Co.
Re Niccosia.
Murphy<Degenhardt.
G W Sheldon & Co<Burdett (3.)
Bodenstein<Oppenheim
Susquehanna Silk Mills<Jackson.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.
Cooper<Toonshower.
Slepek<Riley.
Rosenthal<Auto Wear Mfg Co.
Van Nest<Silberberg.
People<Franklin (2.)
Padovino<Padovino.
Chauveau<Maxwell.
Grossman<Gavey.
Ewen<O'Hagan.
Duggan<Duggan, Grossman<Gavey.
Re Katz<Leavitt.
Zipperick<Zipperick.
McNulty<McNulty.
Guillay<Coudert.
Terravecchia<Jackson (2.)
Dessau<Dessau.
James Butler, Inc<Doremus.
Guardiglia<Grinstein.
Holbermann<United Stores Realty.
Re Hubbard.
Re Kuns<Horil (CNY.)
Re Isoldi<same.
Re E E Buhler<same.
Weiss<Cleroy.
Kline Bros & Co<Hanover Fire Ins.
Schappert<Schappert.

Livingston<Phillips Overgaiter Mfg.
Henry<Randegg Rty.
Hickson, Inc<H Milgrim & Bros.
Mayer<Mayo, Ellis<Interborough Transp Co.
Kirschenbaum<Swoboda.
Calder<Calder.
N Y Trust Co<De Forest.
Tucker<City Hldg Co.
Rohrer<Quinn.
Jankelson<Atkins.
Weil<Bartisch.
Burns Knitting Co<Fitwell Knitting Co.
Green<Carmana Rty.
Miller<Miller.
Green<Wenig.
Oudin<Tracy.
Jones<N Y Times Co.
Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co, Inc.
Green<Wenig.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
L & D Waist Co<Haas.
McDonald<McDonald.
Razook<Faour.
Magrino<Magrino.
Thompson<Fairbanks.
Geissenhainer<Epstein.
CNY<United Mfg Trimming Co.
Burns<Walter.
Re Hochmann.
Carey Printing Co<E J Willis Co.
Fitch<Fitch.
Re Haas & Fried, Inc, (Haney.)
Slavitskas<Philа & R Ry. (2.)
Bloom<Fish.
Romanofsky<same.
Molenhauer<E A Strout Farm Agency
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Albers<Becker.
Re E Fucini & Co.
Fryer<Fryer.
Fishler<Boyars.
Robt Reiner Imp Co<Finkelstein.
Ottman<Evans.
Jubilinsky<Un Cigar Stores Co.
Lewis<Portale.
Bialock<Allison.
Lucas<Triangle Film.
Union Dime Savs Bk<Forshen.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pinch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:

Lewis Radford.
Maurice Quinlan.
Hannah Mencher.
Mary E Spencer.
Wills for probate:
Clarence Porter.
Elis J FitzGerald.
Emile J Wittnauer.

William S Flagg.
Milton Levita.
Sigmund B Steuman.
Sibyela Breyer.
Dennis Coughlin.
Frank Mieszkowski.
Rebecca Rubastruck.
Eliza C Ripley.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Jessie Gillender.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gerard<Quinn.
Leibowich<Steinfeld.
Donnelly<Hopkins.
Morse<Rinehart.
Kurzman<Runkle.
Park & Tilford<Moran.
Knobler<Hudson Bay Imp Co.
Cooper<Nambil Rty.
Rock<Leventhal & Co.
Rubin<S Elnhorn & Co
Morer<Rosedale Dairy
Solomon<Roggen.
Weinstein<Geery.
Wajcickowski<Friedel.
Krieger<Hoppin.
Feinman<Wolarsky.
Brown<Frazee Co.
Finger<Con Gas Co.
Malinowski<Friedel.
Middleberg<Watterson
Dorfman<Trvel Rty.
Weinstein<Newcorn.
Respler<Krakauer.
Rand<Morrison.
Schwartz<Am Chicle.

Rhein<Ham-Am Line.
Schorr<Rosenthal.
Marchisio<Rossett.
A A Volk Co<Kahn.
Estridge<Roberts.
Glennon<same.
Carroll<Kidde.
Kefer<Mut Profit Rty.
Vogelfanger<S Aronson Co.
Birch<Globe Auto Sprinkler Co.
Libman<Dickstein.
Fuld<Saville.
Troup<Steckler.
Friedman<Ettlinger.
Weissman<Reynolds.
Eiber<Myers.
Simenovitz<Zuckerman.
Mass<Dworsky.
Timmins<O'Beirne.
Bogue-Wensley Lead Co<Wenger.
Postal Tel Cable Co.
Brickner.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lebedansky<Regis Silk Mfg Co.
Borman<C I S Candy.
Raborg<Tiffany.
Lowenthal<Union Ry.
Weiss<Nader.
Lefkowitz<Loretta Corp.
Pulver<Silverman.
Limditz<Kleinschmidt.
Gerah<Pikeway Rty.
Brooks<Spindler.
Jacobwitz<Well (2).
Silverman<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Pesson<Sacklin.
Witkowsky<Reliable Bich & Dyeing Wks
Rosen<Levine.
Eliza<Kane.
Shunterwitz<Werner.
De Peatro<Smith Auto Del Co.
Beach<Bergoffin.
Forman<Gilman.
Sandroski<O'Brien.
Adler<Stern.
Polansky<N Y Rys.
Weiner<I R T Co.
Cooper<Sternau.
Stern<Belt Line Rys.
Templeton<Wm Ottman & Co.
Goldman<Fertel.
Emmer<Schimmel.
Schwarz<Germansky.
Eckstein<Grinoch.
Skinner<Equit L A Soc.
Libertini<Haas (2.)
Burke<Riker & Hegeman.
Sandow<Star Crayon Mfg Co.

Coopersmith<W. Knoepke Pamphlet, &c, Co.
Revela<Stern.
Hochman<Patton.
Druell<Snow.
Marshall<Burgin.
Finkelstein<Honig.
Glansman<Propos.
Hyman<Cohn.
Manneck<Menstell.
Xadlec<Voelkl.
Goldberg<Goldstein, (2.)
State Bank<Berkowitz.
Roszkowski<Hay Fdy, &c, Works.
Schmal<Schram.
Turk<N Y Rys.
Nat Paint Syndicate<A. Klipstein Co.
Wallenstein<Greasross.
Hall<J. Anderson & Co.
Avadon<Estate of J. Gridley, Inc.
Loeffler<Mark Aron, Inc.
Goldberg<Raskin.
Freedman<same.
Maurer<Moscowitz.
Spiegel<Utility Rty Co
Blaine<Essandee Co.
Osborne Co<Franco-Am Chem Co.
Sicherman<N Y Rys.
Niles<Schosenne.
Lipshitz<Hechtman.
Nathenson<N Y Rys.
Ghant<Jacobs.
Lebole<Gordon.
Schneider<N Y C Int Ry.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

A P Youngblood, Inc<Independent Biscuit
Gordon<Barhett Cohen & Co.
Clinton<same.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Allen, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Kelly<Marinucci.
Sparks<Grassl.
Herman<Finkelberg.
Silver<Levison.
Modern Silk Co<Weinstein.
Policastro<Riley.
C H Levitt & Co<D. L & W. Inc.
Rutenko<Krinn.

McGrath, P & H Co<Gramont Ch Co.
Temis<Stenograph F F Co.
Parber<Mayfair Waist
Fried<Perman.
Lipshitz<Hartford Accident, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bankers Trust Co.<Livingston—Algernon S. Norton.
Germania Life Ins. Co.<Picker—John R. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Renville<Daniels—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Caroline Ray<Mollie Reichard—James R. Martin.
Jefferson P. Smith<Lillie Lowenstein—Harry Sobel. Pauline H. McLellan<Mary T. Whicker—Maurice A. Lynch.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Mangs<Hayes.
Fick<Drakard.
Re Seitzer.
Meehan<Meehan.

German Sav Bk<Gotz.
Teitz<Nurnberg Co.
Ger Sav Bk<Meizel.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Fuchs<Fuchs.
Van Petten<Van Petten.

Cramer<Cramer.
Pagano<Pagano.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—Adjourned for the term.

INSTRUCTION.

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STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Sauerbrunn, Jr., respt., v. Hartford Life Ins. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Re transfer tax Hutton, dec'd; Allen et al., admrs., applts.; State Controller, respt. Re settlement accounts Hiscox et al., exrs.; Hiscox, dec'd, appits; Hughes, respt. Re settlement account Garrabrant, exr.; Klugh, dec'd, applt.; Klugh et al., respts. Re application for sale of real property of Callahan, dec'd; Smith, applt.; Kelley, respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., applt., v. Basick et al., respts., impl'd, with others.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Bookhaus, applt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified answered in the negative; second question not answered.

Cataract Journal Co., respt., v. Fuller et al., applts; re application Grade Crossing Commrs., City of Niagara Falls, respts.; re land, Hog et al., N. Y. C. R. R. Co. et al., respts; Otis Elevator Co., applt. (Proceeding No. 98.)—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Re claim Marhoffer, respt., for compensation, v. Marhoffer, employer, and Zurich Genl. Accident and Liability Ind. Co., limited, ins. carrier, applts; State Industrial Commission, respnt.—Order of Appellate Division reversed in so far as the same affirms the award for eight weeks' temporary total disability, and said claims dismissed, with costs against the Industrial Commission.

Crayton, respt., v. Larabee et al., applts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Smith, applt., v. Housman et al., respts.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Trial Term modified by deducting therefrom the sum of $300, with interest thereon, as stipulated on appeal, and as so modified, affirmed, without costs to either party.

Prest O Lite Co., applt., v. Brickner, respt. Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and determination of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court, on authority of Prest O Lite Co. v. Ray et al., decided herewith.

Prest O Lite Co., applt., v. Ray et al., respts.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and determination of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court.

Goldstein, respt., v. Pullman Co., applt.—Order affirmed with judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Re application Lee et al., applts., for writ of habeas corpus, Lyon, special guardian, respt.—Order of Appellate Division dismissing the writ reversed, and proceeding remitted to the special term for a hearing on the facts.

Re claim Mulford, respt., v. F. Pettit & Sons, Inc., employer, and Globe Indemnity Co., carrier, applts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re Saenger, respt., v. Locke, employe, and Zurich General Accident and Liability Ins. Co., Ltd., Inc., carrier, applts., Industrial Commission, respts.—Order reversed and claim dismissed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court against the Industrial Commission.

DAY CALENDAR.

Town of Oyster Bay<Stehli.
Coutant<Mason, Fontanella<Y Cent.
Town of Smithtown<Cruikshank.

Schmidt<L Michel Brewing Co.
Rycroft<G B Post, jr., et al.
Getty<Williams Silver Hood<NY Central.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Lesster<Lesster.
Male<Atchison.
Topeka, &c, Ry.
Slager<H Diston & Sons.
CNY<N Y Steam Co.
Blum<Blum.
Clenet<Mocckel.
Crawford<Dexter.
Guzzardi<Am Dist Water Co.

Schneider<E R Ladew.
Hamilton<Rouse.
Anchor Rty Co<Bankers Tr Co.
Hirsch & Schofield<Gusmer.
Landes<Landes.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Elder.
Hooker<Andon Co.
Prince<Behal.
Bergere<Private Auto Rental Service.
Maroney<Wilkens.
Biagioli<Kimmerer.
Ambrosi<same.

Cordoni<same.
Same<Mt Jessup Coal.
Ambrosi<same.
Biagioli<same.
Moss<Hamilton.
Rosner<Burke.
O'Brien<Stern.
Tucker<Weeks.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Lillian Schramcek.
Mary E Zimmerman.
Mary R Schwarz.
Antonio Crisuolo.
Wills for probate:
Stavros Acouropoulos.
Catherine Patterson.
James A Salisbury.
Albin Carlson.
Barbara Schmidt.

Abraham Pindshaw.
David Rosenberg.
Leonard Hilsenbeck.
Nathan Aronson.
Accountings:
Alpheus A Stoddard.
Samuel Molostowsky.
Catherine E Lawley.
Helen M Lawley.
Margaret Pratt.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Schapp<Wetz.

People<Romano.

TRIAL TERM—Baker, J.

Pizzani<Policini.

McHugh<Mayer.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Frederick J Berger<Mary Scofield et al—Bernard Carr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Whalen<Meyer.
Textile Paper Co<Cone.
Gregory<Gregory.
Quigney<Stewart.
Germinaro<Germinaro.
Matter 64th and 65th Sts.
B'klyn Savings Bank<Anderson.
Altman<Oakes.
Townsend<Marino.
Davenport<McLear.
Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co<Bazar.
Codev<Englis.
Fletcher<Baylis.
Silver<Drapkin & Goldberg Const Co.
Conaty<Wemrich.
Titcar<Richard Hellman, Inc.
Kirschbaum<same.
Leide<Elkema. (2.)
Kessler<Kessler.
Gausman<Lindner.
B'way Trust Co<Maged.
Meyer<Meyer.
Riley<Gordon.
Schonmann<B H RR.
Burgess Bros, Inc<Epstein.
Bergen<Bergen.
Selner<Selner. (2.)
Zilolkowski<Ralston.
Duckman<Black.
Lundy<CNY.
A D Granger Co<Univ Machine Co.
Cipolloni<Pyrene Mfg Co.

Wright<L I Trac Co.
Lonlajger<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Kuehnel<same.
Re 66th St, (Kings Co Lighting Co.) (2.)
Re Anstum, (Supt of Bldgs.)
Tamarkin<Dwyer.
Kelly<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Yarborough<same.
Johnston<same.
Roe<Roe.
Logan<N Y Sugar Ref Co.
U S Drainage & Irrigation Co<Degnon Realt & Imp Co.
Titcar<Richard Hellman, Inc.
Kirschbaum<same.
Matten<The Shetland Co. (2.)
Conaty<Wemrich.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Hutchings.
Seplowitz<Aranow.
Same<Salb.
Mascaro<Wood.
Roberts<Roberts.
Abeles<Abeles.
Re Carroll<Church.)
Re Peoples' Surety Co
Platt<Widmer.
Silverman<Silverman.
F D O'Kuffer<Sutz.
J A O'Kuffer<same.
Hipperling<Cunnion.
Knipa<Kasdorf.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Uncontended divorces:
Boedinghelmer, Schneider, Czerniak, Moore, Malina, Deyo, Selb, Hutchings, Schwartz.

Di Gregorio, Lignietti, Abbott, White, Wolff, Gargano, Ridolfi, Majestic, Freid.

S

CARRANZA BECOMES MEXICO'S PRESIDENT

Takes Oath of Office in New Republic After Four Years of Civil War.

20,000 PARADE IN CAPITAL

Cabrera and Obregon Are Expected to Hold Important Posts in the Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 1.—With the solemn words, "I swear it," President Venustiano Carranza today took office, reaffirming his covenant of faith with the Mexican people and his allegiance to the new Constitution which he had helped to form. After four years of civil war, which has devastated the republic, the new President was elected by a majority of more than 800,000 popular votes, the largest number ever cast in the history of Mexico.

Thousands of people thronged the streets to watch the President as he left the National Palace and drove to the Chamber of Deputies to take the oath. The German Minister and other foreign diplomats were received in silence by the multitude.

There were 20,000 persons in the escorting parade. Carranza was enthusiastically acclaimed as he passed through the streets. The ceremony in the Chamber was very brief, simply the taking of the oath to support the Constitution. The diplomatic corps was present. After the ceremony President Carranza went to the National Palace, where he received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps.

Ambassador Fletcher was the first to extend congratulations to the President. He expressed the hope that the Constitutional Government inaugurated today would be a great benefit to the nation. President Carranza replied in a short address of the Ambassador, returning thanks for the good wishes of the diplomatic corps and praying for the happiness of the nations represented by the ministers and the quick return of peace to the countries at war.

The first official act of President Carranza after the inauguration was the granting of a pardon to Ernesto Velasco, a workman condemned to death for heading a strike several months ago which cut off the power and light of the city, thereby paralyzing the public service. Today the workingmen's unions had a great manifestation, appealing to Carranza to pardon their comrade.

More than 40,000 persons assembled in front of the National Palace tonight for a celebration, which included fireworks, music by military bands, and elaborate illuminations. The celebrations will be continued over the Fifth of May, a national holiday.

General Carranza, who refused to acknowledge Huerta after Huerta usurped the Presidential chair left vacant by the murder of Francisco Madero, the first legally elected President, started with a handful of men a revolution which today has transformed Mexico into a stable legal Government. In spite of splits caused by ambitious chiefs, international difficulties, the lack of financial resources in a weak country which had not fully recovered from the first revolution that unseated Porfirio Diaz, who ruled for thirty years, Carranza, with strong patriotic determination, has placed the Mexican Republic again in its place with other nations.

The new President has proved himself a clever diplomat, skilled in the handling of men. He has braved the wrath of the aristocratic classes, which have ruled Mexico since the Spanish conquest, many enemies who have tried to force American intervention, dissension among his own soldiers, and tremendous foreign pressure caused by foreign interests who saw in his success the ruin of their hopes of holding concessions stolen from the natives through bribery and corruption under officials of the Diaz regime.

Carranza is backed by the new Constitution, which is the most liberal and advanced ever attempted. Putting aside war, he enters upon the more difficult task of changing over night military rule into civil government where law is supreme. Although counting on the support of military men who are armed civilians he faces a most trying period, for the giving of liberty to a people of which 90 per cent. is illiterate calls for unusual ability. In Carranza's Presidency Mexico faces her last chance as a nation. Resumption of the revolutionary spirit means the downfall of the Mexican Republic.

The President's success will depend largely on his selection of a new Cabinet, the personnel of which is not known yet. Probably the selections for portfolios will be Luis Cabrera, State; Pablo Gonzalez, Communication; Salvador Alvarade, Finance; Alberto Pani, Labor and Commerce; Pastor Rouaix, Fomento.

General Obregon, who was to be in the new Cabinet, resigned tonight as Minister of War and asked retirement from the army also, alleging that he is sick and needs rest. It is understood that General Agustin Castro will succeed him.

Yale Aviators Join Naval Reserve.

The members of Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 3, organized by Clinton D. Backus, a Yale student, took the Federal oath yesterday and were enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve. They will start training immediately on the estate of J. P. Knapp, at Mastic, L. I. The camp is in charge of a naval officer and aviator, E. K. Jaquith. The men who compose the unit are Clinton D. Backus, business manager of the Yale Record; Harold Pumpelly, the football star; William Connors, Leslie MacNaughton of the Yale crew, Joseph Nagel, Harold Howe, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Duncan Forbes, Jack Mitchell, David Dunlap, Edward Thurston, and Hamilton Gardner.

WOOLEN MILLS ARE BUSY.

Federal Contracts Are Said to be Worth About $50,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Considerable activity, with sales of 7,000,000 pounds, was displayed in the wool market last week. The supply of fine wool is growing particularly small. Large quantities of South American wool have also been sold during the last week. Big Government orders have been at the base of this movement.

"Government contracts are expected to be tremendous. Government requirements will take up a large amount of cloth and at the same time reduce the ability to produce such cloth. It is asserted that conscription will affect the textile industries at a time when operatives are likely to be scarce.

"The export situation has not improved much. In fact, the high prices have had a tendency to cut down the placing of orders. The influence of this curtailment is not of importance at present, but eventually it is likely to create a demand for domestic made goods. There is an accumulation of cotton goods orders in outside markets, which only the coming of peace can release.

"The woolen goods market is still inactive, largely because of the uncertainties of the market. The readjustment from ordinary civilian contracts to uniform cloth contracts has caused some difficulty, not only for the manufacturers but also for the buyer.

"According to the best information obtainable it seems certain that the governmental requirements will be much greater than was thought possible some time ago. There are statements made to the effect that large buying has already occurred and that merchandise to a value of $50,000,000 has already been purchased."

SLUMP IN GEM IMPORTS.

March Entries at This Port Less Than Half Those of February.

Submarine perils, high insurance rates, and a scarcity of gems in London and Amsterdam were thought to be responsible yesterday at the Custom House for a big slump in the importation of precious stones here in March, compared with February.

Figures given out yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, showed that the New York's purchases abroad in March aggregated only $1,684,133, against $3,816,679 in February, the first month of the unrestricted German under-sea warfare.

In detail the March entries were: Uncut diamonds, $856,915; cut diamonds, $235,804; pearls not strung, $421,518; other precious stones, cut, $165,391, and other precious stones, uncut, $5,505. During March the importations of imitation precious stones had a value of $102,128.

P. R. R. MOBILIZES WOMEN.

Superintendents to Report How Railroad Can Use Them.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced yesterday that it had issued orders for taking the first steps in the mobilization of women workers to fill the places of men in its service where the change is practicable. This follows recent action of the same kind by the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna.

Every General Superintendent on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh has been directed by General Manager Elisha Lee to investigate and report promptly in what capacity girls or women can be efficiently employed on the railroad. They are to report also the number who can be so utilized. The object of the management, Mr. Lee said, was to release men from work which could be well performed by women, and thus increase the number of male employes available for those forms of railroad service for which women are not adapted. The Pennsylvania wishes it understood that the new policy does not mean that any male employe is to be dropped to make way for a woman. In the shifting of men to more suitable work as other men drop out, there may be a general movement which will call for the services of women. The General Superintendents will inquire whether girls or women may be advantageously employed in the lighter forms of machine-shop work and in train dispatching, signaling, ticket selling, and car cleaning. Determination to effect the general change was made after several months of experiments in the employment of women for clerical work in some of the larger offices at Broad Street station, Philadelphia. The results are said to have been successful.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Thurs.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Thurs.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly n. and n. e. over n. Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair in e., cloudy in w.

Ky.—Fair Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers.

Ind.—Fair Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers; moderate n. w. to n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Wed., with diminishing n. w. winds. Thurs., cloudy.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Fair and continued cool Wed. Thurs., cloudy; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Wed., followed by showers Wed. night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., followed by showers in afternoon or night. Thurs., showers.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy; cooler in extreme s. e.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Thurs. in s.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., probably showers.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled and probably showers.

Neb.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers.

Kan.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler Wed. and in s. e. Thurs.

La.—Fair Wed., warmer; Thurs. fair.

Ark.—Fair Wed., warmer; Thurs. unsettled.

Okla.—Probably showers Wed.; Thurs. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Wed., warmer in n., e., and n. e.; Thurs. unsettled.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. colder in north; Thurs. fair.

GERMAN REPORT ON MEXICO SEIZED

Consul General in Mexico City Tells of Conditions and Sentiment There.

FOES OUTNUMBER GERMANS

Civil Officials Often Are Hostile, He Says, but the Military Are Not So Bad.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The Providence Journal will print tomorrow an intercepted official report from the German Consul General in Mexico City to Dr. Schuchhardt in the German Foreign Office in Berlin. It is dated Mexico City, March 13 last, and gives the official German view of the general sentiment of the Mexican people toward foreigners and goes at length into the difficulties confronting the German residents in Mexico at the present time. It reads in part:

"The French, Italians and English are our chief opponents in Mexico. The two first are each about twice as numerous as the Germans, the English being somewhat fewer. French and English capitalists are powerful. The French possess many clothing businesses, spinning mills, two of the largest breweries, the shares of the large banks of issue, and many industrial and mining undertakings. The English capital is chiefly invested in mines and transport and oil companies, and is nearly equal to the French. The Italians are mostly poor, and there are only one or two capitalists among them.

"Relations between Germans, French and English were not bad before the war. All were united against the threatened economic and political danger from the United States. But nowadays they are very bad indeed.

"Civil officials are often disposed to show hostility to us, but we do not find the military so bad. The Carranza party has absorbed many socialistic elements, which get their information from French and Italian sources, and this explains the hostility of the civil officials.

"General economic depression has calmed down the anti-German agitation, and the outspoken hostility to all foreigners indiscriminately has helped. The present government is enthusiastically Pan American and in its press often appear opinions showing a certain amount of contempt for the obvious decadence of Europe.

"The majority of the Germans here have maintained their German nationality, scarcely any having assumed that of Mexico, and only a few who have lived long in the States possess papers of American citizenship. In their sentiments they are without exception Germans by nationality, and that their sympathies in the event of a conflict between our Fatherland and the States would be on the former side is quite obvious, even as regards those who have lived a long time in the States.

"For the material and intellectual interests of our Germans here the outbreak of war would be a serious blow. One must remember that today our relations with home are solely possible through the United States. Our route we receive the only reliable telegraphic and postal news about European events. Goods, books and money can only pass that way between us and home. War with the United States would at once stop all these communications, and we should be entirely cut off, almost as if we were in a hostile country."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Twenty-two new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $163,500, were chartered today. They include:

Silver Securities Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, personal property, 1,000 shares no par value, active capital $5,000; J. F. Field, M. W. Gorge, H. H. Jacob, 600 West 157th St.

Oxford Tripoli Soles Co., Manhattan, bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, china, terra cotta, $25,000; J. Potts, A. F. Walter, A. H. Strickland, 66 Wall St.

Klein & Klein, Inc., Manhattan, razors, brushes, hones, cutlery, $5,000; L. J. and J. Klein, 500 Manhattan Av.

Smith Blank Book Co., Inc., Manhattan, blank books, manifolding, multigraphing, $60,000; F. J. Smith, R. Tindale, M. F. McAlpin, 24 East 62d St.

Uncle Sam Statue and Picture Co., Inc., Troy, printing, electrotyping, engraving, $10,000; C. E. and J. F. Lyon, C. A. Smith, Troy.

Breithaupt Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, hatters, gentlemen's furnishings, $5,000; G. and A. Breithaupt, 700 Lexington Av.

Adams Canning Co., Inc., Rome, preserving and canning business, $12,000; J. P. Olney, G. P. Bailey, A. Wettengel, 548 Greenwich St.

The Lyon Doll Co. Inc., Manhattan, dolls and dolls' clothing, $10,000; E. and M. Lyon, S. T. Turner, 401 East 122d St.

Ethelpine Realty Co., Inc., Queens, real estate business, $5,000; C. H. and S. Burger, F. Sacks, Rockaway Beach.

The John Benedict Co., Inc., Sherburne, automobiles, garage, $30,000; C. L. Doolittle, G. W. and J. N. Benedict, Sherburne.

Nisson Trading Corp., Manhattan, import and export of merchandise, $10,000; F. F. G. and F. Fritsche, Brighton Heights.

Seaboard Lithographing Co., Inc., Manhattan, lithographing, printing, and publishing, $6,000; T. J. Hobe, F. C. Petscher, G. Hofer, 12 Spruce St.

Eastern Curtain Works, Inc., Manhattan, curtains, bed sets, table covers, $5,000; M. Schillea, J. Nebenschoss, H. Slade, 153 Delancey St.

George Schlosser Hotel, Inc., Manhattan, hotel and restaurant, $6,000; A. McCabe, G. and H. Schlosser, 65 West 42d St.

Capital increases: Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $300,000; Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, $100,000 to $200,000; Hyde Real Estate Corp., Manhattan, $750,000 to $1,250,000; Good Laboratory, Inc., Bronx, $1,000 to $25,000; Pine & Corbett, Saranac Lake, $50,000 to $100,000.

Capital reduction: Washington Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $1,500.

Authorizations: Cupples Co., manufacture ropes, cordage, twine, $1,000,000; representative, B. T. Allen, 386 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Producers Development Co., Oklahoma, develop coal, oil, and mineral lands, $25,000; representative, Y. T. Blairso, Buffalo.

Killion Rubber Co., Massachusetts, rubber goods, $50,000; representative, H. B. Cable, 9 Ninth Av.

Withdrawal: The Oxford Tripoli Co., Ltd., Canada.

Dissolutions: Jackson's, Inc., Manhattan; Hoch Garage, Inc., Brooklyn; J. B. Almer & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Crystal Spring Brook Trout Co., Inc., Manhattan; Modern Lithographing and Printing Corp., Buffalo; Central Moron Sugar Co., Manhattan; Field, Franklin Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 1.—Charters filed: Brunswick Manufacturing Co., New Brunswick, manufacture and deal in dyes and chemicals, $30,000; George R. Morrison, J. H. Helm, Horace E. Barwis, New Brunswick.

Wateree Electric Co., Jersey City, deal in water rights and power, $7,500,000; Walter C. Parker, Alexander H. Sands, David C. Phillips, Jersey City.

Ridgewood Ideas, Inc., Ridgewood, deal in agricultural products, guns, ammunition, military equipment, &c., $10,000; D. A. Garber, George U. White, James H. Dunning, Frank F. Knothe, William E. Remington, Ridgewood.

American Forging Co., Acquacknonk Township, Passaic County, electrical engineers and toolmakers, $100,000; Peter A. Cavicchia, J. H. Steinhardt, Frederick W. Schlosstein, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 1.—Charters filed:

North American Oil Corp., drill and bore for oil, gas, and minerals, and develop and market the same, $12,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Corp. in Nebraska, operate and maintain railroads within the State of Nebraska, $4,000,000; George F. Jebbitt, New York; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Wilmington, Del.

McAllister Bros., Inc., do a general ship owners' business, $2,000; James P. McAllister, John E. McAllister, Brooklyn; D. C. Chase, South Amboy, N. J.

Grass Fibre Pulp and Paper Corp., manufacture paper and paper products of all kinds, $150,000; Charles E. Daniels, Samuel H. Wandell, New York; John M. Shaw, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

Holds Tractor Co., manufacture and sell tractors, automobiles, and vehicles of all kinds, $2,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

American Export Corp., transact a general mercantile and commercial business, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Fall cloth coats. Call morning, 120 West 29th St., tenth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits; quick action given. 510 6th Av., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabric and cloth. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; quick action. 38 West 32d, eighth floor.

COATS.—Will look at coats, also pile fabric of better kind all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Fall samples, of better grade. 45 West 25th, first floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and pile fabric coats. 12th floor, 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Placing orders plush and cloth models. 120 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' colored coats for Fall. Lewitt, 44 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 159 West 25th, 7th floor.

COTTON GOODS.—We pay highest prices for jobs in cotton goods; cash; any quantity. N 284 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY, narrow wale; all colors; any quantity. Tel. Spring 3989.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy any quantity of three and four thread crepe de chine; also Georgette, for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on stout dresses; must be able to furnish own samples. F 161 Times.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 836 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cotton dresses; submit samples. F 160 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying silk and cotton dresses. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

GABARDINES.—Better grade; any quantity. Farragut 9090.

PIECE GOODS.—Cotton, any plain color or fancy, at a price; quantity no object; for spot cash. 3 West 29th St., Room 406.

PLUSHES.—Will pay spot cash for Peerless or Salts. H. Rudinsky, 159 West 25th.

PLUSHES.—Will buy all kinds of plushes; spot cash. P. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

PLUSH.—We are open for all kinds of seal plush. Stuyvesant 4360.

POPLINS.—Copenhagen, 90610, and tan, gray of Dobson's at $1.40; navy and black Dobson's at $1.87½. H. Drusin & Son, Farragut 3486.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, 8158, 9058; Whitmans, 767, navy, black. Madison Square 1265.

SATEEN, white, good quality; can be imperfect; open for big quantity; spot cash. University Button, 1440 West 36th.

SATINS.—Pointed or brocaded; submit samples, quantities and prices; cash. F 166 Times.

SERGES.—Interested in 12-14 ounce serges. Chelsea 8866.

SILK.—Waist manufacturer desires to connect with mill making crepes of Georgette; can use entire output; cash proposition. F 157 Times.

SILKS.—We pay spot cash for silks of all descriptions; any quantities. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 Fourth Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders better grade wash skirts. Call with samples during mornings, Room 404, 38 West 33d.

WAISTS.—Wanted, small jobs in cotton and silk waists; must be extraordinary values. Call between 10 and 4, J. J. Haggarty, 303 5th Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' wearing apparel, open for jobs in exceptional values of suits, cotton, and silk dresses and waists. Phone Madison Square 2074.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG POPLINS.—High shades; will sell cheap; also high shade velours. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—1587, 60 pieces, $2; 9000 corduroy, 150 pieces, 89c; 9000 Whitman's, 1210, 150 pieces, 4¼c. 4475 Gramercy.

BROADCLOTH. — Columbia, botany, 150 pieces; plushes cheap. Room 1209, 95 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, $3.15; 110 pieces, all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8101.

BROADCLOTH.—100 pieces Botany, 315, colors, $2.10 net cash. F 149 Times.

CLOTH.—Silverbloom; Lisher-Whitman's, 50 pieces, assorted colors, to close out. Graber & Weiff, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3081.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,200 in this season's best fabrics and styles priced for quick action. J. F. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—Sacrificing entire stock; all leading styles, colors, and materials. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS. — Hundreds of new models at great sacrifice; mostly navy. Hooper & Gregg, 360 Fifth St.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 coats and suits, to close out at a price; also taffeta. S. Kurlan, 65 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wonderful lot, to close out at a great sacrifice; all sizes and colors. The Fanard Co., 34 West 37th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Taffetas and cloths at a sacrifice. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

COATS. — Big job children's fancy coats; close out cheap. Schwartz Bros., 35 West 15th St.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, and velours, at sacrifice prices. 141 W. 36th.

COATS, SUITS, closing cheap, smart capes, silk coats, suits. Talbot, 114 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours below cost. Jos. Sterman, 147 West 26th.

COATS.—Must close out; great sacrifice prices. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS, Suits, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, suits; closing out; latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Velours and velour checks to close out. Neuman & Hiller, 12 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Must close out, great sacrificed prices. D. Gutman, 43 W. 24th.

CORDUROY. — Juilliards, white, narrow wale, 9000, to close out, cheap. Lyrick Dress Co., 146 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—All colors on hand; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2640.

CREPE DE CHINE, Crepe Meteor, Georgette, Wash Satin, Charmeuse.—Raw or dyed, direct from mill. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Overstocks of dresses, waists, skirts, suits, and coats, Spring and Summer styles; fine assortment and attractive prices; sold in our salesrooms, 1 Main St., Brooklyn. The Charles William Stores.

DRESSES.—Children's colored dresses to close out; sizes, 2-6, 6-14. S. Weider, 24 University Place.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs silk and party dresses to sell at a low price. Levy & Frankel, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

JERSEYS, all wool, at a price; 54 inches wide; all colors. Farragut 9090.

KHAKI-KOOL, Mallinson's, 3 pieces, sport designs, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 187 West 25th.

LAWNS, Gabardines and Piques for immediate delivery. Irving Rosenzweig, 1,261 Broadway, Madison Square 9275.

LEATHERETTE.—Stock artificial leatherette always on hand. Plymouth Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

NAINSOOK.—50,000 yards, 30 inches wide; must be cheap; cash. Spring 368.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal and Peerless; immediate; reasonable. Chelsea 9808.

POPLINS.—American, in gold and green, at $1.82½ net. Farragut 8334.

POPLIN COATS to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

RAINCOATS. — 10,000 all kinds raincoats and capes; sell cheap. We must go to the front. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th St.

SERGES, all wool and cotton warp, storm and French serges; also white serges at the price. Gramercy 225.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301, black and navy; special price for cash. Phone Farr. 9123.

SERGES.—American 09050, navy and black. Farragut 9090.

SILKS.—20 pieces pearl gray taffeta, to close out, cheap. Madison Square 8327.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Get our quotations before placing your order elsewhere. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway, Greeley 2982.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, 7-16 in. wide; immediate delivery. Feils, 29 Cooper Square.

SPRING DRESS FASTENERS.—$3.50 carded, $3.25 factory. Z 309 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Will sacrifice entire stock of silk and cloth suits to make room for Fall merchandise. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—100 suits, novelty, to close out at a very reasonable price. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th.

SUITS.—Job, high-grade children's and misses' suits to close out; sacrifice. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32 West 20th St.

SUITS.—500 high class models, at greatly reduced prices. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 39 West 29th St.

Offerings to Buyers

SUITS.—800 to close out, including taffetas. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins, closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

TUSSAH SILK and COTTON; large quantity in all colors at 32½c; 2 per cent. cash. Spring 2830.

TWEEDS.—English tweeds and novelty coatings on hand; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2640.

VELOURS.—American 15002, rose, Copen, blue, apple, green. Phone Madison Square 8101.

VELOURS.—Coating weights, suiting, to close out; Fall colors. Madison Square 1265.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton waists, to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WORK SHIRTS.—Have material for 400 dozen work shirts; bargain. C. B., 415 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER, going to Argentina on his own business, desires side line on commission. J 125 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4¼@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday.... 4¼@4¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Bleached Goods Prices Go Up.

Wamsutta 4-4 staple bleached goods have been advanced to these levels by Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city: OXX, 19¼c; OXB, 19¼c; jeans 18½c; nightrobes, 21c; ICT twill, 22c; Burleigh longcloth, 18c; cambric, 18c; nainsook, 18c; longcloth, 18c, and percale, 21c.

Color Card of Value.

The leading jobbing house of the city has found the color card issued by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States of quite some value. The lining department of this concern, it was announced some time ago, has adopted the standard color card shades. It now develops that this department has done a record business largely on account of the fact that stores carrying these linings are able to match them with outside materials used in garments.

Long Service Honored.

William J. Kenney, President of the Holland Manufacturing Company of this city, makers of spool silks, was given a dinner last night at the Hotel Brevoort by the company's selling force and mill department heads, the occasion being the forty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the business. A Tiffany bronze statue was presented to him by the men giving the dinner, while the members of the company presented Mr. Kenney with a gold watch. The presentation speeches were made by W. B. Jackson and J. H. Gutterson, both of Boston.

Crude Rubber Is Featureless.

The local crude rubber market has been featureless in the last week, aside from a little hardening of prices on the plantation grades as a result of shipping difficulties and the uncertainty of arrivals. Both first latex and smoked sheets were quoted here yesterday at 84 cents a pound for spots, 82½ cents for May, and 81 cents for June. Spot lots of up-river fine, on the other hand, were lower than a week ago. Yesterday's figure on this grade was 74½ cents, while both up-river coarse and Upper Caucho ball were steady at 52 cents for spots.

Hard Coal Prices Go Up.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, following the wage advances granted the anthracite miners last week, the trade has been waiting for a list of price readjustments. The first definite announcement regarding May prices was made on Monday, and the increase over the April price amounts to 35 cents on the prepared sizes. Allowing for the usual 10-cent monthly advance on May 1, this means that the circular has been advanced 25 cents. Pea and buckwheat are also advanced 25 cents. Surprise is expressed in trade circles at the moderate extent of the increase. The local bituminous market is firm and comparatively bare of spot coal.

Need a Variety of Shades.

The variations of the cape styles would attain a larger measure of success, it was suggested today, if a closer touch with affairs in the garment trade, if a larger number of shades were shown. He pointed out that in the great majority of cases, the new styles were offered only in navies and blacks. This restricted range of shades might have been decided upon because the manufacturers were afraid to take chances with any fancy colors. Owing to the novelty of the fashion, however, it would seem more profitable for the garment makers to bring out a wider range of colors instead of waiting for the demand on them, as some of them are doing.

Conscription and Employers.

The method to be followed in dealing with employes who are drafted is not the only worry caused in business circles by the conscription measure. A credit man was trying to decide yesterday what he ought to do in the case of accounts where the principal was within the age limits making him liable to call. Whether or not the Government will decide that such men come in the class of those who have dependents, in this case employes, was the question for which he was seeking an answer. The ready-to-wear business, which is a comparatively young industry, has a great number of men owning their own businesses who are liable to be drafted.

Clearing the Decks.

Although there is a growing belief in the garment trade that the present unsettled condition of business will shortly take a turn for the better, everything is being done to clear out surplus merchandise and get into the best working shape possible. The dress goods houses are getting painful evidence of this desire on the part of the garment manufacturers to "trim ship." Even the leading concerns are getting repeated orders to cancel goods that were ordered several months ago for shipment now. Although this is the usual state of affairs at this time in the year, it is understood that the canceling is even more severe than in previous years.

More Duck Orders Are Placed.

Orders calling for 723,000 yards of 36½-inch No. 9 olive drab cotton duck for army use were placed here yesterday through the Cotton Goods Committee assisting the Council of National Defense, the goods supplying to requisitions of the Rock Island Arsenal. All of the orders placed called for piece-dyed cloths, and the yardages were distributed as follows: The Turner-Halsey Company, 185,000; John H. Meyer & Co., 150,000; the Otto Goetze Company, 250,000 and 108,000, and Wellington, Sears & Co., 30,000, (spots.) Larger quantities still are wanted, and mills that can make the goods are asked to get in touch with Lincoln Grant of Wellington, Sears & Co., who is Chairman of the committee. The goods wanted are 37½ inches wide in the gray, count 44 by 31, and are made of 12-3-ply warp and 14-4-ply filling.

Gray Goods Inquiries Improve.

Gray goods inquiries continued to improve in this market yesterday, but sales of any consequence—more than one or two thousand pieces—were infrequent, if not altogether missing, so far as local buyers were concerned. On the other hand, out-of-town bag manufacturers, converters, and jobbers were reported to be buying heavy sheetings and other coarse constructions as well. The local call was mostly for printcloths, practically all the staple constructions being asked about during the day. Both first and second hand goods were involved in the business that was done, but, as said before, there could have been more of it. Prices continued firm at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s...11¼c | 38½-inch, 64-60s..*8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...10¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..*8½c
39-inch, 68-72s...9¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..*7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...6¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..*7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..8¾c | 27-inch, 64-60s...5¾c
*Asked.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; P. R. Tobin, ready-to-wear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, general mdse.; Continental.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Miss M. Swearer, Miss E. Garland, embroideries; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroideries; J. West, china, glass; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; C. M. Langfeld, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; A. A. Hall, glassware; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. L. Schrans, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.; Netherland.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, women's neckwear, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scotes, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's goods; W. N. London, leather goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, veilings, neckwear, trimmings; 404 4th Av.; Imperial.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Nelson, graduation dresses; Miss O'Rourke, veilings, neckwear; Mr. Michaels, leather goods; Mr. Cooper, general buyer, basement; 116 W. 32d.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte Mfg. Co.; W. H. Dula, woolens; St. Andrew.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. Kosakoff, ladies' neckwear, veilings; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—A. Smith & Co.; J. A. Ryan, carpets; Grand.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Gill, millinery; Mrs. Frazier, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; A. N. Hall, clothing, 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. P. Coler, wholesale notions, buttons; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Stanley & MacGibbons Co.; L. D. Sacks, women's, misses', juniors' coats, suits, dresses, silk, cotton waists, petticoats, house dresses, kimonos; 55 W. 17th.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss L. Healy, women's gloves; J. E. Hill, ribbons; H. C. Carson, women's coats; 116 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. W. Peters, men's, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Co.; H. S. Livingston, cloaks, woolens; Sherman Square.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Irwin's; Miss L. Rapport, waists; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, silks, cotton dresses; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; M. Charters, suits, skirts; St. Andrew.

CUMBERLAND—Cumberland D. G. Co.; J. S. McCauley, notions; 395 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss K. Swinger, waists; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—F. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkume, laces, ribbons, embroideries; L. Brownhill, cloaks, suits, basement; 354 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick, HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; J

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance on Another Peace Story—No Railroad Dividend Increases.

The stock market was given two interesting suggestions yesterday which led to a great deal of discussion, and to a moderate increase in the amount of trading. The session opened with the promise of repeating Monday's dull performances, with prices showing a little better tendency. Before noon the railroad list was given a setback on the intimation from the Interstate Commerce Commission that the carriers applying for a rate increase should not raise their dividend disbursements during the period of the war. In the afternoon quotations, after dropping away, began to reflect a better public attitude toward the market, and particularly that part of it housing what traders call the peace stocks.

It was at first reported that the railroad Commissioners had come out flatly with a declaration that the carriers should not raise their disbursements to stockholders. The commission's attitude was not so positive as that, but it amounted to about the same thing. With a view to learning what the carriers would do with higher revenues, if they are granted the rate increase they are asking for, the companies have been requested to state the extent to which they are willing to limit the rate of dividend to be paid during the continuance of the war. It is hardly to be expected that the commission would look kindly upon an application from a road which considered that it needed increased rates in order to pay its stockholders more liberally. On the other hand, the commission's request indicates that it is clearing away the non-essentials in order to get down to the necessities of the railroad situation, and the opinion prevails in railroad circles that this means the granting of substantially all that has been asked.

The Berliner Tageblatt's announcement that the German Chancellor will make another peace offer in an address to the Reichstag on Thursday was received with more interest than the report to a similar effect which came out through a neutral paper last week. It is not believed that the time is ready for an offer acceptable to the Allies, but conditions are more favorable by far than they were when the Chancellor's former proposals were published. The partial lifting of the censorship in London has revealed a situation much less one sided than most people had pictured. The British and French Commissioners now in this country have not minimized the effectiveness of the submarine war, and it appears that Berlin is in a better trading position to discuss peace terms. However, it is not thought in well informed financial circles that anything definite will follow directly upon the Chancellor's revised offer. Some of the stocks which are considered in line for better earnings when war ends, notably those of the shipping companies, advanced rather easily on the new peace outlook.

BALK AT SMELTERS' OFFER.

Owners of Large Block of Securities Stand Out for Better Times.

Some of the large holders of American Smelters Securities Company's 6 per cent. Series A cumulative preferred stock are not disposed to accept the offer which has been made to all shareholders by the American Smelting and Refining Company looking to the retirement of the Securities A stock. It was learned yesterday that owners of several thousand shares were standing out for an exchange on better terms than those which have been offered.

In the process of wiping out the American Smelters Securities Company holders of the preferred B stock received an offer in exchange for their shares of a like amount in 6 per cent. bonds issued by the Smelting and Refining Company, which guarantees the interest, and it has been announced that control of the Smelting stock has been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the terms offered. There was $30,000,000 of the preferred B stock outstanding, and $16,649,000 of the preferred A.

It is now proposed by the Guggenheims to exchange more of the Smelting Company's 5 per cent. bonds for the preferred A stock, dollar for dollar, with a premium of $7.50 a share. It is held by some of the holders of the A stock that the cash payment of $7.50 a share does not compensate them for surrendering a 6 per cent. stock for a 5 per cent. bond. They argue that on the basis of the relative value of the preferred A and B stock, the former is entitled to 20 per cent. more in exchange, due to the difference in dividend yield.

New Trust Company Opens Doors.

The newly organized Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company opened for business yesterday morning at 115 Broadway. The officers' desks were decorated with flowers sent by banking friends and former associates of Chellis A. Rushton, the President. At the close of business, it was said that the first day had brought in initial deposits in excess of $2,000,000.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 50 centimes, ex-coupon.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 | Last 3
Low ....2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....3¾@4 | Thirty days....4
Ninety days....4 | Sixty days....4 @4¼
Four months....4¼@4½ | Ninety days....4½
Five months....4½@4¾ | Four months....4¼@4¾
Six months....4¾@4¾ | Five months....4½@4¾
| Six months....4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....3¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days....4¼@4¼
4 to 6 months....4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71½	5.70¼	+.01⅜
Cables	5.70¼	5.70½	5.70¼	+.00⅞

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7655	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.71¼	5.70¼
China—		
Hongkong	57.66	57.75
Peking	90.25	90.37½
Shanghai	85.87½	86.00
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.03½	7.02¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	51.12½	51.25
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.00
51.85 Russia	28.10	28.20
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.10	28.30
Stockholm	29.65	29.80
Christiania	29.10	29.30
19.295 Spain	21.85	22.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.37½
32.44 Rio	25.25	25.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.14	5.13

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days	90 Days
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $697,145,101; balance, $41,841,860; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $—016,255; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,187,459.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375@$4.0875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¾d, off 3-16d; in New York, 74⅝c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 57⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	529,320	622,438	631,411
Year to date	63,278,854	57,327,360	40,539,743

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
69	71	100	Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	70	—1
6	6¼	200	Alaska Juneau	6	6	6	6	— ⅝
93¼	94	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅝
93⅜	94¼	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	94¼	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	46	2,800	Am. Can	45⅞	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
67	68	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68⅝	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
40¼	41¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
13	13½	200	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ½
61	61½	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61½	61½	60¾	61½	
26	27	100	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21⅛	800	Am. Linseed	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅝
57⅛	58	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	57⅜	58	57½	57¾	
68	69	2,200	Am. Locomotive	68½	69¾	68	68	— ½
11¼	11⅝	900	Am. Malting	11	12	11	12	+1
60⅜	61¼	1,800	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	62⅜	61	61	—1
100⅜	100¾	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅜	101½	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
113⅛	114⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114	114	114	144	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100¼	100⅝	100	100¼	— ¼
58½	59½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	59¼	59½	59	59½	+ ½
112½	113¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112¾	112	112¾	+1½
124	124½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	124¼	124¼	124	124	+ ½
102⅛	103	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+1⅜
49¼	50	1,300	Am. Woolen	50½	50⅝	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
31	31½	700	Am. Zinc L. & S	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅞
63	66¼	400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	66	66	66	66	
90⅜	90½	19,200	Anaconda Copper	80	80⅜	79⅜	80⅛	+ ⅝
101½	102	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¼	102⅜	101½	101⅜	
97	98½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	
16½	17	200	At., Birm. & At	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
113¾	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	+2⅞
104¼	104½	10,700	At. Gulf & West I	101⅜	104½	101⅜	104½	+ ⅝
56	56½	5,310	Baldwin Loco	56¼	57½	56¼	56⅞	+ ⅜
	100⅛	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
75⅜	76	700	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	76⅝	76	76	
70⅝	71¼	400	Baltimore & O. pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+1⅛
		1	Bank of Commerce	178	178	178	178	
110	111	400	Barrett Co	111	111	110½	110½	
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
124½	125	15,300	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	125⅛	126¾	124¾	124¾	— ⅛
63½	64⅝	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	63⅞	63⅞	63½	63½	—1
68½	70	100	Brown Shoe	68	68	68	68	+1
98	99¼	1,100	Burns Brothers	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	+ ¼
43	44	400	Butte & Superior	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅝
20¾	21	200	California Petrol	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
160	161	1,200	Canadian Pacific	161	161	159⅝	160	— ½
86¾	87	6,600	Central Leather Co	87⅜	88	86¾	86¾	— ½
118	120	35	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	120	120	118	118	
59½	60	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59½	60	+ ¼
35¼	35½	400	C. & E.I.of.Eq.tr.r	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
11½	11⅞	300	Chi. Great Western	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
80	80½	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81½	81½	79¾	80¼	— ½
116	117	125	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	116	116	116	116	—1
113	113⅝	600	Chi. & Northwest	113½	113⅝	113¼	113⅜	— ⅝
45⅛	45½	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs of 2d pd.	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	— ¾
35¼	35½	400	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¾
80	81	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
67⅝	68	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	68	68	68	68	
22¼	22⅜	700	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅜
54⅛	54⅞	1,200	Chino Copper	55	55⅞	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅝
49	49⅜	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	49	49¾	48½	48½	+ ½
25½	26	100	Col. & Southern	26	26	26	26	—1
42⅛	43	300	Columbia Gas & El	43	43	43	43	+ ½
113¼	113⅝	800	Consolidated Gas	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113¼	—1⅜
25⅛	25¼	4,100	Corn Products Ref	25⅛	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ¼
100¼	101	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101	101	100¾	100⅜	— ¼
62⅞	63¼	13,700	Crucible Steel	63¼	64¾	62⅞	63	+ ⅝
107½	110	10	Crucible Steel pf	110	110	110	110	
45½	45⅞	6,550	Cuba Cane Sugar	45¼	45⅜	44¼	44½	— ½
118½	119½	5,800	Delaware & Hud	122	122	118	118⅝	—2⅝
125	126	30	Detroit Edison Co	125	125	125	125	
135	137	600	Distillers' Secur	147⅛	147⅛	137⅝	137⅝	— ⅝
27	27	2,500	Erie	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
41¼	41½	200	Erie 1st pf	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
32	33	200	Gaston W. & W.x d	33	33	32½	32½	
240	260	100	General Chemical	220	220	220	220	—3
6,200	108¼	6,200	Gen. Mot. Corp. cfs	100½	109¾	107	108¾	
90	91½	300	Gen. M.pf.temp.cfs	92	92	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅝
52	52½	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅝
82¼	83	700	Granby Consol	82	83	82	82½	+ ½
109½	110	500	Great Northern pf	109⅝	109⅞	109¼	109½	+ ⅛
33	33¼	1,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
125	126½	400	Gulf States Steel	126	126	124	124	
70	71¾	100	Hartman Corp	71½	71½	71½	71½	
103½	104½	400	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	
56¾	57	6,700	Inspiration Copper	57⅛	57⅝	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
10⅛	10¼	400	Interboro Consol	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
56	56⅜	700	Interboro Con. pf	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
20	21	100	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	— ⅞
52	52½	800	Int. Agricultural pf	50½	52¼	50½	52½	+2¼
114	115	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅞
113¾	114⅞	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	
80¾	81	600	Int. Harvester Corp	80	80½	80	80½	+3
20⅜	20½	19,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅜	29½	27⅜	29½	+1⅞
82⅞	83	38,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	79½	83	79½	82⅞	+3½
41⅞	42⅛	3,900	Int. Nickel	42	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
38½	39	400	Int. Paper	39	39	39	39	
96	96½	500	Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep	96½	96⅛	96	96	—1
21¾	22⅛	100	Kansas City South	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅜	— ¾
21½	22½	15	Do., odd lot	21½	21½	21½	21½	
52½	53	100	Kelly Springfield	53	53	53	53	+1
45⅜	46⅜	24,700	Kennecott Copper	45⅜	47⅜	45⅜	46¾	+1½
85	85⅞	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	85	86	84⅛	84½	+ ½
19	19½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
63	63½	3,100	Lehigh Valley	63½	63⅝	62	63	—1
41¼	42	100	Long Isl. cfs.of dep	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—3
17¼	19	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	18	18	—3
130	131½	400	Louis. & Nash	131	131¼	130½	130½	—1
48½	49¼	900	Maxwell Motors	50½	50⅝	49	49	+ ¼
59	60	100	May Dept. Stores	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
91½	92	13,900	Mexican Petroleum	92½	93⅜	91½	91⅝	—1⅛
40½	40⅝	1,100	Miami Copper	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40½	— ⅛
58½	58⅝	1,300	Midvale Steel	58½	58⅝	58¼	58½	+ ½
108	108	100	M. K. P. & S. S. M.	107	107	107	107	—3
124	127	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	126	126	126	126	+5⅜
6½	7	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
10½	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	—1
6	10	150	Missouri Pacific	6	6	6	6	—3½
7⅛	7½	1,900	Mo. Pacific t r	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
27⅛	27½	1,500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
56	57	600	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57⅛	57⅜	57	57	— ½
105	106	400	National Biscuit Co	106	106	105	105	—4½
118	118½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	119	119	119	119	—3
31½	32	100	Nat. Enam. & St	32	32	32	32	
23⅜	24¼	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	24¼	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
93⅝	94	600	N. Y. Central	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	40¼	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¼
127	129	1,000	Norfolk & Western	128	128	126	126	—1
66	68	100	North American	66	66	66	66	
102⅜	103¼	810	Northern Pacific	103⅛	103⅛	102⅜	102⅞	— ⅛
134	135	4,300	Ohio Cities Gas	136½	136⅝	133½	134⅞	—1
6	6¼	100	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
90	92	400	Owens Bottle Mach	91½	91½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
22	22¼	600	Pacific Mail	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
91	93	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	92	92	92	92	+1¾
52¼	52½	1,800	Penn. R. R. & d	52¼	52½	52¼	52⅜	
81	82	100	People's G., Chi.,x d	82	82	82	82	
46	46¼	12,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	46½	46⅝	46	46	— ½
25⅝	25⅞	3,100	Pitts. & West Va	26	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
64	64½	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64½	64½	64	64	— ¼
74⅜	75½	300	Pressed Steel Car	75⅝	75⅝	74½	74½	— ½
1½	2¼	100	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	
96	98	200	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97	97	97	— ½
29⅝	29¾	4,200	Ray Con. Copper	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	
94⅞	95¼	13,300	Reading	96	96⅞	94⅜	95	— ⅜
80¼	81⅜	3,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	81⅝	82	81⅜	81⅜	+ ⅛
82⅜	83¼	300	Royal Dutch t r	82¼	82¼	82	82¼	+ ⅛
18½	19	200	St. Louis & San F	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
14	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
175	180	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	176	176	176	
125		100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126	126	126	126	+ ½
25¼	25⅜	100	Shattuck-Arizona	25¼	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
54⅛	54½	1,000	Sinclair O. & R. x d	54⅞	55¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
49½	50	500	Sloss-S. S. & I	50⅛	50⅜	50	50	+ ¼
94½	95	200	Southern Pacific	95	95	94½	94½	+ ⅛
175	190	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	187	187	187	187	+2
		100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	112	112	112	112	
27⅞	28¼	5,200	Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	58	500	Southern Ry. pf	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58	— ¾
89⅜	89½	9,400	Studebaker Co	88¼	89⅞	88⅛	89⅜	+1⅜
16½	16⅞	1,000	Tenn. C. & C	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
212½	213	2,700	Texas Co	212½	214	211¾	211¾	— ¼
26	27	2,900	Third Avenue	26	26	26	27	
52⅞	53⅜	1,900	Tobacco Products	52⅜	53⅛	52¼	53	+ ⅝
	50½	800	Tobacco Prod. pf	50½	52¼	50½	52½	+2¼
	99⅞	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
	11⅜	300	Union Bag & Paper	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
8,400	137	137	Union Pacific	137¼	137½	136½	137	
600	79⅜	600	Union Pacific pf	79⅜	79¾	79¾	79¾	
200	43	43	United Alloy Steel	43	43	43	43	+ ⅜
1,200	99¼	1,200	United Cigar Stores	98½	99¾	98¼	99⅜	+ ⅞
300	137	300	United Fruit	135	136	135	136	+2
42,600	115¼	42,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	117¼	118¼	114⅜	115	—2
300	13	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	11⅝	13	11⅝	13	+1
300	58	300	U. S. Rubber	57½	57¾	57½	57½	+ ¼
400	57	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
111,400	116⅞	111,400	U. S. Steel	118¾	117⅝	116⅝	116⅞	+ ⅛
1,400	118⅜	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	+2
9,800	116	9,800	Utah Copper	116	117	115¾	115¾	— ⅞
1,000	43½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	43½	44¼	43½	43½	+ ¼
100	110	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
34	110	34	Do., odd lot	108½	108½	108½	108¼	
1,100	12	1,100	Wabash	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	49	1,100	Wabash pf. A	48⅞	49	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
1,400	25¼	1,400	Wabash pf. B	25	25	24¾	24¾	
800	21⅝	800	Western Maryland	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
300	13½	300	Western Pacific	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
900	40	100	Western Pac. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
300	95¾	300	Western Union Tel	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95½	— ⅛
1,800	49¼	1,800	Westingh. E. & M	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
2,500	16¾	2,500	Wheeling & L. E	16¼	16⅞	16	16½	+ ⅛
100	36¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
200	47	200	White Motors	47	47	47	47	
900	75½	900	Wilson & Co	76	76	75¼	75¼	— ¾
1,600	30⅜	1,600	Willys-Overland	31½	31½	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
200	51¼	200	Wisconsin Central	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
100	132½	133	Wool.(F.W.)Co.x d	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	+ ¼
100	126½	100	Woolworth pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ⅝

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, April 30, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance April 21		$25,221,077.10
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,175,300.12	
Miscellaneous	32,519.23	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$10,000,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	1,500,000.00	
Assessment bonds	5,000,000.00	
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00	
	20,000,000.00	
		21,207,819.35
		$46,428,896.45
Payments—		
General administration	$4,786,695.58	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	5,500,000.00	
Interest on city debt	35,088.61	
Annual installments	6,000,000.00	
		16,321,784.19
Balance April 30		$30,107,112.26

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested April 21		$4,858,252.96
Receipts		6,207,376.48
		$11,065,629.44
Payments		10,000,000.00
Balance uninvested April 30		1,065,629.44
Aggregate balances April 30		$31,172,741.70

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	73.90	73.22	73.56	— .31
25 industrials	90.05	88.95	89.22	+ .11
50 stocks	82.02	81.13	81.39	— .10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 1	82.02	81.13	81.39	— .10
April 30	81.62	80.99	81.49	+ .24
April 28	81.67	81.01	81.25	— .30
April 27	82.18	81.34	81.55	— .22
April 26	82.44	81.31	81.77	+ .31
April 25	81.57	80.34	81.46	+1.13
April 24	80.48	79.67	79.73	— .29

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		—Last.	
May						
*1917	82.02	May 1	81.13	May 1	81.39	
1916	89.16	May 25	82.39	May 5	87.94	
1915	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.06	
1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17	
1913	71.25	May 28

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GOVERNMENT BUYING SPEEDS UP BUSINESS

Pierre Jay, Head of Federal Reserve Board Here, Discusses Effect of War.

FINDS CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT

Banks and Bankers Keenly Interested in Prospective Sale of United States Bonds and Notes.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly review of business conditions, issued yesterday, says that the outstanding developments resulting from America's entry into the war have been the very keen interest on the part of banks and bankers (particularly those in New York City) in the prospective sale of Government bonds and Treasury notes, determined efforts throughout the entire district to increase the food supply, and a speeding up of many branches of industry as a result of Government buying.

In lines which are not directly affected by war preparations, he says, conditions do not appear to have been greatly altered, although in some quarters a feeling of conservatism is in evidence. Government purchases, which have received precedence over all others, have been at prices much below those paid by other buyers, the action of copper producers in contracting to deliver copper below the market price having been followed by steel companies and food jobbers.

"Particular attention," Mr. Jay says, "is being directed to the production of an increased food supply, as the relatively small stocks of foodstuffs which are reported from various sources and the unsatisfactory condition of the Winter wheat crop make prompt and vigorous measures along this line essential. In New York State plans fostered by State and city officials are going forward to organize corps of farm cadets to asisst in planting and to have city employes spend their vacations doing farmwork. The development of home gardens is also receiving attention.

"Prices continue to rise. Dun's Index number for wholesale commodity prices for April 1 is $190,012, which represents a net gain of 2 per cent. over March, and contrasts with $145,690 on April 1, 1916. The increase since the beginning of the war has been 57 per cent. The Annalist index number for the cost of living for the third week in April was 270, as against 240 a month previous, and 155 two years ago.

"From every side come reports of scarcity of labor and of increased wages. Wages paid to workers in New York State industries in March were 5 per cent. greater than those paid in February, the number of employes having increased but 1 per cent. while, as compared with March of a year ago, there was an increase of 9 per cent. in number of employes and 23 per cent. in the aggregate of wages. Similar comparison with March two years ago shows increases of 30 and 62 per cent., respectively.

"Railroad gross earnings show an increase of about 10 per cent. over those of a year ago, but increased expenses threaten serious impairment of net earnings."

Discussing conditions in various lines of industry, Mr. Jay says:

"Substaial improvement in manufacturing conditions in the iron and steel industry have come at an opportune time, and the advent of war finds the industry thoroughly prepared. Better transportation facilities and a more normal supply of coke have resulted in a considerable increase in pig iron production. The total in March amounted to 3,250,757 tons, an increase of 605,510 tons over the previous month's output.

"Coal production and deliveries have improved somewhat, but increased demands are expected during the coming year with little prospect of larger output. Manufacturers of machinery report a volume of business in excess of that of a year ago and at satisfactory prices. The machine tool trade is very active.

"In the rubber trade the demand for footwear and tires has been very large, and the volume of business in the mechanical rubber goods is from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. over that of last year.

"Textile and clothing industries report business as steady and in some cases increasing in value of transactions. In the dry goods trade the appeal for economy in dress is having an increasing influence on retail sales. Stocks on hand are low.

"Dealings in hides are active at increasing prices. Orders from retailers for footwear are slow, retailers reporting quiet trade due to efforts toward economy."

Mr. Jay reports that there has been a continued demand for large quantities of paper currency in the district and that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had increased its circulation by $34,500,000 between March 21 and April 20, against which a similar amount of gold had been lodged with the Federal Reserve Agent.

Gets Panama Oil Concession.

The Sinclair Gulf Corporation announced yesterday that it had obtained from the Republic of Panama a concession to explore about 10,000,000 acres in that country, with the exclusive right to select 2,000 square miles from the tract for petroleum development. Recently the Sinclair Gulf Corporation received a concession from the Costa Rican Government, and geological surveys are being made there under the direction of Donald F. McDonald, who served the United States Government as chief geologist under Major Gen. Goethals in the Panama Canal work. He will also direct the survey in Panama.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The offices of the New York State Bankers Association have been moved from 5 Nassau Street to 128 Broadway. Edward J. Gallien assumed his duties as Secretary yesterday, succeeding William J. Henry, resigned.

George F. Tyler has become a special partner in the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler and Harry E. Marlor has been admitted to full partnership.

A new Stock Exchange firm under the name of Noel, Berman & Langley has been formed, with offices at 60 Broadway.

W. B. Jackson, who for the last five years has been in charge of the Public Utility Department of The Wall Street Journal, has associated himself with Claude Meeker, 71 Broadway, in business in public utility and other securities.

The Guaranty Trust Company will receive for exchange into definitive notes the now outstanding temporary two-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the Bethlehem Steel Company, due Feb. 15, 1919. The new notes will be issued in coupon form only.

The Franklin Trust Company is exchanging temporary receipts for definitive 6 per cent. coupon convertible debenture bonds of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

George T. Hand has been appointed chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. E. B. Ashby has been appointed consulting engineer.

The Kalbfleisch Corporation has taken over the assets and business of the Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company, the Erie Chemical Works, and the Kaloid Company.

The Franklin Trust Company is making payment of 3 per cent. in liquidation of voting trust certificates calling for first preferred stock of the Simpson Crawford Corporation. This represents the fourth payment, the total aggregating 56 per cent.

The steel steamers Binghamton and Huron, owned by subsidiaries of the United States Steamship Company, have been chartered for a period of one year at $5,000 a month to operate in the coastwise coal trade.

The Hartman Corporation has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share.

At the organization meetings of the Utah and Chino Copper Companies the retiring officers were re-elected.

The City of Newton, Mass., will receive bids for the purchase of $150,000 4 per cent. coupon notes in anticipation of revenue maturing one year from date of issue.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the New York Telephone Company the retiring Directors were re-elected, and at the organization meeting of the board the officers were re-elected.

The State Treasurer of Massachusetts has negotiated a one-five-year serial loan for $500,000 at 3½ per cent. the proceeds of which will be used to pay the extra compensation to State soldiers authorized by the Legislature.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The peace rumors from Europe caused heavy selling in the wheat market yesterday and brought about one of the sharpest reactions experienced since the bull movement started around April 1. Longs sold quite heavily, and, as the demand was limited, prices broke sharply and closed with net losses of 6¾c to 14c. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $2.79¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $2.79, free on board, New York opening of navigation.

RYE.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $2.07, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$2.71	$2.35	$2.57½	$2.71	$1.14¾
July	2.27	2.12¼	2.12¼	2.26¼	1.16½
September	1.89	1.81	1.82¼	1.89	1.15½

CORN.

The corn market developed weakness, despite the reports of unfavorable weather for planting operations, and at the close of the day values were 4¾c to 5¼c net lower. The peace rumors and the break in wheat caused heavy liquidation, and the market was influenced also by talk of reselling on the part of exporters. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.60½, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.50	$1.45	$1.45¼	$1.49⅝	76⅞
July	1.44¼	1.38¼	1.39	1.44¼	76⅞
September	1.36⅝	1.31⅝	1.32½	1.36⅝	76½

OATS.

Flattering reports on the new crop outlook and weakness in the other markets as well as peace rumors exerted a bearish influence on the oats market and resulted in a net decline of 1⅝c to 2½c. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 77 to 77½c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76½ to 77c; No. 4 white, 76 to 76¼c; fancy clipped white, 78⅝ to 80½c; ordinary clipped white, 76½ to 78½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	69½	66⅝	66⅞	68⅜	46¼
July	66	62⅞	63	65¼	43⅝
September	56⅝	54⅞	55¼	56⅝	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision list showed consistent strength throughout the day and all offerings on the break in grain were well taken. Peace talk had some effect, inspiring a good demand from commission houses and there was some buying of lard and ribs by interests supposed to be representing packers. Chicago received 15,000 hogs, with 28,000 expected on Wednesday and the average weight for the week was reported to be 213 pounds. Kansas City had 11,000 hogs, Omaha 14,000, and the West about 100,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	22.15	21.87	22.15	21.87	12.95
July	22.25	22.00	22.25	22.00	12.90
Ribs—					
May	20.77	20.67	20.77	20.60	12.75
July	21.00	20.85	21.00	20.82	12.82
Pork—					
May	38.80	38.30	38.75	38.22	23.85
July	39.17	38.75	39.10	38.70	23.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, with all the active positions selling at new high records. Commission houses were good buyers, and there was also more or less buying credited to the South. Final figures showed net gains of 4 to 9 points. Total sales were 32,900 barrels.

Range of prices	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.00@16.25	16.00
May	16.17	16.10	16.08@16.17	16.05
June	....	....	16.10@16.17	16.05
July	16.19	16.12	16.13@16.15	16.08
August	16.19	16.13	16.14@16.15	16.07
September	16.20	16.13	16.13@16.15	16.08
October	15.88	15.81	15.81@15.85	15.79
November	15.29	15.18	15.25@15.27	15.16
December	15.18	15.10	15.15@15.20	15.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but firmer, with the close showing a net advance of 12 to 15 points. Sales were reported of 17,500 bags. The market opened at an advance of 3 to 4 points on scattered covering. Early fluctuations were somewhat irregular, but the undertone was steady, and there seemed to be some scattered buying on the further advance in Rio exchange on London. Later the market was influenced by peace rumors. The local spot market was dull but firmer at 10¼c for Rio 7s and 10⅝c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.16	8.16	8.16@8.18	8.02
June	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.12
July	8.38	8.27	8.35@8.37	8.22
August	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.30
September	8.51	8.38	8.49@8.51	8.37
October	..	..	8.55@8.57	8.42
November	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.48
December	8.69	8.56	8.68@8.69	8.54
January	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.60
February	..	..	8.80@8.81	8.66
March	8.89	8.84	8.88@8.89	8.73
April	..	..	8.94@8.95	..

SUGAR.

The futures market opened quiet, 7 points off on May, other months unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Trading lagged all the morning, but on reports that 50,000 barrel Cubas had sold at 5¼c, cost and freight basis, or a sleight advance from the previous price, values did better with Wall Street and trade interests covering. The day's business, however, was of small volume, the total amounting to 6,200 tons. Final prices showed net gains of 5 to 10 points.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.33@5.38	5.28
June	..	..	5.44@5.46	5.37
July	5.52	5.45	5.50@5.52	5.44
August	..	..	5.54@5.56	5.48
September	5.60	5.52	5.58@5.59	5.52
October	..	..	5.50@5.52	5.44
November	..	..	5.42@5.44	5.37
December	5.17	5.11	5.15@5.16	5.10
January	4.95	4.95	4.92@4.95	4.82
February	..	..	4.82@4.85	4.72

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, one refiner taking a limited amount of business at 7.50c for fine granulated and one at 8c, while others were still out of the market. Raw sugar firmed up at the close with holders asking 5⅝c, cost and freight for May positions. There was a rumor that during the day afloat Cubas sold at 5¼c, cost and freight. The Federal bought 8,500 bags of Cubas, clearance May 7, at 5¼c, equal to 6.27c duty paid, establishing the spot price at that level. Operators also bought 7,000 bags of Cubas, May clearance, at 5¼c, cost and freight, which was said to have practically cleared the market of all offerings at that level. There was a moderate buying interest at 5¼c, cost and freight, from both refiners and operators at the close. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.27c; molasses, 5.38c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,611 packages. Trade dropped, and there was so little business that the market had no support, and prices fell to about the figures current on Saturday. There was a weak feeling on most grades of creamery at the close. Renovated in very moderate receipt, and holding up pretty well. Ladies and packing stock have gained a little strength. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 41¼@42c; extras, 92 score, 41c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 39½@40¼c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 37½@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39½c; creamery, held, common to choice, 36@40c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@41c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 33@37c; renovated, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 31@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31@31½c; lower grades, 30@30¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades, 28½@29½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 29,025 cases. The market is generally quiet and the tone unsettled and irregular. Regular distributing demands are only moderate; there is little speculative buying in storage-packed eggs on this market, and most of the latter are going to storage directly for owners' account, because of the inability to find buyers at prices in proportion to their cost. It would be difficult to find buyers above 35@36c, although occasional lots are taken a little higher. There is a fair call for very high-grade current packings, which are steadier than other grades, but the average offerings of Western current packings are moving slowly, and it required unusually good quality to exceed 33½@34c; a considerable part of the supply from southerly sections ranges from 33c downward. Dirties and checks steady. Nearby white eggs are in liberal supply, and most of them are selling in bunches of mixed marks for storage purposes at a range of 35@36½c; it requires closely selected lots of fancy large henneries to reach top quotation, and some receivers report no business at that price. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 37c; storage packed, firsts, 35@36½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds and lower grades, 31@33c; dirties, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30½@31½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@31½c; undergrades, 29½@30½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 36½@37c; ordinary to good, 33¼@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@36½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34½@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@35¼c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 39@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@38c; goose eggs, 60@75c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$20,911,835	$178,603,898
Ord. internal rev.	40,358,672	342,673,171
Income tax	24,814,125	56,849,856
Miscellaneous	7,293,419	57,383,142
Total receipts	$93,257,553	$635,510,070
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburs.	11,657,955	.....
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	.....	157,718,196
Excess of total receipts over total disburs.	65,744,878	.....
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	.....	81,774,273
Expenditures	$1,659,598	793,225,266

COTTON RISES AGAIN

Demand More Active on Rumors of Peace Movement—Net Gain 14 to 32 Points.

The cotton market opened yesterday at an advance of 8 to 22 points in response to higher Liverpool cables, but prices soon turned easier under liquidation and local pressure. There was Southern selling of both old and new crop months, and it was supposed that some of the Southern spot people were hedging cotton held in the interior pending the development of another spurt in the spot demand. July sold off to a net loss of 15 points, and the new crop worked a point or two under Monday's closing figures, but prices then steadied on covering. The demand became more active following rumors that Germany would start another peace movement, with July and later deliveries selling 20 to 36 points net higher in the late trading. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 14 to 32 points.

Temperatures were a little low in some sections of the South, but it seemed to be the general impression that conditions otherwise were favorable, and that the weekly report of the Weather Bureau today would indicate good progress. The situation in this respect was again offset in some measure by reiterated talk of reduced acreage. A private report based upon a canvass of Southern correspondents was published during the morning, indicating a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in acreage and one of the poorest crop prospects for several years at this season. Another report said there would be a small increase in acreage in Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. The appearance of scattered Southern selling orders around the ring was attributed to the more favorable view of weather conditions, but the selling from that source was hardly active enough to suggest any general weakness.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

May	20.35	20.40	20.08	20.31@20.33	20.17
June	....	....	....	20.24 bid	20.07
July	20.15	20.26	19.85	20.19@20.20	20.00
Aug.	....	....	....	20.01@20.05	19.82
Sept.	19.50	19.64	19.50	19.64@19.66	19.35
Oct.	19.40	19.57	19.20	19.50@19.51	19.21
Nov.	....	....	....	19.52@19.54	19.24
Dec.	19.40	19.60	19.24	19.58@19.58	19.26
Jan.	19.41	19.63	19.27	19.58@19.59	19.29
March	19.64	19.76	19.47	19.73@19.75	19.41

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher at 20.70c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20c.; New Orleans, 19.69c; Savannah, 20¼c.; Augusta, 20.18c; Memphis, 20c.; Houston, 20c.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 8,000 bales. Imports, 5,000, none American. Middling upland, 12.96d. Futures opened steady, 4 to 5 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 18 to 20 points. May-June, 12.56d.; July-August, 12.41d.; October-November, 11.91d.; January-February, 11.77d.; March-April, 11.71d.

Manchester.—Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths dull.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,801	14,418	22,688
Exports	8,941	12,739	11,537
Port stocks	1,036,460	1,096,590	1,226,184
Interior receipts	9,450	10,865	7,209
Interior shipm'ts	15,585	14,575	23,212
N. Y. arrivals	1,990	....	....
New York stocks	54,168	55,516	168,455

Exports for the day were 6,947 bales, making 4,639,139 so far this season.

BUSINESS UNHURT BY WAR.

Failures in April Lowest Since June, 1912, According to Dun.

Entrance of the United States into the war has brought no reflection in the failure of business firms. On the contrary the extent of mortality among corporations and partnerships in April was less than in any month since June, 1912, according to Dun's records, and since July, 1913, as Bradstreet's has it. This is in respect to number. The volume of liabilities, according to Dun's records, was smaller than in any month since last October, and Bradstreet's make the total less than any month has brought since November last.

Compared with March this year there are 4 per cent. fewer failures, according to Bradstreet's, and the decrease from April a year ago is 13 per cent., while compared with April, 1915, the decrease is 34 per cent. Liabilities are 2.7 per cent. below those of March, 14 per cent. below those of April a year ago, and only one-third those of April, 1915.

The failures, assets and liabilities during the first four months of this year and last and those in the four months' periods of each year since 1908 compare as follows:

1917.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	1,553	$14,702,207	$24,342,509
February	1,126	5,390,711	12,186,528
March	1,147	5,465,630	11,518,610
First quarter	3,831	$25,558,608	$48,047,644
April	1,097	5,397,272	11,223,362
Four months	4,928	$30,955,880	$59,271,006
1916.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	1,799	$8,284,134	$17,340,533
February	1,608	9,386,188	18,068,223
March	1,637	8,032,023	17,958,205
First quarter	5,044	$25,702,345	$53,366,961
April	1,267	6,794,057	13,107,508
Four months	6,311	$32,496,402	$66,474,469

Excluding banks and other fiduciary suspensions, defaults in the United States, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered only 1,069, or 13 per cent less than in March, and involved $12,587,213, a 28 per cent. reduction in the latter. The comparison with a year ago, when there were 1,399 insolvencies for $18,882,637, is even more favorable, and as contrasted with the high point for the period—April, 1915—the numerical decrease is 48 per cent. and the contraction in amount over 70 per cent. Not in nearly a decade, in fact, has the number of April failures been so limited, while the liabilities are the lightest for the month since 1907.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.80	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.95	4.35
Chi. & Northwest	1917-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.75	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.10	4.80
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.65	4.45
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.25	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.70	4.45
Michigan Cent.	1917-'30	5	4.70	4.40
Mo., K. & Texas.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	4.88	4.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.65	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.62	4.38
S. L. S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'28	5	5.10	4.75
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.75	4.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.70	Iron Blos.	.90	1⅛
Am Oil	.34	.36	Iron Cap.	13⅝	14½
Begole	.50	.60	Do pf.	13½	14½
Bay S G	.07	.09	Jerome V.	1⅛	1¼
Bing Min.	10¼	10⅝	La Rose	.50	.55
Bost Ely	.65	.70	Mex Met	.28	.30
Bost & M.	.61	.62	Majestic	.45	.48
Bost & Ar.	1⅝	2	Mojave T.	.45	.50
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	New Doug.	1⅜	2
Butte & L.	.24	.26	N L & Z.	.50	.52
Butte & D.	.36	.50	New Balt.	1⅜	1⅝
Cal Corb.	1½	2	N Cornelia	16½	17
Calaveras	.4	4½	N U Mine	.15	.50
Champ C.	.07	.08	Nixon	.25	.30
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅞	Oneco	.50	.70
Cons Ariz.	2⅛	2⅜	Onondaga	.50	.60
Cons Cop.	4¼	4⅛	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Cortez	.15	.30	Pion C M.	1⅞	2
Crown Res.	.33	.33	Ray Herc.	3⅝	4
E & B B.	2⅛	2¼	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.25	.35	†S W M.	2⅛	2⅜
Fortuna	.12	.14	†S W M.	2⅛	2⅜
Gold Lake	.05	.06	Truro	1¼	1½
Homa Oil	1⅜	1½	U V Ext.	36¼	37
Houghton	.90	1	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2
Humboldt	.90	1			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Perd.	Payable.	Hold of Record.
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Q	June 1	May 15
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	SA	June 1	May 15
Cresson Con. M. & M.	10c	C	May 10	Apr. 30
Cripple Creek Cent.	1½	Q	June 1	May 15
Cripple Creek Cent. pf	1	Q	June 1	May 15
Hartman Corporat'n.	1¼	Q	June 1	May 15
Int. Harv. (N. J.) pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 11
Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 11
Mobile Electric pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Studebaker	2½	Q	June 1	May 19
Studebaker pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 19

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Coupon bonds with privilege of registration

$32,000	April, 1919,	@ 100.10	$33,000	April, 1924,	@ 100.30	$33,000	April, 1929,	@ 100.47
33,000	" 1920,	@ 100.14	33,000	" 1925,	@ 100.34	33,000	" 1930,	@ 100.50
33,000	" 1921,	@ 100.18	33,000	" 1926,	@ 100.37	33,000	" 1931,	@ 100.53
33,000	" 1922,	@ 100.22	33,000	" 1927,	@ 100.40	33,000	" 1932,	@ 100.55
33,000	" 1923,	@ 100.26	33,000	" 1928,	@ 100.44			

*

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 American Thermos Bottle
50 American Piano Pfd.
25 Broadway Trust Stock
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 East. Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
50 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
200 Standard Shipbuilding
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

15 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Axe & Tool
25 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Great Northern Paper
25 Galena Signal Oil Com.
25 German Alliance "Rights"
50 Hannibal Bridge
50 Lincoln Trust Company Stock
100 Mohawk Valley Co.
25 National Fuel Gas
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
500 Richmond Lt. & R. R.
50 U. S. Fire Insurance

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Sales of United States Steel common on the Consolidated Stock Exchange exceeded 41,000 shares. That stock opened at 116⅞, up one-eighth of a point from its closing price on Monday, and, early in the day, rose to 117⅝. It, however, had a setback, subsequently, which carried it to 116⅜, but it closed at its opening price. Softness developed by the railroad shares exerted an unfavorable influence upon the general list in the afternoon, bringing about reactions from earlier high levels.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
70 Am. B. Sug.	94½	94	94½
30 Am. Can.....	46½	46	46
150 Am. H. & L.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
410 Am. Loco...	70⅝	68½	68½
580 Am. S. & R.	101⅝	100½	100⅝
20 Am. St. Fdries	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
2,510 Anac. Cop.	80⅝	80	80⅜
40 A., T. & S. F.	102⅝	102	102
40 A., G. & W. I.	104	102⅜	104
410 Bald. Loco..	57⅜	55¾	55⅝
190 Bald. Loco. pf.	76⅜	75½	75⅜
20 Beth. St'l B.	125¾	125⅜	125⅜
20 B'klyn R. T.	63¼	63¼	63¼
150 Cal. Petrol..	20½	20	20
620 Cent. Leather	88⅛	86¾	87
110 C., M. & St. P.	80	79⅞	79⅞
50 Chile Copper.	23	23	23
20 Chino Copper	55¼	55½	55⅝
180 Col. F. & I.	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
210 Corn Prod.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1,890 Crucible St'l.	64½	62¾	63
190 Cuba Cane Su.	45⅞	45½	45½
200 Del. & Hud.	119⅞	118¼	118¼
320 Erie 1st pf.	37½	36¾	37¼
43 Do 1st pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
30 Gen. Motors.	109⅛	108¼	108¼
10 Goodrich Co.	52¾	52¾	52¾
90 Inspir. Cop..	57⅛	57¼	57¼
610 Int. Mer. M.	29¾	29¼	29¼
5,210 Do pf....	83	79¾	82⅝
60 Int. Nickel..	43¼	42¼	42¼
10 Kan. Cy. So.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
960 Kenne. Cop.	47¾	45½	46⅜
30 Lack. Steel..	85¼	85½	85⅝
300 Lehigh Val..	64	62¼	62¼
20 Max. Motor.	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,340 Max. Petrol.	93⅜	91⅝	91⅝
140 Miami Cop..	40¾	40½	40½
10 Nat. E. & S.	32	32	32
140 Nev. Cons...	24¼	24	24
20 N. Y. Cent...	94	93⅜	93⅜
10 N. Y., N. H. & H.....	40¼	40¼	40¼
60 Ont. Mining..	6¼	6	6
120 Ohio C. Gas.	134½	134¼	134½
10 Pit. Coal tr..	46½	46½	46½
450 Ray Copper..	30	29⅝	29⅞
1,430 Reading....	96⅝	94½	94⅞
200 Rep. I. & S..	82	81	81
90 So. Railway..	28⅜	27⅞	28
50 Do pf....	58½	58½	58⅜
840 Studebaker..	89⅝	87½	89⅛
960 Union Pac..	137½	136⅛	136⅝
3,210 U. S. Steel	117⅜	116⅛	117⅛
41,320 U. S. Steel.	117⅝	116⅜	116⅞
1,780 Utah Cop....	117	115⅞	116⅛
100 Va.-Car. Ch..	43⅜	42¼	43¼
60 Westing. El..	49⅜	48⅝	48⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,000 Atlanta....	.12	.12	.12
200 Iron Blos....	.90	.90	.90
300 Jumbo Ex..	.41	.41	.41
800 Mexican...	.35	.35	.35
500 Midway....	.14	.14	.14
1,700 Res. Eula	.29	.28½	.28½
350 SierraNev.	.31	.30	.30
100 Ton. Ext.	3.20	3.20	3.20

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500 ‡Aetna Exp.	3¼	2⅞	3
5,000 ‡Do. c. of d.	2¾	2½	2⅝
400 Am. S. Co...	38	37¾	38
100 C. N. G. Cp.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,400 Car. Steel...	11⅝	11⅝	11¼
600 Dom. Motor.	103	102	103
250 Curtiss Aero.	*24	21	22
25 East. Steel..	114	114	114
700 ‡Elite P. S..	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Emerson Th.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
200 Ev. Arm. Inc.	22¾	22½	22¾
250 ‡Hall Signal.	5¼	*5	5¼
110 Holly S. Cp.	46	45	46
200 Int. Motor..	11¼	11¼	11¼
900 ‡Int. Cp., w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100 ‡Do pf., w. i.	1	1	1
300 Key. T. & R.	16¼	16¼	16¼
100 Lima Loco..	53	53	53
100 Marconi of A	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500 ‡Maxim Mun	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
800 ‡Nat. Acme..	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛
800 ‡Nat. Cond't.	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100 N. Y. Trans.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2,000 N. A. P. & P	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,900 ‡Prud. Pict..	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
550 Mide. Ref..	138	136	137
1,600 ‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1	1	1
10,000 ‡Okla. Oil.	9	8½	9
1,900 ‡Okla. Oilpf.	72	72	72
3,500 Okl. P. & R.	10¼	9⅞	10
2,100 ‡Omar O. & G.	42	40	42
1,500 Osage-Hi. Oil	9	8⅝	8⅝
800 Penn. Gasol.	⅛	⅞	⅛
13,500 ‡Rice Ranch.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000 ‡Sap. O. & R.	10	9⅞	10
6,500 Seq. O. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
700 Sinel. Gulf..	34	32	32½
3,000 ‡Unit. Wt. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,100 ‡Utah Pot., a prospect.	30	27	28
700 ‡Victor. Oil, new stock.	11½	11¼	11¼
3,000 ‡W. States P.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

300 ‡Mia. M. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,850 ‡Milford Cp.	1¾	1	1
6,800 ‡Mogul M. C.	72	61	67
500 Mohican Cp.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500 Monitor Con.	¾	¾	¾
5,900 ‡Monster Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,300 ‡Moth. Lode	33	32	33
2,800 ‡M. M. & L. pf.	3	2⅝	3
1,200 ‡Nan. Hanks Co., Montana...	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700 ‡Nat. Z. & L.	55	53	54
1,000 ‡Newray M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,800 ‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)..	⅞	⅝	⅝
800 Nicklas Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500 Nip. Min. Co.	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100 ‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,100 ‡Old Em. L.	38	35	38
1,000 Port. Con. C.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
1,400 Prog. M. & M.	⅞	⅝	⅝
2,200 ‡Ray Port..	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500 ‡Red War. M.	1¼	⅞	1⅛
4,000 ‡Rex Con. M.	33	32	33
3,800 ‡Roch. Min..	72	68	70
500 ‡Sac. Val. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000 ‡Saga. M. Co.	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 ‡Sec. Thirty.	9½	9½	9½
500 Seneca Cp.	11	11	11
9,650 Senorita Cp.	2	1⅞	2
1,000 Silv. Kg. Co. Arizona...	⅞	⅞	⅞
400 Stan. Sil.-Ld.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,700 Stewart....	¾	¾	¾
4,500 ‡Success M.	40	39	40
1,200 ‡Tom. B. G.	22	22	22
700 ‡Ton. Belm..	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1,400 Ton. Ext....	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
4,000 ‡Troy-Ariz.	38	36	36
1,400 Un. Con. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
300 United East..	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1,200 ‡Un. Magma	46	43	46
4,500 ‡U. S. Con. M.	8	8	8
400 ‡Un. Ver. Ex.	37	36¼	36½
34,000 ‡Utah N. M.	1½	1¼	1½
4,000 ‡Verde Insp.	71	70	71
1,500 Wh. Caps M. C.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
17,000 ‡Yering. M. C.	30	27	29

BONDS.

$150,000 ‡A. Sm. 5s..	*93¾	93¼	93¼
$3,000 ‡Att. Ch. 5s.	99	96	99
1,000 ‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr nts..	98¼	97¾	98¼
15,000 ‡Cos. O. 8s..	102	101¾	102
11,000 ‡Erie 5s notes ..	98	97¾	97¾
$15,000 ‡Lg. I. deb. new 5s..	84	83¾	84
20,000 ‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s.	84¾	83¾	83¾
10,000 ‡Rus. Gov. 6½s	92¼	92	92½
14,000 ‡So. Ry. 5s notes ..	98	97¾	97¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf.	22	30	22	30
Air Reduction.	73	75	76	76½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	41	50	41	50
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50	51	50	51
Am. Sm. pf.	98	99	98	99
Am. Su. Tob.	22	23	22	23
Do pf.	77	85	77	85
Am. W. Paper	3¼	4	3½	4
Atlantic Steel.	125	140	125	140
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord.	18	19	18	19
Do ord. B.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Charcoal Iron.	7	7½	7	7½
Dd pf.	6	8	6	8
Car. Lt. & P.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Cent. Fdry.	22	26	22	26
Cramp Ship.	88¼	90	88¼	90
Emer. Motor.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Hall Motors.	9	9	7	9
Fisk R. cv. pf.	..	103	..	103
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Hall Sig. pf.	12	14	12	14
Haskell & B.	88½	90	88½	90
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sug. pf.	99½	102	99½	102
Imp Carb. Ch.	⅛	⅜	4	½
Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Cp.	24	26	24	26
Joplin Ore S.	22	24	22	24
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Kresge	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Do pf.	11	11	11	11
Lake T. Boat.	7½	8	7½	8
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8	9	8	9

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
75 St. Oil., Cal.	280	276	276	
175 St. Oil., N. J.	665	658	658	
340 St. Oil, N. Y.	311	302	303	

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.				
100 Alcoken Oil, a prospect.	2¼	2½	2¼	
1,800 ‡AlphaO. & G.	59	59	59	
10 ‡Atl. Petrol..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4,000 ‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
700 ‡Con. M. Oil, a prospect.	68	68	68	
200 ‡Cos. & Co., Oil Ref..	13	13	13	
1,000 ‡Cos. O. & G.	13¼	12¾	12¾	
4,200 ‡Cros. Pet., a prospect.	35	34	35	
800 ‡Elk B. Pet.	10¾	10⅜	10½	
13,500 ‡Elk Basin O. & G., a prospect.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1,100 ‡Esmor. Oil.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1,200 ‡Federal Oil	6½	6½	6½	
300 ‡Houston Oil	20¾	20¼	20¼	
1,200 ‡Int. Petrol.	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
2,700 Kenova Oil, a prospect.	⅜	⅜	⅜	
850 Keys. Cons.	6¼	5⅞	6	
3,800 ‡Merritt Oil	23½	23½	23½	
1,000 Agua. Mines.	15	15	15	
2,400 A.-Br. C. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8,500 A. M. Corp.	1½	1⅜	1½	
2,600 ‡Alas. S. C.	47	45	47	
500 Aris. Cop..	¾	¾	¾	
1,500 ‡Ariz.-C. (a pros.)....	57	56	57	
2,300 ‡Atlanta....	12	11¾	11¾	
2,500 ‡Atlas....	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1,000 ‡Aust. Am..	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2,140 B. L. C. Co.	3¼	3	3¼	
3,500 ‡B. C. (a pr.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3,000 Bos. & Mon.	62	61	62	
600 ‡Brad. C. M.	1	1	1	
1,000 B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs..	9¼	9	9	
100 Bristol-N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6,000 ‡Caledonia	65	63	64	
12,000 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2,000 Canada Cop.	2	2	2	
100 Carl. Min...	6	6	6	
4,500 Candy Cons.	8	8	8	
2,500 ‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4,500 Con. Ariz. S.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
500 ‡Con.-Home..	⅞	⅞	⅞	
700 Cres. C. G.	6¾	6	6¾	
3,375 ‡Emma Con.	*⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
1,200 ‡Gold. Con...	54	52	53	
2,000 ‡Gold. Mer..	6½	6	6½	
2,000 ‡Green. Min.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6,000 ‡Har. Min..	17	17	17	
650 Hecla Min...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
500 I. N. C. (a pros.)....	¾	¾	¾	
500 ‡Iron Blos....	1	1	1	
7,000 J. V. (a pr.)	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	
200 Jer. V. E. (a pros.)....	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2,000 ‡Lin. Butler	71	71	71	
900 J.-K. (a pr.)	½	⅜	½	
1,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	41	40	41	
4,000 La Rose C..	½	⅜	½	
1,500 L. P. Mg.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
1,400 Mag. Cop..	48	46½	48	
520 ‡Magm. Cop.	24	22	24	
2,500 ‡Magn. Cop.	83	82	83	
2,500 ‡Marsh Min.	23	21	22	
5,826 Maryse. G. M.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	
500 Mason Val.	6	6	6	
7,000 Met. Petrol.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
400 Mid-Cont. C. Oil & Ut..	12½	12¼	12½	
2,000 ‡‡Mldw. Oil	78	77	77	
100 ‡‡Mid. Oil pf.	103	101	101	
550 Mide. Ref..	138	136	137	
1,600 ‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1	1	1	
10,000 ‡Okla. Oil.	9	8½	9	
1,900 ‡Okla. Oilpf.	72	72	72	
3,500 Okl. P. & R.	10¼	9⅞	10	
2,100 ‡Omar O. & G.	42	40	42	
1,500 Osage-Hi. Oil	9	8⅝	8⅝	
800 Penn. Gasol.	⅛	⅞	⅛	
13,500 ‡Rice Ranch.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1,000 ‡Sap. O. & R.	10	9⅞	10	
6,500 Seq. O. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
700 Sinel. Gulf..	34	32	32½	
3,000 ‡Unit. Wt. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2,100 ‡Utah Pot., a prospect.	30	27	28	
700 ‡Victor. Oil, new stock.	11½	11¼	11¼	
3,000 ‡W. States P.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

MINING STOCKS.				
300 ‡Mia. M. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2,850 ‡Milford Cp.	1¾	1	1	
6,800 ‡Mogul M. C.	72	61	67	
500 Mohican Cp.	⅜	⅜	⅜	
500 Monitor Con.	¾	¾	¾	
5,900 ‡Monster Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3,300 ‡Moth. Lode	33	32	33	
2,800 ‡M. M. & L. pf.	3	2⅝	3	
1,200 ‡‡Nan. Hanks Co., Montana...	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3,700 ‡Nat. Z. & L.	55	53	54	
1,000 ‡Newray M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3,800 ‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)..	⅞	⅝	⅝	
800 Nicklas Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1,500 Nip. Min. Co.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
100 ‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8,100 ‡‡Old Em. L.	38	35	38	
1,000 Port. Con. C.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
1,400 Prog. M. & M.	⅞	⅝	⅝	
2,200 ‡Ray Port..	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6,500 ‡Red War. M.	1¼	⅞	1⅛	
4,000 ‡Rex Con. M.	33	32	33	
3,800 ‡Roch. Min..	72	68	70	
500 ‡Sac. Val. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3,000 ‡‡Saga. M. Co.	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
50 ‡Sec. Thirty.	9½	9½	9½	
500 Seneca Cp.	11	11	11	
9,650 Senorita Cp.	2	1⅞	2	
1,000 Silv. Kg. Co. Arizona...	⅞	⅞	⅞	
400 Stan. Sil.-Ld.	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2,700 Stewart....	¾	¾	¾	
4,500 ‡Success M.	40	39	40	
1,200 ‡Tom. B. G.	22	22	22	
700 ‡Ton. Belm..	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
1,400 Ton. Ext....	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	
4,000 ‡Troy-Ariz.	38	36	36	
1,400 Un. Con. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
300 United East..	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
1,200 ‡Un. Magma	46	43	46	
4,500 ‡U. S. Con. M.	8	8	8	
400 ‡Un. Ver. Ex.	37	36¼	36½	
34,000 ‡Utah N. M.	1½	1¼	1½	
4,000 ‡‡Verde Insp.	71	70	71	
1,500 Wh. Caps M. C.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
17,000 ‡Yering. M. C.	30	27	29	

BONDS.

$150,000 ‡A. Sm. 5s..	*93¾	93¼	93¼
$3,000 ‡Att. Ch. 5s.	99	96	99
1,000 ‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr nts..	98¼	97¾	98¼
15,000 ‡Cos. O. 8s..	102	101¾	102
11,000 ‡Erie 5s notes ..	98	97¾	97¾
$15,000 ‡Lg. I. deb. new 5s..	84	83¾	84
20,000 ‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s.	84¾	83¾	83¾
10,000 ‡Rus. Gov. 6½s	92¼	92	92½
14,000 ‡So. Ry. 5s notes ..	98	97¾	97¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf.	22	30	22	30
Air Reduction.	73	75	76	76½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	41	50	41	50
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50	51	50	51
Am. Sm. pf.	98	99	98	99
Am. Su. Tob.	22	23	22	23
Do pf.	77	85	77	85
Am. W. Paper	3¼	4	3½	4
Atlantic Steel.	125	140	125	140
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord.	18	19	18	19
Do ord. B.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Charcoal Iron.	7	7½	7	7½
Dd pf.	6	8	6	8
Car. Lt. & P.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Cent. Fdry.	22	26	22	26
Cramp Ship.	88¼	90	88¼	90
Emer. Motor.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Hall Motors.	9	9	7	9
Fisk R. cv. pf.	..	103	..	103
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Hall Sig. pf.	12	14	12	14
Haskell & B.	88½	90	88½	90
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sug. pf.	99½	102	99½	102
Imp Carb. Ch.	⅛	⅜	4	½
Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Cp.	24	26	24	26
Joplin Ore S.	22	24	22	24
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Kresge	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Do pf.	11	11	11	11
Lake T. Boat.	7½	8	7½	8
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8	9	8	9

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Lukens Steel 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
Lukens Steel..	38	41	39	41
Leh. V. C. S..	87	88	85	90
Man. El. Sup.	47	50	47	50
Man. El. S. pf.	96	99	96	99
Marlin-Rockw..	72	76	72	82
Mitchell Mot..	46	52	46	52
Motor Prod..	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
Pierce-Arrow.	41¼	43	41¼	42
Do pf....	100	106	100	105
Poole E. & M.	75	85	75	85
Peer. T. & M.	12	15	12	15
Pyrene Mfg....	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼
Redden M. T.	18½	19½	19½	20
Repub. Truck.	71¼	73	71¼	73
Rep. Trk. pf.	94	96	94	96
S. A. O. Corp.	35	37	35	37
Do pf.	95	96½	95	96½
Spring. Body.	55	65	63	70
Do pf.	100	110	104	112
Standard Mot.	13	13¼	13	13¼
Sup. S. 1st pf.	98	102	100	100½
United Sugar.	36½	36¾	36½	36½
Un. Dyewood	63	65	63	65
World Films..	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf..	44	48	45	50
Zinc Con....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

STOCKS.

Am. Ven. Oil.	23	25	28
C. O. & G. pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜
Crown Oil....	½	¾	½
Pierce Oil....	13	13¼	13
Tide Wat. Oil.	193	196	194

BOND.

Pierce Oil ...	82	84	82

340 St. Oil, N. Y.	311	302	303

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.				
100 Alcoken Oil, a

SERVICE BOARD BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Thompson Measure Provides for Reorganization of Public Utilities Bodies.

FOR "BROAD" COURT REVIEW

$15,000 Commissioner to Control New York's New Subways—Assembly Vote Next.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Should the Assembly concur in the action of the Senate today on a bill introduced by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara and Governor Whitman should approve the measure, the Public Service Commissions, as at present constituted, would go out of existence on June 30. The bill was drafted as a result of the investigation of the commissions by a legislative committee, of which Senator Thompson was the head.

The Thompson bill, besides providing for a general reorganization of the two commissions, contains a provision which would give to the Public Utilities Corporations the so-called "broad" court review for which they have been contending ever since the Public Service Commissions law was written on the statute books in 1907 in the first Administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes. Senator James A. Foley, who represents Tammany Leader Murphy's district in the upper house, offered an amendment eliminating this provision from the Thompson bill. The Foley amendment was defeated by a vote of 29 to 9. The bill then was passed, 30 to 14.

Under the provisions of the Thompson bill the Public Service Commissions would be divided into three divisions. One so-called Hearing Division would be composed of three Commissioners with $15,000 salary, whose sole function would be to conduct hearings and make decisions. There would be two regulatory divisions made up of three Commissioners, with salaries of $12,500 each, one for New York City and another for up-State.

The headquarters of the Hearing Division and the up-State regulatory division would be at the State Capitol, while the activities of public service corporations in New York would be supervised from headquarters in that city.

The provision of the bill that caused the greatest opposition was that for the "broad" court review involving questions of fact as well as of law. Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, construing the present law, the Public Service Commissions were held to have final jurisdiction on questions of fact. The Thompson bill undoes the effect of that decision.

The vote on the bill did not follow party lines. Senator Thompson said after the Senate had passed his bill that the "broad" court review had been written into the public service commissions law of practically every State of the Union, and was eminently fair. He asserted that the enactment of his bill would save the State some $300,000 a year in the cost of maintaining the commissions.

The power at present exercised by the New York City Commission of supervising the construction of new subways is taken away under the Thompson bill after the present work has been completed and turned over to a Rapid Transit Commissioner, with $15,000 salary, to be appointed by the Governor. This provision was assailed as a violation of the home rule principle.

Indict Oleomargarine Makers.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted Frank W. Tillinghast, Leonard L. Barber, and Sam A. Fenner, comprising the Vermont Manufacturing Company, on a charge of selling oleomargarine as pure butter. The defendants pleaded not guilty and were held in $5,000 bail each by Judge Cushman.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FOX MILLINERY SUPPLY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, May 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 677 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Trimmings, Tables, Chairs, Desks, Partitions, Safe, etc. MAX W. AMBERG, Receiver.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MITCHEM CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Display and Sales System used in selling Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Fabrics, Cotton piece goods, Paper Tubes, Steel Bands, Tickets, Safe, Office furniture and fixtures, etc. WALTER L. BRYANT, Trustee.

HOWARD E. BROWN, Attorney for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. A. PAUL CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, May 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 Church St., Terminal Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very high class stock of Bannister's shoes, boots, pumps, riding boots, spats, etc., fixtures consisting of benches, chairs, desks, shelving, safe, etc. Also the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Trustee.

ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24475.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ABE MELTZER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abe Meltzer are hereby given notice that on April 25, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1805, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, May 15, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 2, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23316.

Notice is given that MANUEL GLASER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 24345.

Notice is given that MAX KAMERAS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24363.

Notice is given that CHARLES M. FREEDMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24321.

Notice is given that ALFRED CHASSEAUD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A choice corner on upper Washington Heights was sold yesterday, and although no indications were given of any radical improvement, it suggests a new apartment house operation in that desirable section of the city. The property sold was the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street, including the two high-class four-story residences at 340 and 342 Convent Avenue. The former, being the immediate corner parcel, was the former home of J. Romaine Brown. It has a frontage of 24.11, and was sold for the recent owner, Alonzo McLaughlin. The adjoining house at 342, fronting 25 feet, was sold for Dr. E. Benjamin Ramsdell. The two plots have a combined frontage of 49.11 by 94.5 in depth.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Stewart Building Bought In for $3,000,000.

The sale of the well-known Stewart building on the easterly Broadway block front between Chambers and Reade Streets drew a large number of realty experts to the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer, but the property brought out no lively competition, and after three bids, starting at $2,000,000, the property was knocked down to the plaintiffs, the heirs of the late Judge Henry Hilton. It was sold at foreclosure under a mortgage judgment of about $3,840,000, against Felix Isman.

Mr. Isman contracted with the Hilton heirs for the purchase of the property in 1906. Title was to have passed the following year, but owing to an accident to Mr. Isman and the financial panic he did not get possession until 1908. The purchase money mortgage of $3,700,000 was to bear interest at 5½ per cent. for four years and 5 per cent. thereafter. Mr. Isman also secured a loan for $100,000 from Walter E. Hope.

The assessed value of the property is $3,210,000, of which $3,100,000 is land value.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., sold to a client for the estate of Harrison P. Wallis 122 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.5, Beekman leasehold.

The three-story dwelling at 154 West 124th Street has been sold by Albert E. Kelly for Morgan A. Stirling to William McKinley for occupancy.

A. S. Lamanna has purchased from Louis Arthur Ripley the four-story dwelling at 49 West Fifty-second Street, lot 20 by 100.5. The firm of Worthington Whitehouse was the broker.

Columbia Buys Leasehold Houses.

Columbia University was the buyer of the dwelling at 2 West Fiftieth Street, on Columbia leasehold, 25 by 100.5. A short time ago the trustees purchased the former Hoffman home at 820 Fifth Avenue, also on Columbia leasehold. The two properties will be improved for business.

110 Bids for Tenement.

One hundred and ten bids were made yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom at the sale of the five-story tenement at 158 Stanton Street, offered at foreclosure by Samuel Marx. It was finally sold to Max Kirschbaum for $25,350. This is said to be a record number of bids for a single auction offering in the Vesey Street room.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story flat at 110 East 116th Street, 25 by 100.11, has been purchased by the Nason Realty Company from the trustees of Rahinemann Hospital, which recently took it in foreclosure. H Sylvan Crakow was the broker.

The four-story flat at 12 Beekman Place, near Fiftieth Street, 19 by 90, has been sold by Daniel Casey for Myer Vesell to John A. Hirschberg.

The five-story flat at 105 West Sixty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5, adjoining the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, has been purchased by John J. Hearn from James B. Cox.

Recent Buyers.

The Congregation B'nai Israel was the buyer of the plot 75 feet front on the south side of 148th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, sold by Joseph P. Day for the estate of Isaac H. Clothier.

The Phelps Holding Company was the buyer of the property at 509 and 511 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Irving Arms Real Estate Company was the buyer of the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 166th Street.

Bronx Sales.

The four-story flat at 2,391 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50 by 78, near 184th Street, has been sold by Frederick Brown to J. Grossman. In exchange Mr. Brown gave the four-story house at 137 West 139th Street, 32.4 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Lewis H. May & Co. were the brokers.

The three-story dwelling at 598 East 137th Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by the German Savings Bank to a client of Otto Bodenheim.

Harkness Buys Sheepshead Motor Speedway for $1,300,000.

The Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway was sold yesterday at auction by Joseph P. Day in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, due to a foreclosure action by Harry S. Harkness against the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation. It was struck down to Harry S. Harkness on a bid of $1,300,000. The indebtedness against the property amounted to $2,135,161.86, with interest from February.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Charles Fox the two-family cottage with garage, 1,450 Sixtieth Street, on a plot 60 by 100.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold to Fred Smith the plot 16 by 100 on the north side of Seventh Street, 280 feet west of Third Avenue. The property will be improved with a garage.

Joseph P. Day sold 560 Forty-fourth Street, a two-story dwelling, 20 by 100.2, scheduled to be sold by auction today. N. G. Gadone is the purchaser.

William J. Smith leased for Herman Hubsch the Prospecta Theatre 267 Ninth Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, to John Rinari for a long term of years.

Long Island.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from the Rev. George W. Eccles the southwest corner of Larken and Beach Sixtieth Street, Arverne, L. I., one block from the ocean, a three-story residence on a plot 75 by 75. J. V. Graham was the broker in the transaction.

F. J. R. Garbe sold to G. Marino a plot 100 by 125 feet on the southwest corner of Broadway and Canal Street, Jamaica; George J. Schneller sold to D. Beebe a plot 80 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of State and Seventeenth Streets, Flushing, and 80 by 90 feet on the northeast corner of State and Seventeenth Streets.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Mrs. Agnes I. Pattison her residence at 261 North Oak Street, Ridgewood, to Charles H. Merritt.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. sold the Henry I. Muller house on Elm Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., to Seymour Blaisdell.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold for Melchoir S. Beltzhoover of Natchez, Miss., to John F. Havemeyer of Ardsley-on-Hudson, five acres of the Beltzhoover estate at Irvington. The property adjoins the Ardsley Club.

Woolworth's Fifth Avenue Lease.

The enlargement by F. W. Woolworth of his Fifth Avenue leasehold property for his new 10-cent store, by acquiring on a 21-year term the old building on the northeast corner of Fortieth Street, calls attention to the high leasing values of Fifth Avenue property in the heart of the retail section. For his corner property, fronting 26.7 by 95, owned by Frederick G. Hobbs and George L. Slawson, the lease for the first twenty-one years is close to $1,000,000, or nearly $48,000 a year, figuring over $1,700 a front foot. Store property for inside locations in that locality averages from $1,000 to $1,200 a front foot. For the entire plot acquired by Mr. Woolworth, fronting 92.7 on the avenue by about 125 feet deep, the aggregate rental for twenty-one years will be about $2,750,000, or $131,000 a year, which averages slightly over $1,400 a front foot.

Taking into consideration the extra depth, the regulation Fifth Avenue frontage would be about $1,200 a front foot. The site, as Edward J. Hogan, who made the deal, said, is a particularly choice one, being opposite the library and near the busy Forty-second Street transportation centre. A parcel of that size is hard to get in the business centre, and Fifth Avenue brokers do not consider the rental value excessive. In the building to be erected Mr. Woolworth will occupy all of the ground floor and basement, except the immediate corner store, renting the upper floors.

Commercial Leases.

Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the store at 201 Broadway for the One Hundred and Ninety-Five Broadway Corporation to the Golden Shoe Company, Inc.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,142 Broadway to the Onondaga Trading Company, in conjunction with Samuel Geller.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for the estate of Charles F. Hoffman, in the Beaver Building, 82 Beaver Street, the rear banking office, formerly occupied by the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company, to the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, for its marine department, the Aetna Insurance Company, and the Aetna Accident & Liability Company.

Sale of 128 Bronx Lots Today.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell today, at absolute auction sale, in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, 128 lots located on University Heights, in the West Bronx. The lots immediately adjoin the University Heights Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and are located on Fordham Road, Sedgwick Avenue, Cedar Avenue, West 182d Street, Harlem River Terrace, and Hampden Place. The sale also includes lots on University Avenue and on Andrews Avenue.

Discussing the prospects of the sale yesterday Mr. Kennelly said: "This is one of the most important public offerings of Bronx property in recent years. One great point in favor of the land is its accessibility. It is just across the 207th Street bridge over the Harlem River, a few blocks from the 207th Street Station of the Broadway Subway. The Fordham Road Station of the Jerome Avenue Subway extension of the Lexington Avenue Subway to be placed in operation on June 1, is also close at hand."

Loans Placed.

Charles F. Noyes Company has obtained for the Denison Realty Corporation through Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss, from Joseph P. Cullman, a $15,000 mortgage for ten years on 166 Front Street, a five-story building, recently leased by the Noyes Company to Miranda & Co., for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $20,000.

Quinlan & Boland have placed the following loans, at 4½ per cent.: $36,000, on 51 East Seventy-second Street; $25,000, on 474 Columbus Avenue; $25,000, on 44 East Sixtieth Street; $22,000, on 218 West Seventy-second Street; $15,000, on 219 West Eighty-eighth Street, and $13,000, on 126 West Eighty-first Street.

Realty Notes.

The firm of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann will hereafter be known as Byrne & Baumann. The offices have been moved from 115 Broadway to 30 East Forty-second Street.

August Heckscher has obtained from the Dime Savings Bank a mortgage of $400,000 on the property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on which he has just erected a sixteen-story building.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert took title yesterday to the thirteen-story San Jose apartment house, 500 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 102.2 by 133, recently purchased from the Paterno Investing Company. The transfer was subject to a $650,000 mortgage.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 280, e s, block front from Chambers to Reade St, 151x228.2x151.4x225.4, seven-story Stewart Building; property fee, excepting some Chambers St lot; due, $3,800,445.99; taxes, &c, $303,631.25; to the plaintiff for $3,000,000.

87th St, 323 West, s s, 283 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8, two-story dwelling; Hebrew Orphan Asylum against M. D. Hill et al.; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $16,922.05; taxes, &c., $502.60; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

2d Av, 2,070, e s, 75.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x 75, four-story tenement and stores; Union Trust Co. against Jacob Michel et al.; Miller, K. L. & A., attorneys; due, $12,106.73; taxes, &c., $512; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Broadway, s w corner 50th St, 50.8x127.10x irregular, three three-story automobile salesrooms; withdrawn.

29th St, 45-49 West, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, three and four story business buildings; executors' sale; to E. B. Corey for a client for $81,000.

28th St, 137 and 139 East, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 45x98.9, two three-story houses; executors' sale, estate of Nellie M. Noe, deceased; to A. C. Bang for $42,400.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 166th St, 154.10x100; also adjoining plot 200x99.11 on 212th St, and abutting plot 155x99.11 on 213th St.; withdrawn.

Wooster St, 43 and 45, s w s, 96.4 ft s of Broome St, 50x100, six-story loft building; voluntary sale; bid in at $92,500.

Mount Hope Av, 1,037, w s, 95 ft n of 173d St, 150x190 to Webb Av x 50 x irregular, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $30,000.

118th St, s s, 160 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.11, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of John L. Chase, deceased; to Flynn & Reed for $13,900.

241st St, 335 and 337 East, n s, 202.3 ft w of Martha Av, 40x98.9, two two-story frame dwellings; executor's sale, estate of Peter and M. J. Smith, deceased; bid in at $5,900.

By Henry Brady.

33d St, 257 and 259 West, n s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 40x98.9, vacant; Thorne and Thorne and another against Lee Shubert et al.; W. A. Creevey, attorney; due, $42,630.90; taxes, &c., $3,599.50; to Meyer Klein for $45,900.

Bradhurst Av, e s, 100 ft n of 143d St, 25x 67.11x irregular; five-story flat; Charles Wanninger against Alex. Rogers et al.; Reed & M., attorneys; due, $5,904.67; taxes, &c., $314.40; purchase money, $14,000; to the plaintiff for $1,500 over prior mtg.

Lexington Av, 1,501, s e corner of 97th St, 25.11x76, five-story flat; also 15th St, 338 and 340 East, s s, 196 ft w of 1st Av, 42x 100.3, seven-story Stuyvesant Apartments; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Clarence Realty and Construction Co. had on Feb. 13, 1917, or since; Albert Zimmerman, attorney; to the plaintiff for $90.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Attorney St, 31, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100, five and four story front and rear tenements; F. L. Haug, ex., and another against Sarah Rosenberg et al.; Reeves & T., attorneys; due, $20,464.95; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

98th St, 139 West, n s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11, five-story tenement; J. E. Cameron against J. A. Stewart and another, as exrs., et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; due, $20,247.71; taxes, &c., $363.60; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Stanton St, 158, n s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 25 x100, five and four story front and rear tenements; George Ramsay and another, Elsman, against Lena Weisberg et al.; Miller, K. & T., attorneys; due, $2,413.01; taxes, &c., $1,040.76; to Max Kirschbaum for $25,350.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Minford Place, 245, w s, 31.6 ft s of 172d St, 31x70; four-story flat; W. W. Howell against Otto Lippmann et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $1,501.04; taxes, &c., $526.50; prior mtg, $13,000; to the plaintiff for $14,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nelson Av, s s, 150 ft w of Macomb's Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x68.2; Macomb's-Nelson, Inc., Fred P. French, 299 Madison Av, President, owners; Fred P. French, 299 Madison Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Ogden Av, e s, 350 ft n of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 48.7x72.8; Westboro Realty and Investment Co., S. Osborne Smith, 3 Burnside Av, President, owners; Edwin Wilbur, 362 West 164th St, architect; cost, $65,000.

Tyndall Av, e s, 375 ft s of 261st St, for a three-story brick dwelling, 31.2x29; Frank A. De Salvo, 487 Convent Av, owner; John G. Kleinhenz, 1,839 East 12th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s e corner of 44th St, to a fifteen-story hotel; Hotel Claridge Co., premises, owner; R. D. Blauvelt, 49 Wall St, architect; cost, $10,000.

99th St, 103 to 107 West, to a one-story theatre; Harburg Realty and Amusement Co., premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000.

Walker Av, n e corner of Pink Av, to two two-story frame stores and dwellings, 27.3x 80 and 27.3x34; William A. Mallitt, 2,554 St. Raymond's Av, owner; B. Ebeling, 2,400 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Avenue D, 127, to a five-story loft; Abner Mills estate, 381 East 8th St, owner; H. Regelman, 138 7th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

35th St, 66 West, to a three-story theatre; E. Margolies, 19 East 33d St, owner; H. J. Krapp, 116 East 16th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 32.8x100; Morris H. Petigor to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 52 Broadway, mtg $85,000, April 28; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway. $1

BEEKMAN PLACE, 12, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Rosa Vesell to John A. Hirschberg and wife, 10 Beekman Place, mtg $7,000, all liens, April 28; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway. $100

BROAD ST, 101-103, e s, 42.3 ft s of Pearl St, runs e 37.5 n 1.4 x e 25.10x s 34.10x w 66.10 to street x n 34.9 to beginning; Lucerna M. McLaughlin and another to Sons of the Revolution, 99 Broad St, mtg $30,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Nellie Lyon, widow of A. Maynard Lyon, to same, quitclaim, April 24; attorney, same. $1

COLUMBUS AV, 376, s w corner of 78th St, 25.8x106.1; Altman-Wallach Co. to John A. Brown, Jr., Newtown Township, Delaware County, Pa., attorney, F. H. Comstock, 36 Wall St. $1

FRONT ST, 240-242, —x—; Peck Slip, 29-33; Samuel Rowland, trustee, to Rebecca E. Forbes, 113 Willow St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, quitclaim, June 1, 1915; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St. $1

GOERCK ST, 33, w s, 150.2 ft n of Broome St, 24.11x100; Barney Friedlander to Nathan Shapiro, 215 Chester St, Brooklyn, all title, b. and s., all liens, April 30; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway. $1

LENOX AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 100x125; Juno Realty Corp. to Allied Investors' Realty Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $235,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way. $100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 51st St, 50.5x 100; Winifred Fletcher to Orinoco Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $65,000, April 23; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway. $1

MADISON ST, s s, 250.8 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1x95.5; James J. Major to City of New York, April 28; attorney, Real Estate Bureau, Finance Dept. $9,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146, e s, 25 ft s of 87th St, 23x100; County Holding Co. to John A. Harriss, 140 Riverside Drive, mtg $35,000, April 30; attorneys, Ferriss & S., 165 Broadway. $100

WATER ST, 250, n s, 99.9 ft w of Peck Slip, 15.8x81.8x15.7x82.3; Frederick C. Petremont, Miami, Fla., to Hubert H. S. Aimes, Orange, N. J., quitclaim. Dower. Lot b and c, e. g., all liens, April 19; attorney, James W. Monk, 906 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn. $800

WEST END AV, n e corner of 84th St, 102.2 x133; Paterno Investing Corporation to Jacob Ruppert, 1,116 Park Av, mtg $650,000, b. & s., April 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

WEST END AV, s s, 82.2 ft e of 85th St, 20x80; same to same, mtg $23,000, April 30; attorneys same. $100

WILLIAM ST, 194, s e s, 17.4x76.7x17x74.3, s s; Beasy A. Gilroy to Ingraham Corporation, 192 Broadway, 1-5 part, mtg $12,000 on whole; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

3D ST, 47 West, n s, 42 ft w of Wooster St, 22.6x104.6; James Millot to Louis Olivers, 315 West 26th St, mtg $23,000, all liens, April 26; attorney, S. Stark, 299 Broadway. $1

4TH ST, 166 East, s s, 175.4 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; Ferd. Armbrust to George Ehrhard, 137 East 3d St, mtg $18,000, April 30; attorney, Cornelius Huth, 32 Nassau St. $100

5TH AV, n e corner of 68th St, 80.7x110; Louis F. Haggin, Tioga, N. J., et al., exrs., &c., James B. Haggin, dec'd, and trustees James Ben Ali Haggin, to Margaret T. Haggin, 1 East 64th St, mtg $500,000, Jan. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,000

6TH AV, w s, 83.7 ft s of 25th St, 19.10x 100x20.8x100; 71st St., 16 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; Marcus A. Myers et al., executors, to Marcus A. Myers, 16 West 71st St, April 30; attorneys, Thomas & Friedman, 2 Rector St. $1

6TH AV, w s, 88.7 ft s of 25th St, 19.10x 100x20.3x100; Rachel P. Hyman to Samuel L. Hyman, 58 West 70th St, ½ part, mtg $25,000, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Thomas & Friedman, 2 Rector St. $1

17TH ST, 34 West, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x82; County Holding Co. to William Lustgarten & Co., 68 William St, mtg $16,500, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Merrill, R. & L., 100 Broadway. $100

20TH ST, 122 West, s s, 278.8 ft w of 6th Av, 25x92; Rebecca Levy to Mendel Schwartz, 581 West 163d St, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway. $100

28TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 7th Av, 73.7x 22.7x irregular; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to John J. Melcher, 5 East 51st St, b. and s., April 28; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

39TH ST, n s, 8384.4 ft w of 2d Av, 10x98.9; Louise L. Kelly to Peter A. Juley, 166 Bayview Av, Jersey City, mtg $8,000, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

45TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of 11th Av, 25.6x100.5; Katherine Hunke to Philip Schmidt, 534 West 45th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, 1-7 part, April 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Heinrich Schmidt to same, mtg $11,000, 1-7 part, all title, all liens, April 28; attorney same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Wilhelmina Schmidt, executrix &c., to same, all liens, April 28; attorney same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, mtg $11,000, 1-7 part, all liens, April 28; attorney same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Maude E. Russell to same, 1-7 part, mtg $11,000, all liens, April 30; attorney same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Schmidt to same, 1-7 part, mtg $11,000, all title, all liens, April 28; attorney same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Carl Schmidt to same, 1-7 part, mtg $11,000, all title, all liens, April 24; attorney same. ....

49TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; John T. Fenlon to Peinnanor Realty Corporation, all liens, April 28. ....$1

50TH ST, 421 East, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Jacob Strauss and another, executors, &c., to Simon Loeb, 421 East 50th St, all part, all title, April 28; attorney, Harold M. Greenebaum, 32 Broadway. $2,500

55TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100; Robert W. Chanler to Frank McManus, 136 West 63d St, all liens, April 27; attorney, Albert W. Venino, 59 Wall St. $100

68TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 100.5; Irene B. Cox to John J. Hearn, 411 Riverside Drive, mtg $18,000, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Hearn to John Mackey, 358 West 56th St, mtg $18,000, April 30; attorney, same. $100

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x104.4; 173d Street Realty Co. to Delco Holding Co., 370 East 149th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

86TH ST, 218 East, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; 86th St, 215 East, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; David A. Bernstein to Irving I. Kempner, 147 West 55th St, mtg $30,000, April 14; address, 37 Liberty St. $100

93D ST, s s, 60.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x102.2; Madhia Haddebrandt to George Green, 43 Main St, White Plains, N. Y., mtg $17,500, all liens; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway. $1

93D ST, 238 West, s s, 234 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; Thomas H. Watson to Charles J. Follmer, 312 Riverside Drive, mtg $14,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

CROSBY ST, e s, 353.5 ft s of Waterbury St, 25x101.4; Antonio Milazzo to Carmela Milazzo, 213 1st Av, April 28; attorney, William A. Cokeley, 3,150 East Tremont Av. $1

KELLY ST, 1,003 to 1,073, w s, 100x100; Daniel L. Korn to County Building Corporation, 370 East 149th St, mtg $22,065, April 30; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St. $100

LOTS 73 and 74, map W. F. Duncan; Saverio Agnelli to Nicoletta Agnelli, 281 East 151st St, April 30, attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1

LOTS 788 to 790 and part Lot 791, amended map, Section C, Vyse estate; Charles Helborn to Empire Liens Co., 217 Broadway, mtg $38,000, April 23; attorney, M. Greenbaum, 233 Broadway. $100

LOT 322, map Sisters of Charity, 18x101.4x 53.7x112.10, s s; Margt. T. Major and another, devisee to Antonio Milazzo, on Crosby Av, near Waterbury Av, April 25; attorney, Wm. A. Cokeley, 3,150 East Tremont Av. $1

LOT 38, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt estate; Edward F. Hussey to Charles F. Hussey, 55 Smith St, Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 24, 1914; attorney, Charles F. Hussey, 13 Carl St, Jamaica, L. I. $1

LOTS 13 and 14 and 15, revised map Seneca Park; Anton Antosch to Ludwig Forstner, 645 Melrose Av, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 39 and 40, Block 69A, map of Morris Park; Esplanade Realty Co., Inc., to Frederick Muller, 850 Fairmount Place, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

LOT 51, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Carmine Tufaro, 206 Pleasant Av, April 28; attorney, Carmine Tufaro, 2,167 1st Av. $1

LOT 37, map Coster Estate; Aquino Fonzo to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, April 28; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St. $1

MAGENTA ST, s w corner Rosewood Av, 50x 100; Maria Gerbino, individually and as devisee, to Nicola Emfemia and another, 218 Bleecker St, April 27; attorney, John Santora, 42d St and Broadway, Times Bldg. $100

PARK AV, 4,457, w s, 19x90.2x19x89.6; Anna C. Stephens to Frederick C. McLaughlin, Ridgeway, White Plains, N. Y., April 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

PARK AV, 4,457, w s, 19x90.2x19x89.6; Northern Importing Co. to Anna C. Stephens, 285 Central Park West, correction deed, mtg —, April 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $30,000

PARK AV, 4,286, e s, 41.4x100; Frederick C. M. McLaughlin to Anna C. Stephans, 285 Central Park West, mtg $23,000, April 30; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 233 Broadway. $1

PROSPECT AV, 974, e s, 38.1x114.10; Tleval Building Co., Inc., to Emma S. Meyer, 585 Union Av, and another, mtg $22,000, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 94.10 ft s of 152d St, 25x100; Edward Propper to Sofie Propper, 643 Prospect Av, mtg $4,000, Nov. 20, 1916; attorney, E. Propper, 643 Prospect Av. $1

VALENTINE AV, 2,180, e s, 20x118.6 to Tiebout Av, 20x118.9; Clarence H. Keenan to Henry F. Pitzel, 2,192 Valentine Av, mtg $7,000, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

VYSE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Theo. Stoetzel to Susanna Stoetzel, 1526 Vyse Av, April 25; attorney, S. Sturtz, 198 Broadway. $1

WEBSTER AV, 1,468 and 1,470, e s, 37.6x 97.4 to w s of Mill, 41.6x irregular x 83.7; Cornelius Sullivan, Jr., to German Hospital and Dispensary in City of New York, Park Av and 77th St, mtg $16,000, Feb. 19, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111

ENGLISH ALL-YEAR HOME —NEAR THE LAKES

PLOT 100 BY 175 FEET, WITH ACTUAL LAKE RIGHTS.

Ready to Live In Now. Price $3,600. Easy Terms, and $5,000 can remain on mortgage; balance, $3,600, on terms arranged to suit.

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 49 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

Magnificent views overlooking lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Club.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

Very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Seven exceptionally large bed chambers, three tiled baths, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Huge veranda, entrance porch and sleeping porch. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, **including absolutely pure water;** perfect heating plant, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. **Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York,** where epidemics are unknown. For further particulars address

F. B. WELLS, Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. **170 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

GREAT BARGAIN, $16,000

This New Colonial Villa Near Water

You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

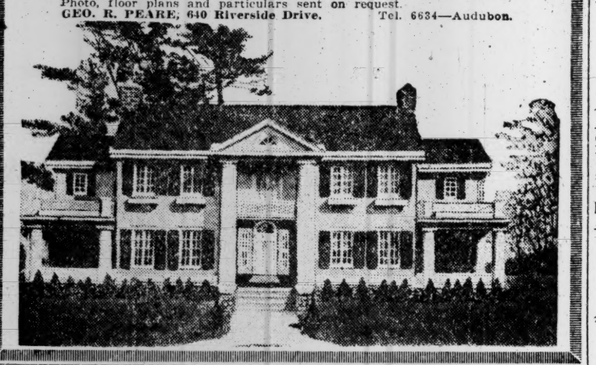
Unparalleled value. Cannot be equalled in size, design, construction or beauty of natural surroundings and convenience for easy commuting near New York. See this property---make comparison.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home most comfortably and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view of surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club near by.

House is new, large and roomy, contains 6 bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters, open fireplaces, breakfast porch, solarium, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch.

Photo, floor plans and particulars sent on request.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6634—Audubon.



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BEAUTIFUL HOUSE

Best section LYNBROOK, L. I. Only 30 minutes from City. Excellent train service. Seven fine rooms, bath, all latest improvements. Wonderful garden 50 by 350, all planted, fruit trees, chicken houses. Everything in first-class condition. On main road, 10 blocks only from depot and trolley. Sacrifice $3,750. $550 cash, balance monthly. Ideal commuter's home. **Laurence Adlershelm, 416 W. 129th St., City**

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY

Beautiful home; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

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Two established homes, large grounds, all improvements; rent or sell; sacrifice for quick sale.

New list farms, shore fronts, homes.

L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Compare This House With Anything Offered Anywhere

For the price, restricted community; 25 minutes out; near train and trolley, school, churches; new, 6 spacious rooms, living room 14x28, connecting library 10x14, bookcases, seats, fireplace, oak floors, veranda, sleeping porch. Purchase direct. Photo, price, terms, will interest you. Address L. G. Coover, Leonia, N. J.

IN MADISON—PRIZE PROPERTY.

Lackawanna Railroad; 50 minutes Broadway; 70 trains; high-class town 6,000 population; choice district; 400 feet elevation; prize location; plot 110x150; see photos our office; charming new Colonial style stucco house; built day's work; fine trim, beautiful finish and decorations, elegant fixtures, living room 18x25, heated non-freezing living porch and conservatory 12x28, 2 bathrooms, marvelously fine kitchen, every best improvement; owner's unusually attractive house; excellent environment; hollow tile and stucco garage; beautiful gardens; low price, $12,500; opportunity.

ALLABOUGH & SON, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

A MARVELOUS FARM BARGAIN.

136 acres; half way between New York and Philadelphia; 1½ hours either city; one mile express station and high school town; easy hauling distance via all macadamed road to Trenton; near trolley; 15 acres good woodland and pasture; balance all good soil; 1,300 apple trees, 1,200 pears, mostly Bartletts; 2,000 peaches, 50 cherries, 50 plums, 500 grapes; nine-room house; large barns; for urgent reasons; this farm fifteen minutes' walk from station; worth $14,000; may be bought by quick buyer for $8,000; half cash.

ALLABOUGH & SON, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

COMMUTING FARM & ESTATE.

75 acres; hour out; 600 feet elevation; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna express station; 50 trains; 4 minutes trolley; within two miles four big lakes; 40 acres tillable; quantities fruit; pretty brook; lake available; immense, beautiful shade; attractive cottage on knoll; 12 rooms, hardwood floors, steam heat, bathroom, electricity; farmer's cottage, barns, garage, ice house; $16,000; near golf; greatest opportunity on market; near best markets. Photos here.

ALLABOUGH & SON, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

MONTCLAIR

Taken In Foreclosure by Bank.

A most exceptional opportunity to get a new, modern residence far below its value; delightfully located, convenient to school, churches, and depot; large living room, open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; steam, gas, electricity; oak floors throughout; can only be appreciated by careful inspection; are authorized to sell this property for $7,500; may be seen Sundays by appointment.

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Maplewood, N. J.

Residential section of the "Oranges."

We have a complete list of every house and plot for Sale or Rent. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. **BUDAL COMPANY,** at Sta., Maplewood.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent THEN Buy!

8 Rooms, all-year residence; all up-to-date improvements; large plot on top of a ridge; best residential town in Jersey; 20 minutes out. OWNER, P. O. Box 1067, N. Y. City.

$47 MONTHLY

RENT with privilege of BUYING; all rent money applies on this beautiful six-room house, tiled bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace; steam heat, gas, electric lights; plot 50x140; large trees; in Northern New Jersey, 14 miles out. Overlooking 18-hole golf course.

L.L.C., Box 215, Times Downtown.

4-Room Bungalow $235

Bungalow for Spring, Fall, and Summer use for the whole family, containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, rubblestone fireplace, and latticed piazza; can be completed in 3 days, ready to live in, for $235 cash; ideal for week-ends and Summer use, this year and every year; the savings in doctor's bills alone will pay it; ¼-acre bungalow plots $100 to $225 additional, according to location selected, and the plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly, with immediate possession; location, Cedar Knolls, in the mountains adjoining Morristown, N. J.; elevation 500 feet; 30 miles from New York; 7 trains daily; 50 bungalows built and occupied by congenial people, and only a few more can be accommodated. Send for booklet and maps. W. B. Camp, 225 West 39th St., New York.

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HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park,

Rent or Sale. Send for Booklet "P."

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For Rent Season or Year

At RHINECLIFF, N. Y., on high point overlooking the Hudson River, commanding one of the most famous views from the Catskill Mountains to Poughkeepsie Bridge. Beautiful trees and gardens, garage, tennis court and boat house. Electric light and all modern conveniences for masters and servants. Main house 20 rooms. Delightfully cool situation—entirely free of both mosquitoes and flies. One and one-half miles from Rhinecliff Station, where most through expresses stop, being about two and one-half hours from Grand Central Terminal. Rent $2,500.

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Connecticut Shore Front SUMMER HOME FOR RENT FURNISHED

Modern house, gardener's cottage, garage, fruit and vegetable gardens; tennis court; 1 hour from Grand Central. Owner, F 112 Times Downtown.

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Country Estate for Rent

Safe distance from coast; fifty minutes from New York; near station; large house, ten bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodland, and garden. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A six-story and basement Brick Building, northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts., size 67x80. New Seventh Ave. subway station immediately in front of property. Suitable for wholesale business or ground floor restaurant or cafe, with fine light lofts above. Might divide.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
SOLE AGENTS.
156 Broadway.

SMALL OFFICES FOR RENT, NEW STREET, 42-44.

Opposite Standard Arcade.
Heart Financial District. Reasonable Rent.
Manheimer Bros., Inc., 162 W. 34th St., or Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments

In new fireproof building

302 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

Now renting from plans:

4 Room Suites, $1200 to $1800
5 " 1600 to 2200
7 " 2200 to 2800

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34 MONROE PLACE

near Pierrepont St., Brooklyn Heights.
Six-Story Elevator Apartment,
Ready for occupancy May 1, 1917.
5 and 6 rooms and bath,
$45 to $100 per month;
modern in every particular;
10 minutes to Wall St., Manhattan.
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SUBURBAN APARTMENT

Seven large rooms and two baths; attractively arranged; 20-foot piazza; best residential section. Apply MRS. E. W. BODINE, NO. 192 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SUMMER USE, 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; 80TH ST., ADJOINING WEST END AVE. VERY MODERATE RENTAL TO DESIRABLE PARTY.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'way & 79th St. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 9700.

To Sublet—6 Rooms, 817 West End Ave.

10th floor, overlooking Hudson River. Immediate possession.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., B'WAY, COR. 80TH ST.

REAL ESTATE

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Compelled to leave city am forced to sacrifice my beautiful residence, 288 New York Av., Brooklyn; brick, 5-story and basement; all modern imp'ts; any reasonable offer considered. Consult my broker, Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, N. J.

One-family houses, with garage, 9 rooms, bath, with shower; steam, gas, electric, parquetry; $5,850; $750 cash; balance $15 monthly, with interest. Builder, 1,430 77th St.; take West End Subway to 77th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide verandas; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl Station; $12,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glassinclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; 3 bedrooms and bath; open fireplaces; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale; terms if desired; or will rent; occupancy in June; lakes and country clubs near by; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604, Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

YONKERS-ON-HUDSON. Beautiful seven-room apartments; tiled bath, hot-water heat and supply; porches overlooking river; 3 minutes' walk to station; in finest residential section; rents $45 to $50. Thomson Bros. Phone 1819 Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale.—At Larchmont, six-room stucco house; Sound views; in a restricted park, with more than half acre of ground; a bargain for $7,250. H. M. Olcott, (phone Murray Hill 2326) 31 East 42d St., New York.

At Hudson Heights, Hastings, N. Y.—Two corner lots, $1,100; well located. J. A. Schererer, 1,280 Clay Av., Bronx.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, handsome brick residence of ten rooms and three baths; located on high ground in wooded section, within 5 minutes of station; rental unfurnished, $2,400 per year. For information phone Vanderbilt 3917, or call, 50 Olive Place, Forest Hills.

SMALL FARM, $1,800.

Five-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and river; boat harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, 262 Times Downtown.

Residence on corner plot, 100x100; ten rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, steam heat and electric light; porch and window screens; restricted neighborhood; 33 minutes from Wall St., 3 minutes to station or trolley; $45 per month; with garage and extra ground, $49. Gross, owner, 111 Water St. city. Telephone Hanover 757.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

No interest or taxes for one year, title guaranteed, 4-acre farm, cleared, level, good soil, 40 miles from New York, 1½ miles from station, new house, attic and cellar, barn, poultry house, $3,500, $500 cash, balance easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 1 West 34th St.

Factory building, 12,000 square feet; will enlarge on plot, 150x130, for reliable concern; unrestricted; 2 blocks from railroad and waterfront at Flushing, L. I.; agents please note. Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 3896.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for circulars. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Small poultry farm, 6-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour out; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

$50 CASH and $6 monthly buys my 3-acre home hour out, in large town, near depot; good for farm or home; best soil; $700 complete. Caspar, Box 263 Times Downtown.

Eight-room cottage, with all modern improvements, shrubbery, fruit trees; 4 minutes to depot; $5,750; $300 down, balance like rent. Stanley D. Davison, Lynbrook.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOME BUYERS.—Don't fail to inspect this beautiful house, a real bargain; small amount of cash required; situated among fine old trees, facing beautiful park; house contains 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¾ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write or phone owner. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4335.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 10 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

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High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—Full Information.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Suburban Homes —Estates— Farms.
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7715.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.

Best located house there, situated on hillcrest between station and trolley; plot extending through from street to street; house twelve large rooms and three baths; sell or rent at a bargain. Write, see, or telephone Edward J. Cahill, real estate, Boonton, N. J.

$2,700 to $8,300 buys my modern homes or bungalows, six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; high elevation; restricted section; small payment down; balance like rent. Wm. Brady, 21 Park Row, New York.

In West Englewood, (PARK SECTION,) a delightful place to live, convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER ONLY, no agents, 9 Ogden Av., West Englewood.

ATTENTION. — Change of business forces sacrifice beautiful country home, city improvements, spacious grounds, charmingly situated, plenty fruit; price only $2,700; worth $3,250; easiest terms. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $6,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; chicken house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes New York; near golf links; $7,400; terms. Box 103, Palisade, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Country home for sale, consisting of an eight-room house, all modern improvements; barn, garage, large lawn, garden plot, and all kinds of fruit; located in the Hudson Valley; only 2 minutes' walk from church, 3 minutes' walk from school; everything in first-class condition; will sell for much less than cost of building. Inquire W. G. Terwilliger, Hartley Hall, Columbia University. Telephone Morningside 1400.

Attractive Hudson River country home; house 12 rooms; barn, chicken house; 5 acres; large garden, fruit, shade trees; city, 2 hours; immediate possession; bargain, owner; sale, Mohonk, J 111 Times.

Rockland Co. Farm.—Unusual value; cultivated; hour out; stock included. N 298 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, 20-ROOM VILLAGE HOUSE.

In N. H. hills, near small lake; furnace heat, hardwood floors, four fireplaces, three bathrooms, running water, electric lights, barns, garden; more land if desired. Address Miss F. F. Smiley, North Sutton, N. H., or phone Mr. Hunt, Morningside 5288, City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Manufacturing centre of city; live propositions, established business; orders on file turned over; 20 machines; fixtures, office, &c.; completely equipped; at present manufacturing in children's rompers and dresses; fair amount of help; suitable for any manufacturing; large, light loft; low rent. For particulars, F 162 Times.

Handsome offices and showrooms, fifth floor front, on West 45th St., near 5th Av.; will sublet for indefinite period; the only offices of their kind for rent in the beautiful Central Building; furnished or unfurnished. Apply 25 West 45th St., Room 504. Telephone Bryant 494. Mrs. T. L. MacLaughlin.

A new rolltop desk, $8 monthly; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $15 to $40; telephone, towel service, mail privileges to responsible parties, $2 monthly. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

GET A BROADWAY ADDRESS.

26TH ST., 220 WEST.
FACTORY BUILDING.

20,000 square feet at 22c.; L-shaped; all floors very light; will lease for term of years. W. H. Hussey & Son, 150 West 35th St., or your broker.

SHOW ROOMS or offices to let, 140 West 34th St.; fine light. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

To Rent—Six rooms, furnished, until October 1st, or, unfurnished, for 17 months. Apply Superintendent, 611 West 112th St.

For Rent—Part of most centrally located office in New York; completely furnished. Suite 901, 171 Madison Av., corner 33d St.

Furnished divided office; telephone and stenographer's service; engineer preferred. Room 1,301, West Street Building.

Part of attractive office for rent, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable; near Waldorf. Telephone 3485 Greeley.

Will sublet part of large office, 610 square feet, in Vanderbilt Av. Building. H. M. Olcott, 31 East 42d St.

Large and small offices sublet at sacrifice, financial district. Phone Broad 4151.

STORE TO RENT.
16 West 47th, just off 5th Av.

Part of office to sublet; vicinity Grand Central. Room 1904, 18 East 41st.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

WEST END AV., 862.—Handsome, newly furnished house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, $250 month, until October; immediate possession, telephone, 1084 St. subway.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

FOR RENT FURNISHED
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

16-room brick residence, with 5 baths; new hardwood floors; new plumbing; new table service; new bed linen; new steam plant and electric fixtures; best residential section, rental $1,400 for season; no children. Address Owner, 641 North Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

At Lakeville, Town of Salisbury, Conn., furnished house for 5 months; 17 rooms, 2 baths, 3 acres of ground, fruit, garden, on main automobile highway between New York and Lenox. For further particulars address A. R. Clark, 71 Broadway, or Mrs. Marvin Reed, Lakeville, Conn.

Owner called to army service desires to sublease furnished house, suitable for small family of refinement, and garage, in best residential section Plainfield, N. J., $75 per month for Summer. Address box 487, 1,364 Broadway.

Bungalows in Catskill Mts., Phoenicia, N. Y. —5-room cottage, $150; 2, 3, and 4 room bungalows, $50-$100; furnished; plumbing, telephone; fishing; beautiful location; farm products on premises. W 74 Times.

A homestead; 12 rooms, 2 baths; furnished; modern convenience; 30 minutes Cortlandt St.; for rent; $75 per month; concession yearly. Box 123, River Edge, N. J. Phone 567-W.

To Let—Seven-room furnished house in Catskills at West Saugerties; fine views and surroundings. Mrs. Renner, 90 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie.

Six and eight room bungalows, beautifully furnished; every improvement; bathing, fishing; $300-$400. Owner, 936 West End Av.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, immediately, furnished 7, 8 room house; preference Jersey suburbs or Westchester County, within commuting distance New York; moderate rent. Write Apt. 10, 528 Riverside Drive, or phone 1778 Morningside.

Wanted, for Summer or longer, modern house, not less than 5 master's bedrooms, well-kept grounds, on or near water, within one hour from town; state fullest details. Important, F 159 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

FIFTH AV.—Attractive two-room apartment; bath; kitchenette; service. Plaza 8793.

10TH, 15 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, telephone. Stuyvesant 2381.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Sublet, attractively furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; comfortable, cool; hardwood floors; Oriental rugs; good library; June 1 to October, $50 month. Apply L. C. Smith.

13TH, 105 EAST, Apt. 53, (Tel. 120 Stuyvesant.)—Attractive five-room elevator apartment; completely furnished, May 15-Sept. 1.

46TH, 127 E.—Four rooms and bath; elevator; fourth floor.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Attractive outside suite, two or three rooms, bath, elevator; newly furnished or unfurnished. Plaza 1335.

40TH, 44 EAST.—Airy, spacious apartment, attractively furnished, 7 rooms, bath; Summer, $100.

76TH, 122 EAST.—To rent, furnished, for Summer, six rooms, two baths, lavatory; reasonable. For particulars, phone Lenox 8941.

79TH, 342 EAST.—To rent, furnished front and back parlor, or singly; private house; suitable for doctor, dentist, or professional parties. Call, or phone Lenox 3024.

85TH ST., 106 EAST.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; attractively furnished apartment for rent until Oct. 1. Can be seen by appointment. Phone Lenox 3626.

FINE APARTMENT HOTEL,
37 Madison Av.; place of distinction; handsomely furnished apartment; large living room, bedroom; piano, library; complete service; until Sept. 1. Address Felix Orman or Call Madison Square 3900.

GRAMERCY PARK, 24.—Attractive duplex apartment; cool, clean, quiet; six rooms, with bath, to sublet, furnished, June 1-Oct. 1; $500 for season. Phone Gramercy 2387.

LEXINGTON AV., 581. (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 1,062. — Beautiful two-room apartment, furnished, to sublet; rent $55. Meyer.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms, housekeeping, Summer concession price. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

43D ST., 26 WEST.—Elegant 5 rooms, piano, May-Oct. 1. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

45TH ST., 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel, Bry. 6255.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large, unusual studio apartment; very reasonable. Telephone 3556 Bryant.

51ST, 215 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, newly furnished; piano; May 15 to Sept. 15; references. Reed. Phone Circle 3517.

55TH, 321 WEST, (Apartment 53.) — Three rooms and bath, completely furnished; kitchen; May 1 to Oct. 1. Phone Col. 4171.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—$75 month, furnished, two rooms, bath, kichenette; May-October.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms and bath, to sublet; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Columbus 2025.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; light, airy. Barbour.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, handsomely furnished; 2 bedrooms; reduced price. Columbus 3974.

85TH, 353 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Eight rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms, 8th floor; beautifully furnished. Apt. 23.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive 1, 2, 3 room suites; baths, kitchenette, electricity; service. Apt. 46.

89TH ST., Adjoining West End Av.—One of the most attractive furnished apartments for Summer use; 8 rooms, 3 baths; very moderate rental to desirable party. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

93D, 102 WEST.—Sublet, June until October, exceptionally cool apartment, 7 rooms and bath, furnished; south and west exposure on small park; 15 outside windows, in east, south, and west. May be seen Wednesday or Thursday, P. M. Steele. Telephone Riverside 6980.

95TH, 310 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive 5-room apartment, southern, northern exposure, $65; Summer or longer. Riverside 2632.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6 light rooms, $85. 6780 Riverside.

100TH, 318 WEST, (Apt. 8-E.)—Apartment; 8 rooms and 3 baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; from June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all-night elevator, and telephone; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly.

101ST, 229 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively, completely furnished housekeeping, 5 beautiful rooms; $125.

113TH, 549 WEST.—6-room and 5-room comfortably furnished apartments, separate or to be used as one; $75 and $65. Telephone Morningside 3769.

113TH, 517 WEST, Apartment 52.—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; May 15 to Oct. 1. Phone Morningside 9422.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment; 9th floor; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

120TH, 428 WEST, (Apt. 91.)—Three-room apartment, nicely furnished; front, light; elevator.

129TH, 515 WEST.—Five completely furnished rooms; 6 months or longer. Superintendent.

157TH, (938 St. Nicholas Av.)—Six outside rooms; elevator; near "L," subway; bus passes door; $67; concession at once.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS: $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished, THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, 286 Amsterdam Av., (73d.) Telephone Columbus 856.

ATTRACTIVE SIX-ROOM handsomely and completely furnished apartment, from May 1, $100; owner's own home, in a modern house; full service. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

AUDUBON AV., 145. (corner 172d.)—Sublet sunny four-room furnished apartment; all night telephone, elevator service. See Superintendent.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished seven-room apartment, 3 baths, to sublet, 6 months; light, cool; Broadway, one block from 91st St. subway station. Phone Riverside 3900.

BROADWAY AND 152D ST., (St. Regis Court.)—4-room elevator apartment, fully furnished; river view; $60. Apt. 46.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 465.—Sublet, May 15 to Oct. 1, modern apartment, 8 rooms, bath; unfurnished or nicely furnished. J. Crockett.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.—Handsomely furnished apartment; 9 outside rooms, 3 baths, 10th floor, Apt. 106. Apply superintendent.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Size, period, and location to suit; attractive Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY CO., SPECIALISTS, 17 West 42d. Phone 348 Columbus.

FURNISHED apartment to Oct. 1, overlooking Hudson River, near Grant's Tomb; $125 monthly; reference required. Telephone 3435 Greeley.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, heart of city, rooms 21x41, three large windows to room; southern exposure; high ceilings; Summer rent $125 per month; short period or until December. 4487 Vandeubilt, mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $50-$500 monthly. Long leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request; 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS, modern 10-room apartment, 3 baths; all large outside rooms; 12th floor, commanding unobstructed view of Hudson; near 96th St. subway express station; period furnished or not. Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, oil paintings, Steinway piano, victrola; possession June 1st; $400 monthly; concessions to responsible and refined family. Mr. Mitchell, 261 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.

Completely furnished apartments, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings; for particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Eight rooms, 2 baths; corner apartment; most beautiful section on the Drive; completely furnished. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautiful six-room apartment to let, furnished or unfurnished.

SPECIALIST
FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
Ask for list; Summer concession prices.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY.
209 West 79th. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET, May to October, three-room furnished suite, with bath; $100 monthly. Spencer and Hotel, 69th St., Broadway. **R. W. GODFREY.**

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.

Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments with bath, $50 monthly; suites, $100 up; complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

THE WILSONIA

225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway

FOR TENANTS OF UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY.

3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $50 & up monthly. $14 & up weekly; completely equipped.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

Phone and elevator service.
Maid service optional.
Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Ave. bus and street cars.
References absolutely essential.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY.—Specializes in furnished apartments. 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

WEST END (Eighties.)—Handsomely furnished seven rooms, two baths; reasonable. Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 440. (Corner 81st.)—For Summer months, 7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; $150 month. Scott.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Brooklyn Heights.)—Eight-room duplex apartment, furnished, for 4 months; every convenience; 5 minutes Borough Hall subway, Navy Yard; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Ring caretaker's bell.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, high-class elevator apartment; rents very moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette apartments; bath; conveniences; $50 up; furnished, unfurnished.

97TH, WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Sublet, 8 large, light rooms; top floor; electricity; $55. Telephone Riverside 2496. No agents.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

McFARLAND, 90 horse power, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, 1917 model; cost $3,500; will sacrifice for $2,100. J 102 Times.

MARMON 1914 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

MERCER runabout, Chandler runabout, National highway six, Cadillac, Studebaker, Humpmobile, others; bargain.
SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES CHEAP.
One-man top cheap; top envelopes, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

MOLINE KNIGHT, 1916, light, seven passenger, complete equipment, thoroughly overhauled; all new tires, two new spares mounted; beautiful car, in perfect condition; exceptional bargain, $800; will consider Ford or other runabout in trade. Norman, 63 Orchard St. Phone 3090 Orchard.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1916, four-passenger. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating seven; 1916 Willys-Knight touring, a car that improves with use; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1916 Dodge roadster; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE ARROW touring, late model; starter, lights; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 9866.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

SIMPLEX, 50, Westinghouse shock absorbers, electric lights, generator; in excellent condition; tires, &c. Jonn Cole, 481 Park Av.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—Bargain, 1916 Stearns-Knight Eight, with Fleetwood limousine body; less than 700 miles; car has had excellent care and light use; must be seen to appreciate bargain. H. Beckman, Ardsley Garage, 158 East 77th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 5-passenger 4-cylinder Roadster; mechanical appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER coupelet, late model; condition guaranteed, luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; sacrifice for cash. 150 West 55th.

STUDEBAKER ¾-ton delivery car for sale; paneled body, metal; perfect mechanical condition. Inquire garage, 370 Avenue A.

STUTZ 1917-1916-1915 MODELS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1913 Little Six touring, in beautiful shape, $750.
PEERLESS, 1914 "48," seven passenger; owner must sell quickly; bargain.
PEERLESS, 1,890 B'WAY, 8768 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, an excellent car for all seasons; 1915 Packard, 3-38 phaeton, seating five; 1915 Willys-Knight limousine; 1916 Overland 5-passenger touring car; 1915 Paige touring car seating seven; 1915 Buick roadster; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Automobiles for Rent.

CHALMERS beautiful 7-passenger, 1916, landaulet, by hour, week; monthly preferred; terms reasonable; owner drives; references. Riverside 9086.

CADILLAC touring car; a lady wishes to rent her new car to reliable party by month with chauffeur. Phone Schuyler 5489, ask for Mr. Weston, 250 West 80th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hourday, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 3818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard limousine for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. J 123 Times.

PACKARD.—Beautiful, new touring; $2.50 hourly; every owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 352-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Live storage for a few private cars. Call 212 East 52d. Plaza 3583.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTO INSTRUCTION will be given in exchange for occasional use of automobile, guaranteeing against damage, by two gentlemen competent to give owner full working knowledge. J 140 Times.

FORD.—Wanted, 1917 Ford, either chassis or complete model; must be ready to L. S. Higham, Apt. 60, 418 West 130th.

CADILLAC 1916 runabout wanted. Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
T ALL STANDARD MAKES. T
I TIRES AND TUBES. I
R E AT THE RIGHT PRICE. R
E HOME TIRE CO. E
S H. PHILLIPS, 1,989 B'WAY, NR. 67TH. S
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
358 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

THE CALL OF WAR
demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH, I. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantees AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 285 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the West Side. Send for booklet and pass to-day. M. C. A., 5 Columbus Circle, telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WOMAN INSTRUCTOR FOR WOMEN in Automobile driving. Eight years' experience. Address Miss Comstock, 34 East 32d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Bookkeeping, filing; several years' experience; intelligent, capable; $18. N 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; high school graduate; references; salary, $10. V 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; high school graduate; good references. V 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, take any dictation; conscientious worker; highest credentials. V 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—High school graduate; excellent references; salary $15. N 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' legal and commercial experience; $12. N 806 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper.—Seven years' experience; reliable, trustworthy; Christian; $15. N 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator, experienced, well educated, desires position. Reliable, N 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, energetic, refined, possesses special training; A1 references; $13. 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; understands bookkeeping; competent; best references; salary, $12. 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. N 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TRANSLATOR, English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese; $25. A1 references. J 86 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR would like position; small salary to start. N 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, college education, desires office position; knowledge of typewriting. N 287 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 39th. Phone Columbus 9022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Agency, 339 West 50th St.

SOUTHERN HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, butlers, laundresses; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE SALESMAN.
Seventeen years' broad mechanical, manufacturing experience in accounting, auditing, cost, and machine capacity, efficiency, financial, and executive duties; city and road sales work; credentials exceptional; age 36; salary $1,800 to $2,000. If possible, request appointment after 5:30 P. M. J 114 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.
Young man, 26, eight years' experience in all phases of cost and general accounting, possessing initiative and executive ability; university graduate with past record that bears close investigation. V 229 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation returns. Friedlander, 18 Cedar St Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—American; take full charge; 12 years with last corporation; one who can manage important affairs. N 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 8.2. Telephone Broad 7227.

ADVERTISERS, Attention!—A writer of good English, clever layout man, young, and absolutely reliable, with good copy and department store experience, now open for engagement anywhere, any field. J 131 Times.

ASSISTANT OR SECRETARY.—YOUNG MAN, CHRISTIAN, DESIRES POSITION ASSISTANT OR SECRETARY TO BUSY EXECUTIVE. F. J., 47 TIMES.

ASSISTANT—Intelligent, resourceful young man, 27; technical education; manufacturing experience. J 120 Times.

BANK CLERK, 8 years in present position, desires a change; thorough experience. N 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, capable executive; nine years' experience; balance sheets, statements, modern methods, correspondent; excellent references; bond if desired; salary $30. N 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, 24-7 college education; modern methods, controls financial statements. Seinfeld, 167 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; double entry, controlling accounts; 10 years' experience; capable assuming entire charge; highest credentials; $20. V 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thoroughly experienced, reliable; trial balance; moderate salary; permanent. V 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; thoroughly competent; 6 years' experience. J 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(29;) 10 years' experience, reliable; trial balance; excellent references. J 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced young man, 20; credit department or anything. J 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, 32; managerial ability; excellent references; $30 weekly. J 117 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful, very careful driver; do repairs; eight years' experience; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest, neat; country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 28, single, wishes steady position; highly recommended; absolutely sober, honest, and willing; expert driver and mechanic; wages $35 per week. J 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references; C. Smith, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—29; first-class driver, very careful; good appearance; will furnish exceptional reference from present employer. J 126 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; long experience; good machinist; best reference; strictly temperance, careful driver. Care Mrs. Pollard, 504 West 139th.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; married; 8 years' experience; best of references; private preferred. Charles Ihms, 152 W. 56th St.

COLLECTOR-SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN, 25, WISHES POSITION WITH REPUTABLE HOUSE; RELIABLE, GOOD CHARACTER; CAN FURNISH SECURITY; A1 REFERENCES. M 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTOR, &c.—American Christian, 28, wants position requiring man of intelligence and ability; 14 years' experience handling collections, credits, and correspondence; thorough knowledge modern business methods and sound legal training. N 316 Times Downtown.

COST MAN, able, American, 35, married, desires position with reliable concern which is in need of services of business methods in office or factory; can furnish highest references as to ability, character, &c. Address F. M., Room 402, 500 5th Av.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
Salesman desires position with wholesale drug house; best of references. V 230 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY MAN, bright, energetic, long an independent dealer, desires position, clerical or other. N 314 Times Downtown.

FACTORY OFFICE MAN; five years; seven years in mill; credits, bookkeeping, collections; experience; can install system. J 84 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Shirts, boys' blouses, repairs all machinery, desires position. N 312 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE COUPLE, trustworthy, desire position in small family or bachelor's place; entire charge; have experience and knowledge of indoor work. Write Sun, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MAN, 35, competent, 14 years' experience in executive capacity, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, desires to be located. N 299 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE with family desire to go on farm year round; welcome any opportunity. W 348 Times.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years. N 270 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants light office and outside work; good executive; highest references, honesty and sobriety. N 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, estimator, contract man, &c., (32,) for architectural woodworking firm catering to architects, decorators, and builders; 12 years' valuable experience in New York City with prominent woodworkers; nominal salary until capabilities are demonstrated; interview. N 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, five years' experience, Chicago, Middle Western, jobbing, retail dry goods trade, with specialties, experienced correspondent, executive, with affinity for hard work; would come to New York relative making arrangement with progressive concern. Address Salesman, 701 Federal Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN,
calling on the general stores through Pennsylvania, wishes a good-paying side line on commission basis; has auto; can furnish the best of reference; what have you to offer. Address S. C., Box 235 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ford cars or accessories; experienced mechanic; capable of selling, demonstrating, finding trouble; at present superintending Ford repair shop; salary and commission. J 134 Times.

SALESMAN-YOUNG MAN WANTS CONNECTION REPRESENTING RELIABLE CONCERN; KNOWS HOW TO REPRESENT AND PRODUCE. W 49 TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, estimator, and contract man (32) for architectural woodwork, interior decorating, and furnishing; 12 years' valuable experience in New York City with prominent woodworkers and decorators; nominal salary until capabilities are demonstrated; interview. N 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, &c.—Age 28; if you pay the price you can have my services as sale-man, collector, or something similar. J 132 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man selling through Middle Western States desires similar position. J 128 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced traveler, covered South and Middle West seven years, open for good line, O. K., 197 Times.

SALESMAN, educated, neat, hard worker, just left importing house; can adapt myself to any line. O. E., 196 Times.

SALESMAN, with car service and little capital. What have you got to offer? Box 400, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Private; 25; well educated, well bred; expert stenographer-typist; highest credentials furnished; personal interview requested. V 232 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 26; experienced office manager and accountant; travel anywhere. J 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rate freight clerk, desires position; nine years' experience. B 468 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OLD,
alert, progressive, with ability as SALESMAN
desires position with chance for advancement. Lawrence Kahn, 155 West 123d St. Telephone Morningside 5477.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, competent bookkeeper, cashier, or statistician, desires position in growing concern where good work will be appreciated and warrant continued employment; best of references. O. H. Kerkman, 168 East 38th St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,)—Assistant to executive; nine years' experience; competent salesman; thoroughly conversant cost system, capable correspondent; good appearance; unquestionable credentials. J 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, refined, desires position offering future; experienced office worker; good figurer, knowledge of typewriting; best reference; salary $12. Leitner, 650 East 5th.

YOUNG man, 27, well educated, five years' South American experience, requires position any republic; fluent Spanish. B 461 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21, assistant bookkeeper, good at figures, can operate typewriter and dictaphone, desires clerical position. J 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, business experience, wishes position with advancement. N 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG, active representative, commercial, banking, traveling experience, seeks substantial proposition. N 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22; office work; fluent in French and German; has selling ability; good references. N 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 18, desires situation; knowledge bookkeeping, office experience; references. J 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) seeks opportunity making himself generally useful, anything. V 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, seeks position. 121 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG,
AMBITIOUS ADVERTISING WOMAN.
She is now working in home advertising agency or on a newspaper and is looking for a permanent position with a future.
There is a place for her in the advertising department of a large New York house.
She must be accurate, systematic, and resourceful, good typist and able to write clear, forceful letters.
A good salary will be paid to young woman who can qualify.
Write business and advertising experience to Box 19, Madison Square Station.

AN OPENING FOR AN
ADVERTISING SALESWOMAN.
Large lithographic house in New York offers splendid opportunity to young business woman with sales experience.
Knowledge of advertising and printing desirable.
Good address, poise, and ability to meet large buyers of lithography necessary.
The salary that this position will pay depends entirely upon ability to make good.
Initiative and resourcefulness essential.
Write full particulars of sales and advertising experience to Box 19, Madison Square Station.

BILL CLERK and TYPIST.—Unless thoroughly accurate and reliable do not apply. Write, stating age, salary desired, and experience. F 156 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliott Fisher operator. Charles D. Jaffee, 502 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST; must be experienced; salary $10-$12. Room 504, 1,790 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, over 22; permanent position; will advance. Call 12 M. to 1 P. M., 1,791 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER and typist to take entire charge of office. Phone Chelsea 9030.

CLERKS, over 22 years of age, with office experience; high school graduates preferred; $10 to start. Apply in person to Mr. Bgnlage Rogers Peet Company, Broadway and 13th St.

COOK.—For summer, in Rye, N. Y.; two adults, four children in family; good references required. F. C. Farley, 135 East 66th.

COOK.—Young woman, white, as cook in employes' lunch room for girls; salary $10 to start. M 383 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT FOR CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE HOUSE; ABLE TO USE DICTAPHONE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. CAPABLE. V 242 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COUPLE wanted for cottage near New York, to take full charge, including housekeeping, cooking, &c.; good wages. Apply between 2 and 5 P. M., 25 West 54th St., or after 8 P. M., 142 East 27th St., Apt. 17.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework at Bronxville, near station, half hour from 42d St.; no washing; family three; good wages. Phone Apartment 70, Stuyvesant 1410, for city interview.

MAID.—Young person as useful maid to delicate lady; $25 month. Apt. 42, Manhattan Square Hotel, Columbus Av. and 77th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Salary, $25 month and home; apply between 1 and 3. 320 West 90th.

NURSE, (FEMALE.)
Salary $900 to $1,080.
Age 21 to 45 years. Furnish proof of registration when filling application. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; duties, 4; practical test, 3. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, on May 8, at 4 P. M. Requested applications will be mailed on receipt of sufficient postage. For further particulars see "City Record" or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, social and library work; intelligent, accurate; use Underwood. W 48 Times.

REFINED young lady help at counter, 10 to 3, cafeteria tea room. Jones, N 311 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Committee of prominent people, first-class organization, requires several personal representatives for New York City; no canvassing; applicants must be of highest character; commission basis; apply after 2 P. M. Photoplay League, 605 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Women over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability to call on our list of mothers and explain successful charter building plans for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER who is thoroughly experienced in taking notes and rapid typist; knowledge of clerical work essential; moderate salary to start, with future advancement to the girl who proves capable. Write in full, stating experience, &c., F 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondence, typing, record writing; association work; modern building, Times Square; 9 to 5; $15. Address, in own handwriting, J 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted as secretary to head of prominent 5th Av. firm, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary wanted. B 465 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Straight dictation work; Hudson Terminal location; $10 week to start; good opportunity for right girl. V 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be good at figures; ambitious girl; $10 to $12. H. Breger, 6th floor, 310 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER for 5th Av. real estate office; state experience and salary wanted. B 454 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR capable of handling 8 trunk lines and a number of extensions; knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; future advancement assured to the girl with ability; state experience and full particulars. E 165 Times.

TEACHER to give private lessons in correct English pronunciation. N 296 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHER.—Wanted, an A1 experienced stenography instructor; must have good personality and be able to take charge of large classes. Address, with full particulars, Box F 163 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant; ambitious girl; good opportunity; $8 to $10. H. Breger, 6th floor, 310 East 22d St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Downtown bank requires services of young girls (20-24) for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting essential; must have at least two years' high school education and some business experience; only those with such qualifications need apply; answers must state age, experience, previous employment, references, and salary expected. V 244 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, addressing and filling in; good plain lists, good conditions. Mitchell, 310 East 23d.

TYPIST, not necessarily a stenographer; beginner will do; $8; quick advancement. Room 512, 115 Broadway.

WOMAN OF ABILITY, EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT, TO DEVELOP MEN'S NECKWEAR WORK ROOM, WHOSE DUTY WILL BE TO SEE THAT GOODS ARE MADE BETTER THAN ORDINARY; PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE ADAPTABILITY AND ORIGINALITY. APPLY BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 5TH AV.

WOMAN can easily make good salary by selling our goods on liberal commission basis. Address J 113 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN FOR CLERICAL POSITION IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD PENMEN AND FIGURERS; GIVE EXPECTATION AND REFERENCES. CLERIC, V 241 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG, reliable women; real estate office uptown; state particulars, references, experience; short hours. Write L. V., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY with experience in traffic matters. Apply M 387 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS!
IMPORTERS, $20; ARCHITECTS, $20; LEGAL, $18; ELECTRICAL, $15; PUBLISHING, $12.
STENOGRAPHIC—BOOKKEEPERS!
REAL ESTATE, $18; MANUFACTURING, $18; REAL ESTATE, $18, AND A NUMBER AT $15.
BOOKKEEPERS!
BOOKBINDERS, $18; MOTOR CAR COMPANY, $18; RUBBER TIRES, $18; BANK, $18. EXCELLENT CHANCES AT A LITTLE LOWER SALARIES.
CLERKS OF ALL KINDS—BILLING, ENTRY, FILING, &C., FROM $8 to $15.
CALL OR WRITE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., ROOM 725, N. Y. CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway, Room 512.
CHAS. P. HASSON, Mgr., formerly manager Clerical Departments of National Employment Exchange. Applications accepted from high grade Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Switchboard Operators, Typists, and Clerks.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 45d.—Stenographers, (publicity and advertising,) $16; exporters, $12; polishing, $15; typist, $12; clerks, $9-$15. Miss Budelsbender, Prop.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several openings for beginners and experienced operators; $12 to $25. Bailey-O'Connor Agency, 103 Park Av. (41st St.,) Room 802. Tel. Murray Hill 4620.

RECEPTION LADY, $100 month; secretary, (school,) $800. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.;
individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction; special hours, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10.
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced on construction work, location Cuba; knowledge of Spanish language necessary; single man preferred; give detailed experience and references. Box F 247 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Out-of-town C. P. A. desires experienced principal or junior; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firm certified public accountants requires experienced assistants of manly appearance; state age, experience, expectations, &c. N 297 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior cost accountant by certified public accountant. M 378 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any. M 343 Times Downtown.

BOYS FOR OFFICE AND SALESROOM OF WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE. ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE; WHOLESALE. V 243 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicants' own handwriting. M 389 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for office work; good chance for advancement. Apply Crucible Steel Co. of America, 420 Canal St.

BOY wanted for general office work, speaking English and Russian. V 235 Times Downtown.

BOY; $5 week; immediate advancement. Call morning, New York Bible Society, 66 Bible House.

BOY wanted by commission house for errands; 16 or 17 years of age. N 261 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. N 291 Times Downtown.

BOY.—In manufacturer's office; boy living in Brooklyn. Write N 254 Times Downtown.

BOY.—General office work; $5.50. Room 907, 17 West 38th St.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, about 17 years of age, for clerk and office assistant; good education; state experience, if any, and salary expected. N 282 Times Downtown.

CLERK, Junior.—Young man, in large corporation; chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 1,543.

CLOAK SALESMAN for Middle West; commission only. B. L., 132 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Three neat-appearing young men, preferably those who are thoroughly acquainted with streets in New York City and have had experience collecting on installment accounts; reasonable salary to start; good chance for advancement to hustlers; must furnish surety or realty bond and references. Call between 10 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M., 3 West 29th St., Room 801.

COST CLERK.—Must understand pay roll and voucher records; a hustler with something in view; give age, salary, and reference. S. L., 187 Times, 42d St.

COUPLE wanted, white, no children, to go to country for Summer; man to wait on table and valet; houseman, wife good cook or chambermaid; personal references required; wages $75. Call Thursday morning, 267 West 79th St., 10 to 12 o'clock.

COURT CLERK wanted, preferably admitted, with one or two years' actual experience in answering calendar, searching in County Clerk's office, &c.; salary $12. Reply by letter to N 365 Times Downtown.

CREDIT and business experience to interview credit men on Credit Guide; salary and commission. Application must be in writing addressed to Z 315 Times Annex.

DENTIST.—Registered in Pennsylvania; advertising office; must be experienced along this line; sober, honest, reliable; position permanent; this is an excellent opportunity for the man that can qualify; salary, $45 and commission weekly; in reply give full particulars. Address Z 311 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, CAPABLE AT DESIGNING MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SPORT, AUTOMOBILE, TRAVEL COATS AND DUSTERS. WRITE, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 380 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.—Male or female, to make up a snappy line of boys' wash suits for a prominent concern. F 167 Times.

DRAFTSMEN and tool designers, first class men on automatic machinery. American Machine and Foundry Co., 56th St., bet. 1st and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, mechanical men for general layout of smelters, crushing plants, and mill buildings; also structural steel and reinforced concrete designers; above for large construction office in New York City; only first-class men, preferably with industrial plant experience, need apply; submit complete details, experience, and qualifications. M 340 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN in general contractor's office, who understands detailing, &c.; state age, salary, experience and references, or application not considered. J 124 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced pump, wanted for checking and detailing; location, Middle West; steady work, pleasant surroundings. T 224 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED LINOLEUM AND CARPET LAYER wanted; steady work with salary for good man; must have references. M. C. Frost & Co., White Plains, N. Y.

JAPANESE COOK and house servant. Apply between 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., A. F. Elliot, 66 Liberty St., city.

KEY PUNCH OPERATOR wanted by surety company, two experienced Hollerith key punch operators; state salary and experience. N 289 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, with no children, good farm on Long Island; one who understands general farming; reference. Address V 249 Times Downtown.

MARINE INSURANCE SOLICITOR.—I have knowledge of active prospects; want a solicitor on commission basis. N 313 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.
Good opening for a bright, active young man, 16 years old and grammar school graduate; $6 to start. Apply by letter only in your own handwriting to Mr. Ferns, Rogers Peet Company, 842 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY; $6 START; BRIGHT, ENERGETIC AMERICAN; GOOD APPEARANCE AND EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. CALL WEDNESDAY, AT 9 A. M. OR 2:30 P. M., or WRITE ERICKSON CO., 381 4TH AV.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, in law office, junior office boy; good wages, with opportunity for advancement. Apply 62 Cedar St., fourth floor.

OFFICE BOY for downtown export house; apply in own handwriting; state salary desired. Barthold & Co., 4 Stone St.

OFFICE BOY, bright; good prospects. M 336 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN.—Have an opening in advertising office for physician registered in New York; position in western part of State; experience in this line not essential, but man must be of highest moral character, strictly sober, reliable in every way; give particulars regarding education, age, married or single, &c., in first letter. Address Z 312 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Large manufacturing company, marketing nationally advertised product, maintaining on the road an advertising staff consisting of ten young men who call directly on the housewives, desires the services of a man to take charge of this crew and travel with them; salary and expenses; must be at least 30 years old, single, willing to live away from home; previous experience in handling men necessary; must be a good disciplinarian and have a good education; men who are at present engaged and have been in the service of responsible houses for at least three years will be given preference; to secure attention applications must be made by mail, giving full details as to past employments, which will be treated confidentially. Z 319 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED
to work direct from written inquiries exclusively; great number of leads require immediate engagement of salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 25-45; must be earning $75-$150; sales were never so large as now; references necessary. Call at once Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. V 173 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man as specialty salesman for New York City territory; must be well educated, present a good appearance, and be willing to work hard; the position would be steady, and offers an attractive future with a well-established manufacturing corporation; small drawing account and liberal commission will be paid; men without selling experience will be considered; no attention will be paid to letters that do not set forth applicant's experience and qualifications fully. Address N 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—TWO HIGH-GRADE MEN, good personality and appearance, to place special contracts; permanent connection; exclusive territory; thorough training; only those capable of earning $100 a week considered; men who have successfully sold insurance, correspondence courses or high-class books preferred; commission. Call Wednesday, 508 Woolworth Bldg.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING.
We illustrate and write the newspaper ads for merchants in the smaller towns throughout the United States; commission of $12 cash for each contract. Call Room 506, 74 Cortlandt St. Phone 6324 Cortlandt.

SALESMEN, (2,) above average calibre, not afflicted with "soft backbone" or "slugfish brain," possessing demonstration enthusiasm, initiative, and ability to follow instructions; can earn $400 monthly minimum on commissions; no advance seekers. Phone for appointment, Vanderbilt 4634.

SALESMAN.—OUTSIDE MAN TO TAKE ORDERS FOR SHIRTS AND HABERDASHERY; EXPERIENCED; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. FRANK BROS., 714 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.
Three specialty salesmen to sell to the trade; drawing account and commission; only experienced men need apply; first-class references required. Wellaphone Co., Suite 158, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN.—Ford attachment and motor truck salesmen in Brooklyn and New York City; full line; liberal commission and drawing account. See Mr. Duerr, 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to handle line of pile fabric and cloth coats; could handle in conjunction with suit or dress line; must have good following; commission basis. H. O., 128 Times.

SALESMAN—Want high-class man to manage a sales campaign of territorial rights; salary; only a man with unquestionable ability and reputation need apply. M 385 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced for East, to handle line of pile fabric and cloth coats; could handle in conjunction with suit or dress line; must have good following; commission basis. H 158 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to carry lines of carpets, rugs, linoleums, and housefurnishings for mill agency; splendid opportunity for live wires; drawing account and commissions; no others need apply. Room 1001, 225 5th Av.

SALESMEN, two, closers, $50; service contract; select local territory; original selling plan; big commission. Sullivan-Ball, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN to represent the largest manufacturer of popular price middy blouses for the jobbing trade only; commission basis. Z 310 Times Annex.

SALESMAN (boys' clothing) with a following; we can give about 60 A1 accounts; commission only; only man capable of drawing $60 per week need apply. F 150 Times.

SALESMAN, active, with Ford car, to handle a wonderful, guaranteed side line, or full time; unlimited results; commission basis. Room 1204, U. S. Rubber Building.

SALESMEN having afternoons or hours unengaged; some knowledge of men's hats, retail, required; salary, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Fam

ALLOTS $10,000,000 TO BUY FERTILIZER

Nitrate Bill Passed by Senate Looks to Doubling South's Corn and Cotton Crops.

TO RUSH OTHER FOOD BILLS

Department of Agriculture Urges Congress to Act Quickly—Serious Shortage of Farm Implements.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Appropriation of $10,000,000 for purchase by the Government of nitrates for fertilizing purposes and their distribution at cost to farmers of the Atlantic seaboard would be authorized by a bill passed today by the Senate, 52 to 8. Increase in production of food crops, mostly in South Atlantic States, is the object sought. The bill provides for transportation of nitrates from Chile in Government vessels and their sale by Federal authorities to farmers.

Many Southern farmers and agricultural organizations indorsed the measure. Senators Smith of South Carolina and Smith of Georgia told the Senate that the Government could buy nitrates now stored in this country, sell them to the farmers, and later replace them by bringing in more from Chile. Several Senators who expressed fear that nitrate supplies needed for manufacture of powder might be depleted were told that present supplies were sufficient for two years.

The South Carolina Senator said that by making nitrates available at reduced prices the corn and cotton crops of the South Atlantic seaboard could be increased from 50 to 100 per cent. The proposed appropriation, he said, had the approval of Secretary Houston.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina declared middlemen's profits and lack of transportation facilities from Chile were responsible for exorbitant nitrate prices at present.

Senators Smoot, Townsend, Frelinghuysen, McCumber, and other Republicans opposed the bill as unnecessary, Senator Smoot declaring Chile's total annual exports could be bought for the $10,000,000 appropriated under the measure.

To make available quickly an appropriation for a food survey, the Department of Agriculture today asked, and the Senate and House Agricultural Committees agreed, to have the Administration food control legislation introduced in Congress in separate bills.

One measure, expected to pass without delay, will carry a $25,000,000 appropriation for the survey, and will provide for enlarging the department's staff, to permit supervision of seeding operations; another will include provisions for licensing and controlling storage and distributing concerns. The latter probably will meet with considerable opposition.

Both the House and Senate committees continued hearings during the day. Secretary Houston, before the House committee, urged prompt action on the legislation proposed and outlined the Government's price-fixing measures, to be written later.

The Senate committee heard Governor Frazier of North Dakota, who declared he believed farmers of his State would not oppose minimum price fixing. Prices had been set by gamblers, he said, and farmers, he thought, would not object to the Government fixing them if prices were made fair and equitable.

The Federal Trade Commission again today heard representatives of State Food Boards on food conditions throughout the country. Most of the delegates blamed high prices on middlemen. Some said a labor shortage had much to do with short crops, and suggestions were made that Orientals be imported for farm labor.

The food problem will be taken up tomorrow at a conference with representatives of State Defense Councils with the National Defense Council.

FARM IMPLEMENTS TOO FEW.

Shortage Due to Lack of Steel—Threatens Crop Production.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Members of the special committee appointed by the National Implement and Vehicle Association to co-operate with the Federal Government in the movement to increase this country's food production met here today and issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the success of the campaign will be seriously jeopardized because of a shortage of farm implements due to the inability of implement manufacturers to obtain more than 75 per cent. of the sheet steel needed to supply the normal demand of the farmers.

Attention is called to the fact that the farm implement manufacturers have practically no stock on hand, and that thousands of farmers in recent years have allowed their equipment to deteriorate to such an extent that many implements cannot be used this year without repairs. The implement manufacturers declare they were compelled to appeal to the Fderal Government recently in order to obtain 75 per cent. of their normal annual supply.

"All factories making tractor plows," says the statement, "are unable to meet the requirements of their trade. The corn acreage has been decreased by the shortage of listers, the tool necessary to plant corn in Fall wheat fields. A shortage of regular corn planters is also imminent. This is occasioned by inability to secure raw material, particularly iron and steel products.

"There are manufactured and sold to farmers in this country yearly approximately 100,000 harvesters and binders. A harvester and binder averages to cut fifty acres of wheat a year. This decrease in supply would result in decreasing the farmers' harvesting ability 1,250,000 acres. Allowing for the acreage production indicated by the Government in the 1915 crop analysis of 16.9 bushels per acre, we would have a loss of 2,115,000 bushels.

"In addition to this, binders are used for the harvesting of oats, barley, and rye, of which there are 50,000,000 acres planted per year, and a corresponding loss would be experienced in these crops.

"There are 80,000 corn planters a year sold in the United States. A corn planter averages to plant forty acres a year. Reducing this output 25 per cent. means a reduction of 800,000 acres planted, which, according to Government reports of production for 1915, of 28.2 bushels per acre, would mean a loss of 22,560,000 bushels of corn.

BAKERS' STRIKE PUTS CHICAGO ON RATIONS

Purchases of Bread and Flour Limited by Grocers—Federal Authorities Investigating.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Negotiations between Chicago's striking bakers and the bread manufacturers had reached a deadlock tonight, and as a result housewives were forced to what amounted to war rations of bread and flour. An inspection trip by Dr. John Dill Robertson, City Health Commissioner, disclosed that grocers were selling only about two loaves of bread to each householder, and flour only for immediate needs, the maximum sales being twenty-five pounds.

With almost 100 bakeries, among them the largest in the city, closed as a result of the strike, and the daily bread supply about 1,500,000 loaves short, the strikers apparently were clinging to their original demands for increased wages, shorter hours, and the right to approve or dismiss baking foremen, and the employers were firm in their refusal to grant them.

Coincident with the bread strike, a strike of 500 employes of the Albaugh-Dover Company, manufacturers of farming implements, attracted attention. According to officials of the company, the men walked out today with thirty minutes' notice after demanding a 20 per cent. increase in wages. Henry Albaugh, Secretary, said he believed the strike was brought on by foreign agents and was placing the matter in the hands of the Department of Justice.

MERIDEN, Conn., May 1.—Practically all of the union bakers in the city went on strike early today. Recently the journeymen presented to the employers a new contract from which was eliminated the arbitration clause of the old agreement. According to the employers the question of wages is not in dispute. The effects of the walkout were apparent in the restaurants this morning, where in place of fresh rolls and bread patrons had to be content with old bread.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1.—Eighty per cent. of the bread production of Kansas City bakeries, according to owners' estimates, was cut off here today by a strike of bakers that began at midnight. More than 200 workers struck when their employers refused to grant increases of $2 a week.

SMALL BAKERS RAISE PRICES.

But Agree to Forego Profit Except a "Rational Salary."

Four hundred proprietors of independent baking establishments, a large majority of them Germans, meeting in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon pledged themselves to bake bread during the war without profit "other than a rational salary for the personal work performed by us." It was decided, however, to have a minimum 10-cent loaf, and to reduce the production and advance the price of pastry and other oven luxuries. The small bakers produce about 40 per cent. of the bread sold in New York. The larger concerns had already fixed upon the minimum 10-cent loaf.

A spirit of Americanism pervaded the meeting. It was ruled at the outset that all speeches must be in English, and one man who insisted on his right to speak in German was put out of the hall.

"Every one here is a good American," said Maximilian Strasser, in opening the meeting. "If there is any baker in New York who is not a good American citizen, then he ought to be."

Taking issue with Health Commissioner Emerson, who is advocating the use of bread made with whole wheat flour, R. F. Bausman, New York representative of the Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, said yesterday that bread made from white flour was best for the nation.

No acute danger of a flour shortage exists, and the fear of it is responsible largely for the present high prices, according to George A. Zabriskie, New York agent for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company.

German Minister Quits Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 1.—Friedrich von Verdy du Vernois, German Minister to Cuba, sailed today for New York via Key West. The Minister received his passports several weeks ago, but time was granted to him to arrange legation affairs. One legation Secretary has received permission to remain two weeks longer before finally turning over the legation to the Spanish Minister.

WAR PRICES TO NAVY MUST BE 'ONLY FAIR'

Jobbers Here Directed to Fill Orders, to be Paid For at Rates President Will Fix.

BIDS ASKED AND IGNORED

Authority for Action Granted In Last Naval Appropriation Law —Bliss Case Cited.

Wholesale grocers and food dealers who submitted bids on the big navy orders of April 19 have received notice from the Navy Department that they are to fill them at once at prices to be fixed later by the President of the United States. The notice was received while the dealers were anxiously awaiting news as to whether the department had accepted their bids, based on the prevailing high market prices. The action of the Navy Department was taken under a provision of the Naval Appropriation bill adopted last March, giving the President the power to purchase war supplies "at reasonable prices." This is the form of the notice received by New York firms:

> In accordance with the authority conferred on the President by the act of Congress March 5, 1917, I am directed to place with you the attached order. You will deliver the goods specified therein as directed, and the price to be paid therefor will be determined by the President in due course.
>
> Any representations you desire to make as to the price you claim for these goods should be submitted to this office with your bill on delivery. The attached order is based on proposals submitted by you to this office on April 19. Please acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of this order under the conditions of the same.
>
> C. T. WILLIAMS,
> Paymaster United States Navy.

This is the first time local jobbers have ever been called upon to deliver goods to the Government without knowing what prices were to be paid. The general opinion was that the Government had adopted the system for the purpose of making sure that it got the goods and at the same time preventing the advance in market prices, which was made about the time the Government asked for bids on the navy orders. One jobber ventured the opinion that in the future dealers might be rather slow to submit to the Government estimates of what they could furnish if they got a certain price, to be used as a basis for virtual commandeering of supplies, but the general sentiment was willingness to trust the President to see that prices were fair.

Harry Balfe, President of Austin, Nichols & Co., the largest wholesale grocery house in the world, and one of those who were ordered to supply goods to the navy, to be paid for later, said that if the Government wished to do business that way his company would do all it could to help fill orders.

"We are a patriotic concern," said Mr. Balfe. "We shall supply what we were asked to supply by the Navy Department, and as soon as we can. We have every faith in the President and the Government of the United States, and I feel confident that the price will be fair."

There was some talk yesterday of conferences between dealers and Government authorities to bring about a modification of the plan the Government appears to have adopted. Mr. Balfe said that no representative of his company had taken part in such a conference and that the company stood ready to accept the Government's orders. At the offices of the Wholesale Grocers' Association nothing was known of any such conference.

It was reported that representatives of other industries which will be called upon to furnish the Government with supplies will ask Washington if a like policy is to be followed with regard to other things the departments will need in wartime.

The power conferred on the President in the Naval bill not only enables him to take over supplies at prices to be determined, but empowers him to have the Government operate all plants turning out munitions, the plan being to pay the owners a small return on their investment in the form of interest rather than profits.

Jobbers expect to receive from Washington soon a request to make a report on all supplies in storage as of May 1. The Department of Agriculture made a similar request last May 1, but little significance was attached to it at that time.

While this is the first time the Government has taken over supplies at prices to be fixed later, it is not the first time the power conferred upon the President to fix reasonable prices for war supplies has been invoked. The last of March the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, which has the only private long-range torpedo plant, submitted prices which the Navy Department considered too high. Secretary Daniels ordered a careful estimate made of the cost of making torpedoes, after which, on April 4, Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, notified the Bliss Company that it would be expected to supply the torpedoes at about $1,500 each less than the company bid. The bid prices of $9,164 and $7,816 were cut to $7,922 and $6,140, respectively. At that time Secretary Daniels issued a statement in which he said:

"As a result of invoking this new provision in the Naval bill, the department has saved $2,193,696 on one order. We expect all munition makers to furnish what the Government needs at prices which investigation shows to be reasonable, so that it will not be necessary to take over any plants."

CARRY YOUR PACKAGE HOME

W'oman Says Her Idea Would Release Thousands for Farm Work.

Women are advised to carry their own packages if they want to do something to release labor for the farm in a letter from Mrs. Edgar L. Morley of 520 West 140th Street made public yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens.

"If New York City wants to suggest a plan to send thousands to work on the farms let all the women carry home all their packages—dry goods, meats, groceries, and all," Mrs. Morney writes.

The National Wholesale Grocers' Association yesterday distributed to all retailers a pamphlet entitled "Our Opportunity to Serve Our Country" to be distributed among customers. Among the suggestions offered were these:

"Raise fruits and vegetables for your own and your neighbors' use. This can be your contribution to your country's need. This will leave for Winter use an ample supply of canned and evaporated foods. It will increase the supply for the future and thereby avoid unnecessary increase in prices at a time when food is scarce and prices are inclined to advance. Show the farmer that by planting only those things which yield him the largest return he creates a shortage of other things."

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, announced yesterday that within three days more than 500 persons had registered as willing to do farm work this Summer.

BROKERS TO AID BELGIUM.

J. A. Gade Appeals to Stock Exchange to Give $25,000.

The floor of the Stock Exchange was turned over to John A. Gade, assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at the close of business yesterday, who asked the brokers to give $25,000 to aid Belgian relief work. It was prophesied that when the doors of the Exchange open this morning he would get more than that amount. Mr. Gade said more than 50 per cent of the people in Belgium were suffering from malnutrition and diseases.

The speaker insisted that the people of America should do more for Belgium. He said that $30,000,000 in profits had been made from the purchase of Belgian relief supplies in this country, and that the total American contribution to the relief fund was $12,000,000. Most of the $192,000,000 worth of food distributed in Belgium was purchased by the people of England and France, already short of food themselves, he said.

The people of Belgium, he said, have two uppermost sentiments—love of America and hatred of Germany.

Lectures on Railroading.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee and head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, will open a course of lectures on transportation under the Page Foundation at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, the third week in May. Mr. Trumbull will address the students of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania tonight.

LOSSES IN FRANCHISE TAX.

Offset Section of Law Has Caused $15,000,000 Deduction.

Of $110,462,352 in special franchise taxes levied in New York City in the seventeen years the law has been in effect, the city collected $74,837,250, or 67.75 per cent., according to a report made yesterday by Controller Prendergast, prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance. Of the total levied, there was lost by special deductions and cancellations $31,014,745, or 28.08 per cent. On Dec. 31, 1916, there remained uncollected $4,610,265, or 4.17 per cent.

Of the amount rendered uncollectible, the report showed that $18,310,211 was lost through court orders reducing assessments, and a further loss to the city of $15,576,440.35 was due to Section 48 of the tax law, which permits the owner of a special franchise to deduct from the tax levied any payment made by the owner to the municipality by which the special franchise tax is imposed. In some cases, the report said, the legal deduction equaled or exceeded the amount of the franchise levy and resulted in relieving such concerns from the tax.

The report includes an estimate of the probable effect upon the city's revenues from special franchise taxation to be derived from the repeal of Section 48.

PASSES WAITRESSES' BILL.

Assembly Follows Senate In Restricting Hours of Employment.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Assembly today passed the Graves-Marsh bill restricting the hours of labor for women in restaurants. No woman under the ago of 16 years can be employed, and none can be permitted to work in a restaurant more than six days, or forty-four hours in one week, nor more than nine hours in any one day. She must not work before 6 o'clock in the morning nor after 10 o'clock in the evening.

The latter provision, however, does not apply to singers or performers of any kind, or attendants in cloak rooms, nor to women employed in connection with dining rooms and kitchens of hotels, or in a lunchroom conducted by an employer for the benefit of his employes.

The bill was passed by the Senate several weeks ago and now goes to Governor Whitman for his approval. If the bill is approved it will take effect on Oct. 1.

RUSH TO PAY CITY TAXES.

Record Receipts of $12,817,886 Attributed to Patriotism.

Yesterday was the biggest day in the history of the local Tax Department in the amount of taxes paid for both personal and real estate. The amount collected was $12,817,886. On May 1 of last year the receipts amounted to $11,626,312.

Yesterday's receipts were made up as follows: Manhattan, $9,822,064; the Bronx, $1,061,467; Brooklyn, $1,344,165; Queens, $418,307, and Richmond, $171,883. In Manhattan alone there was an increase of more than $500,000 in the collections. Tax Department officials said that the increase this year was undoubtedly due to war conditions, as patriotic citizens were anxious to discharge at once their debts to the city.

MASONS CHEER ROOSEVELT.

He Tells Grand Lodge He Wants to Go to the Firing Line.

Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, at their 136th annual session yesterday afternoon at Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, adopted resolutions offered by Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, pledging their undivided support of the Government, and cheered Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's request that he be permitted to go at once with troops to the firing line in France. The Colonel also approved the law providing obligatory military service, and that sentiment was applauded lustily. It was a patriotic meeting from the first, and all other business was practically sidetracked for the time.

INQUEST ON SENTRY'S VICTIM

Jury Gives No Verdict in View of Military Trial.

The inquest into the death of Louis Feuerstein, 76 years old, of 62 West 112th Street, who was shot and killed two weeks ago by Private Thomas Allen of Company B, Forty-seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y., on sentry duty at the railroad viaduct at 116th Street and Park Avenue, was held yesterday before Coroner Feinberg and a jury. Testimony was offered that Feuerstein was shot in the back. Allen is undergoing trial by court-martial at Governors Island, and the Coroner's jury made no recommendation.

Maurice Simmons, counsel for relatives of Feuerstein, said the old man was unable to understand English. He was on his way to a synagogue when the shooting occurred. Samuel Leserson of 438 Broadway, an eyewitness, testified that Allen stopped Feuerstein in the middle of the street and with leveled bayonet backed him up on the sidewalk. As Feuerstein turned partly around, he said, trying to shield himself with his right hand, in which he held a cane, the soldier fired.

Coroner Feinberg said:

"I regret that this old man, on his way to a synagogue, should have been the first killed in New York City as a result of the war. This should be a warning to every one that, should he at any time or place be stopped by a sentry, he must immediately obey the sentry's orders."

ORDERS MORE CARGO SHIPS.

Government Makes Contract with T. C. Desmond & Co. of This City.

The United States Government has contracted with T. C. Desmond & Co., engineers of this city, to build thirty wooden cargo ships to combat the German submarine menace, it was announced yesterday. The vessels will be constructed at yards owned by the company at Essex, Mass., and Thomaston, Me. It was said that another yard probably would be built immediately near New York City. The question of getting officers for the wooden fleet is one of the problems that the Federal Shipping Board is now said to face. Captain Reginald Fay, Secretary and Treasurer of the alumni of the New York Nautical School and Marine Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, said:

"Officers for the merchant marine the scarce enough now, and the sudden demand that is coming will drain our resources. There must be three deck and three engineer officers on each vessel."

The alumni of the State Nautical School are now endeavoring to double the output of officers from the training ship Newport. Its present capacity is 100 students. It is now proposed to divide the work so that the technical training can be given ashore and the practical work done on the Newport.

NAVAL AVIATOR IS KILLED.

Ensign Vankirk Falls 1,000 Feet Into Pensacola Bay.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 1.—Ensign D. R. Vankirk, U. S. N., fell 1,000 feet in an airplane into Pensacola Bay late today and was drowned in the wreckage of the machine.

Kingsbury Ill, His Trial Put Off.

Justice Walter H. Jaycox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday adjourned indefinitely the trial of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchiss, his counsel, who are charged with wiretapping during the Strong investigation of the State Charities Department. Mr. Kingsbury, who was ill, appeared in Court accompanied by his physician, Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge. He was anxious for the trial to proceed, but the physician strongly advised against it. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendants, moved for a mistrial and District Attorney Harry E. Lewis consented. The Justice then declared the proceedings a mistrial. Mr. Lewis said he could not tell when he would move for a trial.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

THIS (Wed.) Afternoon at 2:30.

A Private Collection of
ORIENTAL PORCELAINS
Enamels, Brasses & Bronzes, Mandarin Robes and Jewelry, Very Fine Amber and Jade Necklaces and other objects.

TOMORROW (Thurs.) Afternoon at 2:30.
To be sold by order of Administratrix
The Artistic Furnishings
and Embellishments of the Studio
of the late
James Martin Waters.
FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St, Madison Sq. So.

McADOO GETS RELIEF GIFTS.

At His Request Treasury Employes Subscribe to Red Cross.

In a circular letter received yesterday Secretary William G. McAdoo called upon all officers and employes of the Treasury Department in this city to make individual contributions to the National Red Cross. The letters were distributed in the Custom House, Appraiser's Stores, Barge Office, and the Internal Revenue offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Mr. McAdoo said he was calling upon each of the 30,000 employes of the Treasury Department throughout the country to contribute a small amount toward the fund.

"I should like each employe," said the letter, "receiving a salary of $1,000 or less to contribute fifty cents, each employe receiving a salary between $1,000 and $2,000 to contribute $1, and each official and employe receiving a higher salary than $2,000 to contribute $2. This will create a fund which can be used for the purchase of supplies and materials, which in turn can be made into suitable articles for the Red Cross work by the women of the Treasury Department, upon whom I should like to call for this service of distinction. I should like to have the men and women of the department, without a single exception, make the small contributions I have suggested for this noble and humanitarian purpose."

Heads of various offices of the Treasury Department in this city yesterday appointed members of their staffs to solicit contributions, and by 4:30 P. M., the official closing hour, practically all of the Treasury's force here had made their donations.

Crowell Quits Business Chamber.

Dr. John Franklin Crowell has resigned as Executive Officer of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. His successor has not yet been selected, and it is understood to be the desire of the Chamber's Executive Committee to employ a publicity expert. Dr. Crowell is now on a vacation, and upon his return he expects to specialize in the study of "after-the-war" problems, identifying himself with large industrial enterprises in an advisory capacity.

Shackleton to Lecture Again.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have enlisted Sir Ernest Shackleton to repeat the story of the "White Warfare of the Antarctic" on Tuesday, May 8, at Aeolian Hall in aid of the child saving work in Ireland and the city of Dublin Red Cross, which includes the hospital branch with 300 patients in Dublin Castle. Sir Ernest made the stipulation that a share of the proceeds should go to the fund he is raising for dependents of men lost on his Antarctic expedition.

Blue Serge WEEK

Which means Quality week—for quality is vital in Blue Serges.

Be sure yours is as good to look at and to wear as

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits

$20 to $40

Summer comfort and good appearance are yours at a price which means real economy.

Drop in today at any of our stores and view this comprehensive assortment of serges.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

TYRONE—2⅛ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30. Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

At the Sign of the GREEN TEA POT 13 E. 36th St. Luncheon, 60c. Afternoon Tea; Delicious Waffles. Dinner, $1.00. Poultry Dinner served Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

NELLY'S GROTTO (Nr. 33rd). 165 MADISON AVE. Lunch 45c Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 59th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c.; Tea; Dinner $1.00. The Charm of New York of Yesteryear.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City Breakfast Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—$200 reward and no questions asked for return of cord chain, with crystal of diamond ornament, and platinum and diamon lorgnon, about 10 A. M., Tuesday, May 1, 48th St., between Madison & 6th Av., or Carlton House. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 22d and 42d Sts., black leather handbag containing cash and Wells Fargo traveler's checks. Liberal reward if returned to cashier, Hotel Astor.

LOST—Special Account Passbook No. K-1295 of Rosa Douras, issued by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; all persons are warned against receiving said book for value. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

LOST—Black velvet handbag, containing small purse, sum money, owner's name, address; Kaiser Keller or Times Square subway; reward. O. E. Auerbach, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—Gold bar pin with diamond, ruby, and sapphire, 125th St. car, or subway. Reward for return to Mrs. Hamlin, 105 Morningside Av.

SUITABLE REWARD for pocketbook, lost ladies' room Hudson Terminal last Saturday; no questions asked. H. McArdle, 258 Broadway, city.

LOST—April 24, at or near Fox Crotona Theatre, brown fur neckpiece; $10; no questions asked. P. Dolan, 1,882 Concourse. 6181 Tremont.

LOST—Double diamond bar pin, Au Caprice Restaurant, or in taxicab from there to 250 West 78th; liberal reward. Apt. 96, 740 West End Av.

LOST—Green silk umbrella, Monday night, Schuyler Theatre, 82d St.; reward. Rector 9060.

LOST—Reward, cameo pin surrounded with pearls, lost Monday, 8th Av. car to 144th St. Wiechers, Melrose 3325.

LOST—Diamond platinum rim, off square wrist watch, Monday, April 30; reward. Return to Warrington, 148 West 57th.

LOST.—Pearl barpin, Monday afternoon; reward. Rabinowitz, 1,280 Amsterdam Av. Morningside 4046.

LOST.—April 20, in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, diamond and platinum ring; liberal reward. F 158 Times.

REWARD.—May 1, Broadway, 71st, 76th, 17 sapphires graduated in barpin. Return Apt. 2 North, 171 West 71st.

LOST—April 26, plain barpin, ¾ carat solitaire stone in centre; liberal reward. Collins, 3 East 28th St.

LOST—Silver vanity case; lost at Sterns's Department Store, May 1; suitable reward. H. S. Ford, 8 James St.

LOST.—Eyeglasses, case, 40th and 49th Sts., Park Av. Propp, 222 West 46th St.

LOST—Diamond cat's head pin, emerald eyes; liberal reward. Sanders, 3,495 Broadway.

LOST—Gold barpin, amethyst, with two small pearls; reward. Ford, 512 Washington St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

FOUND.—Last Sunday, brindle bulldog; J. Maher name on collar. Phone Jamaica 1039.

LOST—Brindle Scottish terrier, about a year old, answering to name of Mack. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 26 West 54th St.

$5 REWARD.—Boston terrier, female, dark brindle and white, near Croton Lake; license 12436. Sharot, 1,010 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

Children like Krumbles and it builds them up.

Kellogg's Krumbles — All Wheat Ready to Eat — The Original Has This Signature — W. K. Kellogg

Kellogg's Kellogg's Kellogg's
Krumbles Krumbles Krumbles
All Wheat Ready to Eat — The Original Has This Signature — W. K. Kellogg

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W. K. Kellogg

Nujol For Constipation

Does Your Complexion Barometer Register Fair or Cloudy?

If you are well, it registers "fair." If you are below par—if, for example, constipation forces you to depend periodically on drugs and physics, it is very likely to register "cloudy."

Nujol helps keep you free from constipation, and from the laxative habit as well. It does not upset the ordinary processes of digestion and assimilation. It does not irritate, but by internal lubrication facilitates normal functioning. In this way it promotes true health, the only sure foundation of a good complexion.

As Nujol is not a physic but a lubricant, it does not gripe or upset the system. Being tasteless, it is not unpleasant to take.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.

Write today for an instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Bayonne (New Jersey) New Jersey